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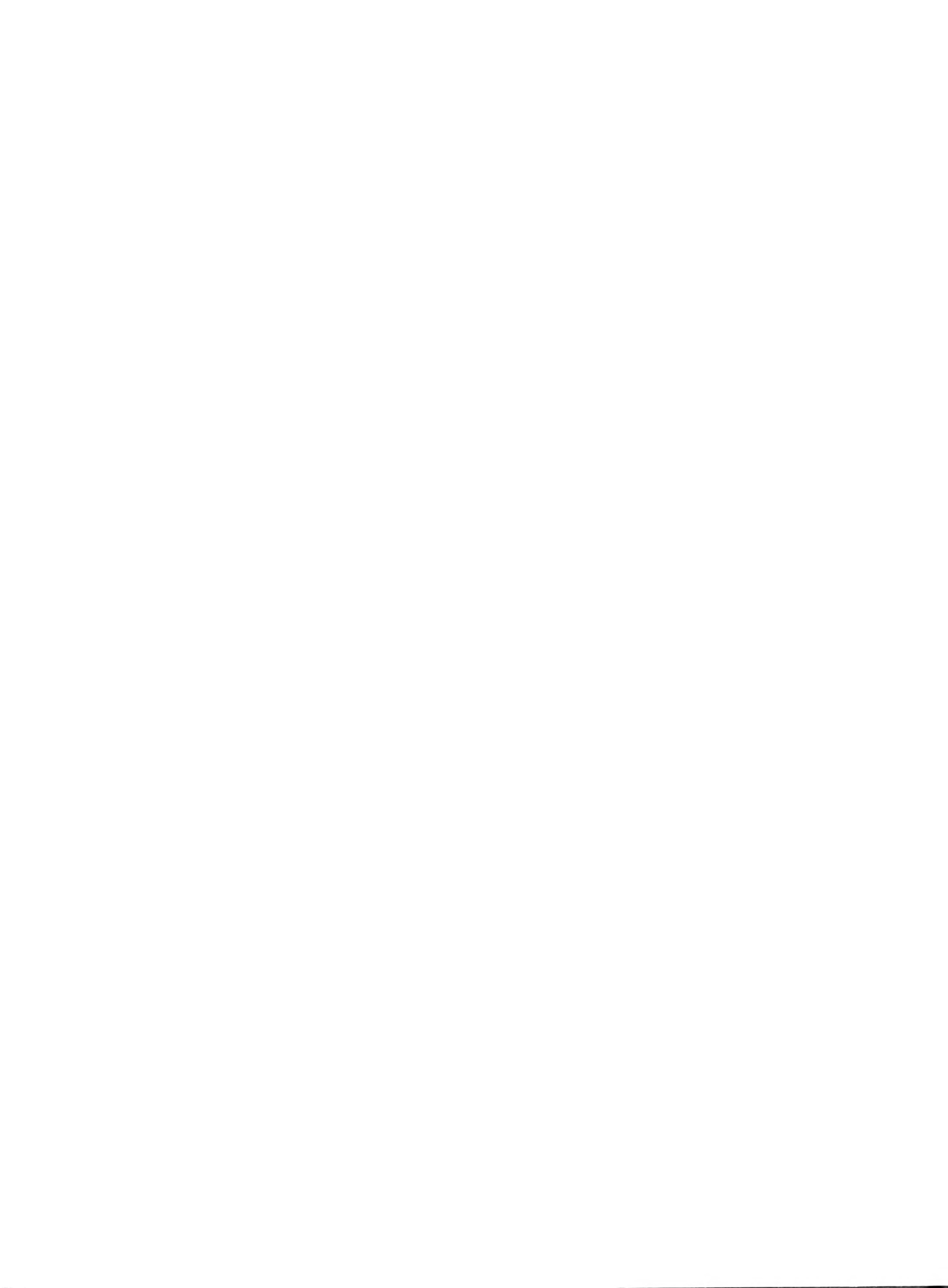
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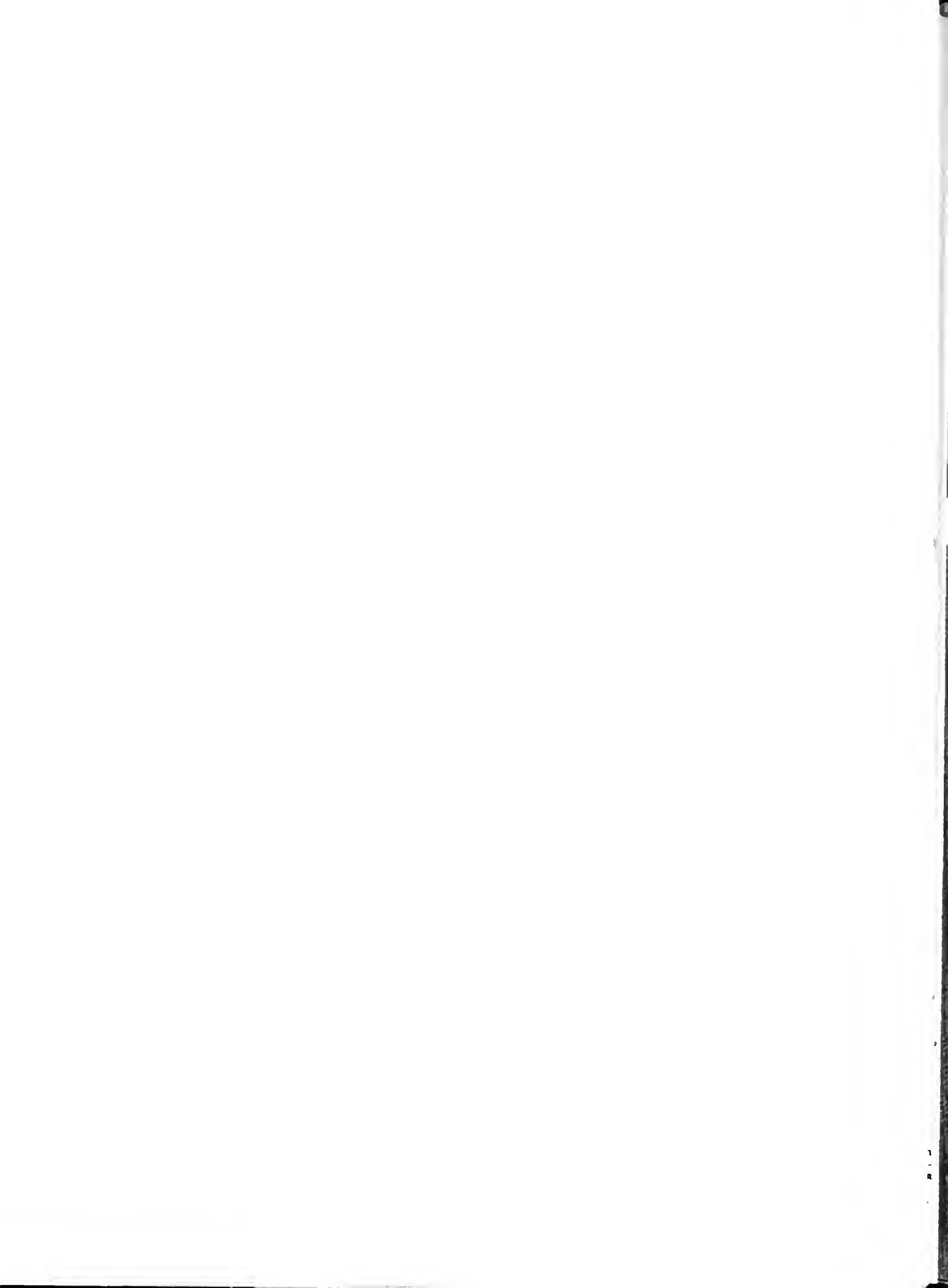


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THE
NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL:

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

AND TO

RURAL AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EDITED BY

JOHN J. THOMAS AND M. B. BATEHAM;

ASSISTED BY DAVID THOMAS AND OTHERS.

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INDEX TO VOLUME I.

A.

Advertising, importance of, 37.
Agricultural museum at Rochester, proposed, 2.
..... papers, benefits of, 1, 6, 1-2.
..... importance of in the Gen. country, 21.
..... and warehouses, 99.
..... pursuits, to make pleasant and profitable, 7.
..... improvements in Europe, 13.
..... remarks on, 35.
..... expense of, 70.
..... Chemistry, Davy's new edition of, 36.
..... societies recommended, 42.
..... notices of meetings, 152, 153.
..... Society in Monroe county recommended, 41, 60.
..... in Yates county, 60.
..... Highland, account of, 102, 111.
..... Genesee county, 120, 1-7.
..... of Ontario county, officers of, 111.
..... account of, 172.
..... of Durham, U. C., 172.
..... English, great exhibition of, 152.
..... meeting at Rochester, call for, 65.
..... remarks on, 73.
..... account of, 82.
..... fair at Rochester, premiums offered, 120, 152.
..... notices, 129, 111.
..... account of, 161, 162, 171, 176.
..... in Chauauque county, 1-2.
..... fairs in Germany, 111.
..... experiments, importance of, 101.
..... intelligence office recommended, 106.
Agriculture, progress of, 32.
..... in Ontario county, offer of G. Hentz, 67.
..... in Upper Canada, 19, 108, 116, 117, 131.
..... in United States, census of, 70.
..... European, notes on, 102, 111, 114.
..... legislative aid to, recommended, 113, 154.
..... needs science, 123.
..... in Scotland, 151.
..... see "Farms" and "Farming" in this Index.
Agents in Canada, 157.
Animals, sick, treatment of, 142.
"Annette," reply to, by "Fanny," 123.
Aphides, or plant lice, account of, 83.
..... destroyed by the lady-lug, 140.
Apple, Hannah, description of, 116.
Apples, pruning in winter, 18.
..... sweet, value and cheapness of, 18.
..... notices of fine varieties, 2, 1-0.
..... native varieties described, 103.
..... winter, to preserve, 157, 1-0.
Apricots, varieties of, 140.
Ardent spirits good for rats, 53.
Asparagus, early, 61.
Auger holes, making with a gimlet, 159.

B.

Barley, Chevalier, 71.
..... Annat, 71.
Barn cellars for roots, 29.
Barns for horses and cattle, improved mode of making, with figure, 40.
Bee moth, simple remedy for, 35.
..... house & bee-hive, improved, figure, description of, 136.
..... keeping, profits of, 155.
Beets, descriptions of varieties, 57, 52, 113.
..... bread from, 66.
..... Bassano, excellent, 140.
Birds, new species of, 3-7.
..... of America, by Audubon, 57.
..... and toads, usefulness of, 63.
Book farming, 1-3.
..... fine specimens of, 174.
Boots and shoes, water-proof compound for, 9.
..... wrong end foremost, 13.
..... grafting—was excellent for, 52.
Borrowing worse than buying, 31.
..... and lending, neighbors should accommodate, 37.
Buck, Thos. Wadhams, Leicestershire, with a figure, 155.
Buel, last speech of, 10.
Burnt earth as manure, experiments, 121.
Butter, restoring sweetness to tainted, 37.
..... to prevent taste of turnips in, 62.
..... salting and preserving, 57, 97.
..... making, by Adam Fergusson, 134.

C.

Cabbages for pigs, 122.
..... to protect from grubs, 123.
Calves, rearing, 151.
..... large, 112, 125, 1-0.
..... successfully reared on milk and meal, 70.
Canada thistles, to extirpate, 89, 111, 117.
Carrot, large white green top, noticed, 55.
..... long Altringham, 5-7.
..... new large white, 150.
..... culture recommended, 11, 21.
Caterpillars, disappearance of, 106.
Cattle; disease and post mortem examination of, 62.
..... remedy for, 85.
..... remarks on, 113.
..... to cure foot rot in, 99, 109.
..... management of, 141.
..... hoven, new remedy for, 179.
..... show at Rochester, account of, 161.
..... Durham; engraving of "Sir Walter," 44.
..... notices of, 67.
..... various and great calves of, 114.
..... Devon bull for sale, 61.
Cauliflower, successful culture of, 9.
Celery, culture of, 30.
Cheese, directions for making, 163.
Cherries, varieties of, 111.
Cherry trees, excessiveness on, 109.
..... slug, see "Fruit Trees" in this Index.
Choice of an occupation, 7.
Cider press, 9-8.
Cistern, water-lime, description of, 116.
Clover, different varieties of, 30.
..... White A'sike named, 11, 110.
..... time of cutting, 66

..... as manure, 170.
..... best grown with orchard grass, 175.
..... seed, process of cleaning, 131, 150.
..... and machines, 133, 150.
..... quantity raised, 163.

COOKERY.

To make Johnny cakes and Indian pancakes, 23.
..... rice apple dumplings, 37.
..... Johnny cakes without milk, 53.
..... dough-nuts, 5-7.
..... oyster corn cakes, 92.
To spice beef Irish fashion, 63.
Corn, Tuscarora, value of, 7.
..... China tree, queer properties of, 12.
..... down east, 3-8.
..... successful culture, mode described, 9.
..... puzzle, 16.
..... importance of selecting seed, 31.
..... good crop of, 31.
..... grinding in the cob, 62.
..... directions for the culture of, 62.
..... best varieties of, 70.
..... hints on planting, 72.
..... machine for husking, 57.
..... to repel crows from, 123.
..... laws, British, 1-8.
..... great crop of, 1-7.
Correspondents wanted, 2.
..... notices to, 96.
Couch grass easily destroyed, 50.
Cows, to cure eaking of udder, 77, 59.
..... first and last portions of milk, difference in, 79, 150.
..... great winter product of, 79.
..... good and bad, profits illustrated, 157.
..... should be milked clean, 1-0.
..... to prevent kicking, 1-7.
..... Durham; great product of "Blossom," 113
..... engraving & account of "Dairy Maid," 169.
..... Dairy Maid against Blossom, 170.
..... productiveness of "Young Lily," 149.
Cranberry, bush, cultivation of, recommended, 51.
Cream, why does it rise? 155.
Crops and season, 112, 113.
..... in South Venice, 156.
"Cu Rivator," notice of, 29.
Curculio, successful extirpation of, 34, 71, 92.
..... to prevent, 122.

D.

Death of John Lowell 61.
..... E. P. Marshall, 111.
..... Dr. Perrine, 141.
Dialogues between a father and son, 64, 110, 120, 159.
Diet, regulation of, 11.
Digging and hanking machine, 62.
Domestic Economy:—
..... to clean papering of rooms, 19.
..... marking bags, &c., 19.
..... restoring tainted butter, 37.
..... to apply black lead to stoves, 52.
..... to remove ink spots, 5-7.
Door-yard scenery, engraving and remarks, 51.
Drag roller, 130.
Draining lands by steam-power, 95.
..... remarks on, 121.
Drowned, restoring life to, 112.

E.

Eaton's Botany, new edition of, 44.
Eggs, hatching by steam, description of, 12.
..... to preserve, 63.
Electricity, remark, 103, 101.
Elsworth, Henry L. 175.
Encouraging letter from W. Garbutt, 154.

F.

Fanning-Mill, p. Patterson & Co's, 158.
Farewell readers! 1-8.
Farm crops, varieties of, 111.
..... labor, value of, 170.
..... origin of the word, 7.
..... accounts and profits, 7-2.
Farmer, the life of, 29, 122.
..... good specimen of, 151.
Farmer's Companion, review of, 30.
..... Cabinet, 93.
..... sons, 112, 11-7.
..... daughters, 1-7, 6, 109, 119, 129, 175.
..... and wives, 151.
..... and mothers, 1-7.
..... and homes, 155.
..... reading, remarks on, 179.
Farmers, tribute respecting, by John Todd, 43.
..... education of, 62.
..... should study some, 122.
..... distinctive character of, 179.

Farming, hints on, for January, 3; Feb., 1-2; March, 40; Apr., 49; May, 72; June, 59; July, 104; Aug., 121; Sept., 149; Oct., 116; Dec., 178; for next year, 1-3.
..... successful, 79, 1-5.
..... on a small scale, 119.
..... its advantages, 133.
..... of Coke, great increase, 161.
Farms in England, 1-3.
..... new, improving.
Fence posts, to preserve, 69, 77.
Flower Seeds, to sow, 59.
Flowers of Spring, 56, 72, 92, 117.
..... of Summer, 101, 121, 132, 142.
..... of Autumn, 116, 162.
..... and shrubs recommended, 147.
..... notice of new and rare species, 178.
Forests, importance of, and mode of sowing seed, 22.
Frosted feet cured by pepper-milk, 58.
Fruit trees, treeling snow round, excludes mice, 3.
..... from entrees, all humbug, 21.
..... great number of varieties, 34.
..... management of, 31.
..... retarding the bloom of, 59.
..... slugs on, 71, 92, 105, 107, 125.
..... to destroy the curculio, 71.
..... plugging, 53.

..... dwarf, 123.
..... encouragement to planting, 142, 402, 173.
..... splitting down, 116.
..... to transplant successfully, 148.
..... and directions for a small fruit garden, 178.
Fruits as food, 175.
Fuel, comparative advantages of green and dry, 17.
Furnaces, hot-air, figure and description of, 143.

G.

Gardening; sowing flower seeds, marking sticks, &c. 56.
..... for March, 10.
..... for April, 56.
..... for May, 65.
..... for June, 93.
..... edging for borders, 69.
..... different soils, 72.
..... transplanting annuals, 112.
..... best soil for, 162.
Garget, cure for, 10-7.
Gate latches, 179.
Golden rule applied to farming, 122.
Good sentiments, 39.
Grafting on wild cherry, failure of, 21.
..... useful directions, 40.
Grafts, cutting in Autumn, 117.
Grain, measuring in the granary, 151.
..... weight of, 1-0.
Grape, easy culture of, 31, 93.
..... vine, productive, 119.
..... jelly, 147.
Grass, different varieties of, 36.
..... correction, 61.
..... orchard, inquiries and remarks, 133.
..... growing, with red clover, 175;
..... culture of, 119.
Grasses, dried specimens from Prof. Dewey, 73.
..... figures and descriptions of different species, 73, 59, 106.
Green house, enormous, 51.
Grub worm, to destroy, 123.
Gypsum, effects of, 163.

H.

Hail stones, velocity of, 127.
Hans, smoking, to prevent the fly, 3.
..... dampness, 3.
..... in a pork barrel, 1-0.
..... to preserve from the fly, 19.
..... for summer use, 76, 154.
Hard times, remedy for, 2, 9.
Hay, making in England, 13.
..... instructions to young mowers, 89.
..... great profits of chopping, 77.
..... directions, remarks, and inquiries, 55.
..... timely, proper time for cutting, 92.
Head-holder to the king, 31.
Hen-house, description of, 1-3.
Henry, not Henry, description of, 171.
Hens, how to manage successfully, 13.
..... to prevent scratching, 5-7.
..... management of, by T. P. Hunt, 56.
Hen's eggs, male and female to distinguish, 100.
Hessian fly, observations on, 1-3.
Hints for the months, 3, 15, 33, 40, 49, 72, 89, 104, 121, 140, 146, 17-8.
Hogs, large sale of Berkshires, 133.
..... disease in, inquiry, 161.
Hog, a large one, 155.
Hoof-ail prevented, 24.
..... inquiry, 1-5.
Horse, rearing, to manage, 16.
..... only two faults in, 23.
..... bulky, cured, 39.
..... improved, 67.
..... broken by kindness, a fine fellow, 66.
..... power, Arnold's, figure and description, 67.
..... rake, revolving, engraving of, 37.
..... thistle, to kill, 12-8.
Horses, watering, 47.
..... beware of short collars, 63.
..... cure for yellow water in, 81.
..... improved, wanted, 83.
..... care of, 91.
..... cure for heaves in, 99, 108, 141.
..... fistula, 119.
..... ring bone, 157.
..... blinders for, objected to, 127.
..... dead, used as manure in France, 180.
..... docking, 1-0.
Horticulture, claims of, 9.
Hot-air furnace, figure and description of, 145.
Hot-beds, preparation of manure for, 18, 29.
..... to make, 49.
Hydrangea, culture of, 117.

I.

Indian buckwheat, cultivation of, 27.
Ingenious shell work, 1-0.
Inquiries, 21, 25, 41, 117, 126.
Insects, Kollar's treatise on, 130.
Irrigation, utility of, 119.

K.

Keep moving, 1-3.
Labor, nobility of, 159.
..... and labor-saving machines, 7, 142.
Lard, trying, 1-5.
Legislative aid to, agriculture, 113, 154.
Letter from H. M. Ward, 2.
..... Niagara, 53
..... A. Fergusson, 1-6, 134.
..... W. Parsons, 1-1.
..... W. Garbutt, 1-4.
Lettuce, culture of, 82.
Lightning-rods, to construct, 164.
Lime as manure, 152.
..... for wheat, 5, 180.
..... burning, perpetual kilns, 112.

INDEX TO VOLUME I.

Jeast, rose-flowering, 131.
 Joulon's Sulburhan Gardener, notice of, 26.
 Lucerne, experiments with, 51, 120.

M.

Magazine of Horticulture noticed, 9.
 Mahogany tree, 127.
 Mangel wurtzel and sugar beet, culture of, by W. Garbutt, 30, 31.
 successful experiment, 24.
 hints on sowing, &c., 120.
 Manures, remarks on, 150.
 great waste of, 179.
 best time to apply, 36.
 long, operation and effects of, 27, 117.
 must be applied right to be best, 130.
 and short, experiments on, 67.
 Man, who is the greatest, 125.
 Maple sugar, successfully made, 45.
 Markets in England, 93.
 Meteorological table for 1839, 26.
 Moon, influence of, 106, 159.
 Mulberry for silk, culture of, 74.

N.

New Genesee Farmer, prospectus of vol. 1, 1.
 address to patrons of, 1.
 testimony in favor of, 2, 24, 33, 121.
 recommended, 25.
 editorial assistance, 33.
 success of, 49.
 was honorably commenced, 52.
 editorial arrangements for, 56.
 Canada agency for, 21, 113, 177.
 cause of inaccuracies, 113.
 appeal to readers of, 130.
 prospectus of vol. 2, 161.
 Newspapers, 136.
 Notices to correspondents, 1.
 filing, 127.
 Niagara, a voice from, 151.
 Agents and Postmasters, 177.
 and readers, 17.

O.

Oats, Scotch, value of, 70.
 Oil from sunflower seeds, 97, 100.
 Ovens, brick, improvements in, 177.
 Oxen's eyes, cure for, 147.

P.

Peach trees, management of, 162.
 yellows in, of great consequence and little understood, 140.
 Peaches, large, 129.
 Pear, some varieties good only on quince stock, 34.
 varieties of described, 95, 156.
 trees, fire blight prevented in, 106.
 Peas, grass, recommended, 56.
 gold vine, noticed, 77.
 harvested by horse-rake, 125.
 preserving green, 127.
 Pie Plant, giant, 41.
 Plough, Locklin, figure and description of, 37.
 evice, improved, fig. and description, 105.
 Ploughing, frequent, injurious, 44.
 subsoil, experiment in, 99.
 Ploughing, fall, 161.
 match at Rochester, report on, 167.
 remarks on, 171.
 and ploughs, very important trial of, at Worcester, 156.
 Plum, Prince's Imperial Gage, great profits, 19.
 new varieties of, 69.
 varieties of, 140.
 trees, excrecences on, 33.
 Poetry: Nature, 76.
 The morning of Spring, 76.
 The flower boy, 91.
 The moss rose and the harp, 111.
 Rural melodies, 127.
 The last rose of summer, 132.
 Mount Hope Cemetery, 160.
 The farmer's Saturday night, 187.]
 Popular errors pointed out, 91.
 Pork, bad to eat too much, 93.
 preserved best in old unscalded pickle, 179.
 Porker, a thrifty one, 185.
 Potatoes, to cook, 9.
 experiments on, 27.
 recommended, 50.
 directions for planting early, 56.
 cultivation and harvesting, 66.
 harvesting, 189.
 in heaps need ventilation, 146.
 Rohan, successful culture of, 8, 29.
 profits of a peck of, 20.
 culture of in Wheatland, 37.
 remarks on price of, 66.
 Profession, choice of, 42.

Q.

Quince borer, to detect and remove, 71.

R.

Rainy days, to employ, 135, 163.
 Rats and mice, to destroy, 180.
 Razor straps easily put in order, 19.
 Razors, shaving, and improving cutting instruments, 78.
 Recipe, queer, 15.
 Red root, caution against, 21.

..... to extirpate, 92.
 Rennet liquor, to prepare, 163.
 Roller, value of, 180.
 Root crops, cheap way of raising, 72.
 culture of, by James Gowen, 174.
 slier, Gilson's, figure and description, 25.
 Roots, culture recommended, 11.
 barn cellars for, 29.
 culture of, advantages of, 59.
 preservation and use of, by John Barney, 79.
 Rotation of crops, principles of, 14.
 account of in Europe, 103.
 remarks on, 126.
 and fine farming, 185.
 Rules for housewives, interesting, 23.
 good neighborhood, 61.
 Rural taste, fine specimen of, 83.
 Ruta bagna, ridging for, 82.
 improved mode of harvesting, 83.
 hoeing, 97.
 to raise cheap, 121.
 enormous crop, 166, 169, 171.
 Rye, spring, recommended, 56.
 tall, 93.

S.

Schools, common, "the people's colleges," 184.
 Seeds, causes of not germinating, 11.
 sowing and causes of failure in, 62.
 bad; properly bad culture, experiments, 97, 121, 149.
 propagation by, important hints, 136.
 experiments in sowing, 89, 108.
 Seed store catalogue, notice of, 37.
 agencies and correspondence, 56.
 Shade trees in pastures, 135.
 Sheep, profits of, shown by experiment, 50.
 live long under snow, 77.
 good way to wash, 89.
 breeds and management, by A. Fergusson, 134.
 Signatures should not be fictitious, 53.
 Signs of the times, 90.
 Silk, publications on, 44.
 duty on, 45.
 importation of, 184.
 able address of M'Lean on, 46.
 goods, American, account of, 55.
 business, revival of, 105.
 in Rochester, 125.
 reeling, anecdotes and directions, 107.
 reel, Piedmontese, 188.
 worm eggs, to keep, 155.
 culture, remarks on profits and prospect, 18, 23
 now the time to begin, 43.
 importance of, 74.
 successful experiments in, 75.
 the A B C of, 86.
 interesting facts in, 142.
 Sleigh ride and upset, 25.
 Small comforts for women should not be neglected, 63.
 Smut in wheat, to prevent, 13.
 Snow, observations on, 26.
 weight of, 77.
 Soap, labor saving, 87.
 suds as manure, experiment, 146.
 Soiling, economical on small farms, 72.
 Speculation, 39.
 Steers, breaking, 102, 123, 163.
 Straw cutter, Gilson's, 25.
 Strawberries, varieties of, 140, 162.
 to plant, 162.
 Striped bug, easily scattered, 106.
 Sugar beets, cost of raising, 15.
 great crop of, 15.
 good for cows, 31.
 in Michigan, 73.
 injured by fresh manure, 83.
 value of, 83.
 Sugar from beet, premium on, 55.
 D. L. Childs' work on, 53.
 improvement in the manufacture of, 57.
 experiment, 77.
 manufactured in New England, process described, 84.
 extent of manufacture, 87.
 D. L. Childs' experiments detailed, 100.
 Sugars, foreign, 151.
 Sulphur showers caused by pollen, 109.
 Sunflower, uses of, 69.

T.

Tares or vetches, experiment on, 71.
 Tariff, remarks on, 94, 98.

Thrashing machine, Pitt's, engraving and description of, 165.
 Timber, best time for cutting, 59.
 Tomato, qualities of, 151.
 Tools should be painted, 151.
 Transplanting should be done well, 19, 143.
 Travelling agent, a dream, 61.
 Turnip fly, to prevent, 104.
 Turnips, description of varieties, with figures, 41.

V.

Vegetable diet, 147.
 Vegetables, decomposition of, 31.
 most nutritive compounds in, 36.
 great change in by a change of soil, 42.
 early, 93, 112.
 Victoria regalis, notice of, 77.

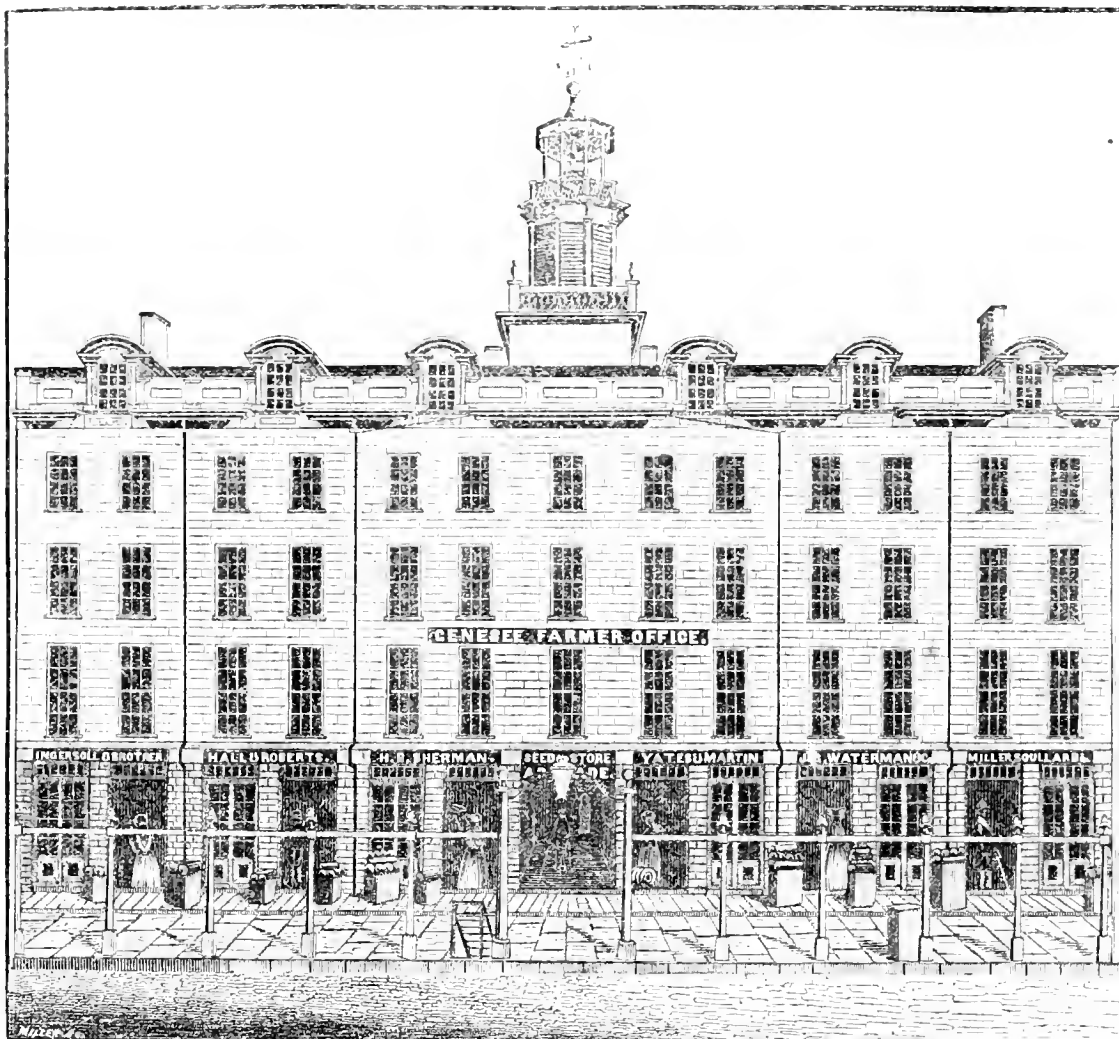
W.

Wages, high, and taxation, 182.
 Warming houses, 157.
 with hot air, 145.
 Wayne county, appeal to the farmers of, 131.
 agricultural society, 181
 Wax, mode of extracting from honey-comb, 21.
 Weeds, 118, 121.
 Weevils in graneries, to destroy, 23.
 Wells, best way to draw from, 19.
 bad water in prevented, 34.
 pumps for, recommended, 69.
 Wheat, description of improved varieties, 4.
 to prevent smut in, 67, 159.
 fields should be weeded, 89.
 early, 93.
 Tuscan, successful experiment, 98.
 rust in, 100.
 new varieties, 125.
 ploughing in, 131.
 market, prospects of, 135.
 new and productive variety, 141, 146.
 many headed, 167.
 crop, improvement of, remarks on, 3.
 in Ohio, extent of, 31.
 Spring, experiments on, 36.
 Italian and Siberian described, 68.
 culture, improvements in, 88.
 in Europe, 114.
 Whimeical calculation, 16.
 Who is independent, 39.
 Wild rice, 45.
 wanted, 132.
 obtained, 157.
 Winter evenings, to spend, 16.
 observations on, 45.
 of 1839-40, in England, 53.
 Wintering domestic animals, 3, 18, 19, 35, 38, 178, 183, 185.
 Wisconsin, and emigrants, 149.
 Wives--to make them love their homes--read it, husbands!--143.
 Wood, to split for stoves, 177.
 Woman, 159.
 Women milking, 77.
 Working man's bone, 187.

INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS.

Merchant's corn planter,	8
Gilson's root slicer,	25
" straw cutter,	25
White Norfolk, White Globe, and Long Tankard turnips,	41
Short Horn Bull, "Sir Walter,"	44
The Locklin plough,	57
Arnold's horse power,	57
Timothy, Fox-tail, and Orchard grass,	74
Door yard scenery,	81
Sweet vernal, Junc, and meadow Fescue grass, ..	89
Revolving horse rake,	97
Improved plough evice,	105
Revolving diagonal harrow,	113
Bee house,	136
Bee hives,	137
Hot air furnace,	145
Pitt's thrashing machine,	163
Durham cow, "Dairy Maid,"	160
Improvement in brick ovens,	177
Contrivance for splitting stove wood,	177
Notch for gate latches,	177
Leicestershire Buck,—Thos. Weddle's,	183
Piedmontese Silk Reel,	183

READER! just examine these two pages of Contents, and observe the number, variety, and importance of the subjects treated of in the volume, and consider the value of the practical information it contains: then remember that the whole is afforded for FIFTY CENTS!



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CONTAINING THE

NEW GENESEE FARMER OFFICE, SEED STORE, POST OFFICE, &



The above engraving represents a front view of the Arcade Building, on Buffalo st., in the most central part of the city of Rochester. In the centre of building is a large open Hall leading to the SEED STORE, POST OFFICE, and ARCADE HOUSE; and stairways on each side lead to numerous Law and other offices and to the Printing Office of the "NEW GENESEE FARMER."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In completing the first volume of the New Genesee Farmer, the proprietors desire to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the numerous friends of Agriculture who have kindly assisted them in the enterprise. The extensive correspondence, and the talented editorial aid which we have received, has been the main cause of our flattering success, and of the satisfaction which the paper has given its readers. Our sincere thanks are also due to the many Post Masters and Agents who have volunteered their aid in obtaining subscribers, and rendered us essential service. The experience of the past year, has convinced us that the friends of improvement in the GENESEE COUNTRY and the GREAT WEST, are determined to sustain the *Genesee Farmer* in its native soil and at its economical price: and while we congratulate them on their successful re-establishment, we earnestly solicit them to continue and increase their praiseworthy efforts in order that it may be successfully sustained. Let the friends of Agriculture lend us prompt assistance and extend the circulation of the paper, so that its influence may be felt throughout the whole community; and let them unite with us to awaken such a spirit of improvement as will cause a new tide of prosperity to flow over this fair country—and all strive to elevate the profession of Agriculture to that rank which Heaven intended it should occupy, when He, who created man, selected the cultivation of the soil as the employment best adapted to his physical, intellectual, and moral nature.

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JOHN J. THOMAS & M. B. BATHAM, Editors,
M. B. BATHAM & E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors.

The Genesee Farmer, which for nine years past, has been published in Rochester, to the great benefit of the whole Western Country, is now discontinued, and the labors of its publisher are transferred to the "Celebration" at Albany. Regretting the loss of their favorite Journal, many of the warmest friends of Agriculture in this section, have advised the establishment of a "New Genesee Farmer" in this place, and have pledged their influence and talents to its support. The city of Rochester is the Capital of the justly so-called "Genesee Country"; it is surrounded by an inexhaustible agricultural community, and a vast territory of invaluable richness and fertility, and in every respect, a most appropriate location for an Agricultural Periodical. The very extensive circulation of the late "Genesee Farmer," affords good evidence that such a paper is demanded in this section, and that it will be sustained by the general and enlightened community for whose benefit it is intended. Influenced by these considerations, we have concluded to issue a "New Genesee Farmer," which we shall aim to make not only the best, but the most useful, and the most extensive, circulation of an agricultural paper in the country. With the advantages we possess, and the talent at our service, we are confident this can be done; provide our friends, and the friends of improvement, some food for our work, and that, rouseworthy and successful zeal which many have heretofore manifested.

The grand aim and object of the New Genesee Farmer will be to promote the great and important arts of Agriculture and Horticulture, and the interests of all those engaged in them. To reasonable pains or expense will be spared in making the paper useful and interesting. It will readily be seen, that in order to afford so large a paper at so small a price, it is necessary that the subscription list be very large. The small sum which it costs, certainly places it within the reach of every farmer, and it is confidently believed, that, with a little effort on the part of public spirited individuals, nearly every farmer in the land may be induced to subscribe for it, and a new impulse be thus given to the march of agricultural improvement. One of the publishers and co-operators, is well known as proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store. His extensive correspondence and business connections in this country and Europe, together with his intimate knowledge of the objects, will qualify him for the present undertaking. The other publisher is an experienced Master Printer and Publisher, and the appearance of our sheet will soon prove to be well qualified to superintend the mechanical department of the business. The other gentleman, whose name we are at the present moment, is so well known to the public as writer on Agriculture and Horticulture, that naming him here is needless. He is a laborious and communicative man in the old Genesee Farmer, together with those of his other, David Thomas, whose aid we also expect, will contribute largely to the high reputation which the paper is destined to attain. In addition to the above, we have assurances of aid from many, if not most of those, who have friends distinguished themselves as writers on these subjects, and from several other gentlemen of science and talent, who have not heretofore contributed to this cause.

TERMS.—The "New Genesee Farmer" will be issued monthly, commencing 1st January, 1840, in double quarto form, 16 large pages, (same as the old Genesee Farmer) at the price of 30 cents per year, payable always in advance. Post Masters and Agents, sending money free of postage, will be allowed a commission as follows:

Eleven copies for	\$ 5 00
Twenty-four copies for	10 00
Fifty copies for	24 00

As an additional inducement, donations of rare and valuable seeds, lately obtained in Europe and elsewhere, will be given from the Rochester Seed Store, as opportunities may occur, to such persons as exert themselves in obtaining subscriptions, or writing communications. The Post Master General has decided that Post Masters have a right to remit money, free of postage, from subscribers to publishers of papers. All who wish to benefit that class of community on whose success all others must depend, are respectfully solicited to use their efforts to obtain subscribers.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed to BATHAM & MARSHALL, Rochester, N. Y.

To Patrons and Correspondents.

We are truly grateful for the interest which many of our friends have manifested in our undertaking, and for the prompt assistance they have rendered. Owing to the hindrance of the mails by the snow, several valuable communications, intended for this number, were not received in time. They shall appear in our next, and, in the mean time, we hope to hear from a number of other persons, whose pens have often benefited many of our readers.

Persons to whom this number is sent, who are not subscribers, and do not wish to become such, are requested to hand to some other person, who, upon examination, may wish to subscribe. Those who receive more than one copy, will please circulate the others to the best advantage. Agents, and others, sending in the names of subscribers, will please mention such as have got the first number, that we need not send it again.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Prospectus of the New Genesee Farmer	1
Introductory Address to our Patrons	1
T. Sumner in favor of the New Genesee Farmer	2
Mr. H. M. Ward's letter to the Editors	2
Proposed Agricultural Museum at Rochester	2
Sensibility Hints.—Care of Animals in Winter	3
Smoking Hens.—Frost Trees.—Water Batter	3
Improvement of the Wheat Crop	3
Puze Essay on several improved varieties of Wheat lately introduced into England	4 & 5
Spirit of the age.—Agricultural Capers, &c.	6
Labor and Labor-saving Machinery	6
Choice of occupation	7
How to make Agricultural pursuits pleasing as well as profitable	7
Origin of the word "Farm"	7
Correspondents wanted	7
Climate of Horticulture.—Proposed Fair for 1840	8
Notice to Agents and Friends of Agriculture	8
Remedy for hard times	8
Agricultural Implements.—Baldwin's Corn Planter	8
Roman Potatoes and Tuscan Corn	8
"Farmers' Meetings"	9
Cooking Potatoes	9
Waterproof Composition for Boots & Shoes	9
Notice of the Magazine of Horticulture	9
Cultivation of the Cauliflower	9
A Good Crop of Indian Corn	9
Extracts from the last Speech of Judge Deel	10
Value of Observation to the Farmer	11
Carrots & Ruta Baga.—value & mode of preservation	11
Causes of Seeds not Germinating	11
China Tree Corn, and the Rochester Seed Store	12
Hatching Eggs by Steam.—London Chicken Manufacture	12
Value and Management of Hens	12
New way of preventing Smut in Wheat	13
Application of the principles of the Rotation of Crops	14
Benefits of Root Cultivation	14
Health.—Regulation of Diet	14
Cost of raising Sugar Beets and other Roots	15
Agricultural Improvements in Europe	15
Beets in Old Dairies	15
An Intelligent Resign	15
To Manage a Rearing Horse.—Whimsical Calculations.—Corn Puzzle	16
Winter Evenings.—right use of	16
Agents for the Seed Store, &c.	16
Rochester Prices Current	17

An Explanation.
We intended to have made this paper exactly of the same size as the late Genesee Farmer, but not being able to obtain a press sufficiently large, we are compelled to make our sheet a mere tools only. To make up for this deficiency, we shall use a better quality of paper, and our type is entirely new and of fine sort; so that we think the New Genesee Farmer will have a more agreeable appearance than the old one, and contain as much valuable reading, and give as good satisfaction.

Editors, and others, will observe that this is not the Genesee Farmer, which was formerly published here by Luther Tucker. We do not wish to fall upon the reputation of that paper; but expect to stand upon our own merits alone, and hope that Editors, with whom we exchange, will be careful to give our title, and to address their papers to the New Genesee Farmer.
Editors of Newspapers, in favor of Agricultural improvement, are requested to publish an abstract of our Prospectus, and send us one paper, and we will send them ours for the year.

Engravings.
We shall illustrate our subjects with numerous engravings but have only time to prepare one for this number.

ADDRESS TO OUR PATRONS.

In commencing the publication of an agricultural journal, it is hardly necessary to urge the importance of the cultivation of the soil. It has not only been the means of constructing the great public works of the state, and of furnishing them with constant employment, but it is the basis of all other pursuits, which may justly be considered as its auxiliaries. It not only lies at the foundation of our state and national prosperity, but on it depends the very subsistence of all civilized nations, and is unknown only to the rudest conditions of savage life.

It is a matter of regret, that while commercial and political papers in our country may be multiplied perhaps by thousands, those devoted to the husbandry of four-fifths of the inhabitant, are limited to only a hundredth part of the number. The result of this neglect has been the necessity of importations from Europe of the necessaries of life, while we have had an immense and fertile territory before us, and due to a man in which many are involved, who have neglected the safe and profitable occupation of judicious farming, for the uncertain pursuit of commerce and speculation.

The great advance in art of culture in Europe within sixty years, furnishes a very instructive example of the improvement of which it is susceptible. In Great Britain, the produce of the soil has doubled, or increased to the enormous amount of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually. In Scotland, the present annual product exceeds that of the latter part of the last century by three times the amount. In the best farming countries in Europe, the average crop of wheat, according to authentic statements, is from thirty to forty bushels per acre; but, from thirty to fifty bushels; oats, upwards of fifty, and potatoes from three hundred to three hundred and fifty bushels. It is well known that our average crops in this country has been far inferior. But a rapid improvement is taking place in this respect, and a greater attention given to improvements in agriculture, as is evident from the increased number of periodicals devoted to the subject, which are doubtless destined to accelerate its progress.

That great improvements are yet to be made in the general practice of farming, is evident from the fact, that there are a few farmers who raise more than double the average amount of the general crop of the country. The example and practice of such farmers are well worth studying. The large crops of corn which some have raised, varying from eighty to a hundred bushels for many successive years, shows that much improvement is to be made in the general practice, and affords strong evidence of rapid improvements yet to be made in the culture of other crops. The vast increase in value which has been given to corn, and neglected farms in this state, which were worth but a few dollars an acre, but now pay, clear of all expenses, an interest on one or two hundred dollars an acre, is also well worthy of attention.

The increased value, which may be given to all our land, by the proper use of lime and ash, by a judicious system of rotation; by the use of plaster, and green crops as manure; by effecting underdrainage, by deepening soils; and by the cultivation of root crops as food for domestic animals, thus increasing the amount of manure manufactured on a given quantity of land; all need farther investigation by farm is generally, and when fully ascertained, need a more general dissemination.

To the spread of information on these subjects, agricultural papers are properly devoted. We know the prejudice which exists with many, relative to *book-farming*; and this is not wholly unfounded. Those who undertake cultivation on a large scale, from written directions merely, must expect failure. Experience, and personal observation, should be combined with the knowledge derived from others. Experience must form the basis; information derived from reading, the superstructure. The indiscriminate adoption of hints from books would be extremely improper; the judgment must determine the fitness to the proposed object. Directions are frequently given, and experiments detailed, which are only applicable to particular climates or soils, and fail in others. An operation,

for instance, may succeed only on a sandy soil, and fail entirely on a clayey one. Hence, from such failures, an aversion is caused to all written suggestions. When every requisite is not distinctly pointed out, the experience and judgment of the farmer must direct.—An important part of an operation may be omitted—such as intelligent farmers called against root crops because the necessary precautions were not taken in feeding;—Another instance in point is the following:—A farmer had read much of the benefit derived from clover, he accordingly covered his land in large heaps, which were imperfectly spread, leaving spots of two or three inches in thickness, which were carelessly mixed with the soil. The crop of corn, in consequence, was greatly injured—a convincing proof of the folly of book-farming. But another covered evenly his ground to a thickness of four inches with clover, which he mixed thoroughly with the soil by many successive ploughings, and the soil was very decidedly improved. The latter experiment was performed on clayey land. Such facts show the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the subject.

But some shut their eyes entirely to every thing written. A farmer who totally rejects book-farming, will gladly listen to a statement from his neighbor by which he may raise a bushel more on an acre with the same labor, and he is benefited perhaps hundreds of dollars by it; but publish this statement in an agricultural paper so that its benefits may reach thousands, and it immediately becomes an idle tale entirely unworthy of notice!

A single hint obtained, is sometimes of great practical value. A neighbor had several acres of pease which needed immediate harvesting, and he offered a dollar an acre to get them mowed, without success. He however remembered to have read that pease might be readily gathered with a horse rake without mowing. The rake was accordingly put in operation, and the pease were harvested at a very trifling expense. "That single fact alone," he added, "saved me much more than the price of the paper." Similar instances very frequently occur.

But we hope to be useful even where the facts we exhibit may not be entirely new. Recalling to the mind what is already known, is often more important than new information. It is believed that by recurring to our hints for each month, which we hope to continue through the year, not only on the subject of farming, but on gardening also, our readers may be frequently reminded of important operations, the success of which depends in a great degree on their reasonable performance.

Testimony in favor of the New Genesee Farmer.

We have asserted that this paper was commenced by the advice of the friends of Agriculture in this region. We wish therefore to say a few words to substantiate that assertion.

As soon as we understood that Mr. Tucker had determined to discontinue the Genesee Farmer here, and remove to Albany, we tried to dissuade him from it, but he said he thought it was for his interest to go there, and that therefore he would not consent to remain here. We were anxious to see a paper continued here, but having enough of other business we did not wish to engage in the enterprise ourselves, provided any other suitable persons would do it. Being advised and urged by our friends, however, we at length determined to go on, provided the friends of the cause were in favor of the project, and would engage to assist us. We then wrote to a number of the most influential persons, whose opinions we thought the most deserving of consideration, asking their opinions and advice on the subject, and whether we might rely on them. Their answers were so decidedly and unanimously in favor of

establishing a New Genesee Farmer, that we determined at once to proceed, with full confidence of success.

We should be pleased, had we permission, to publish several of the letters received on this subject, but will content ourselves with the following, from Mr. H. M. Ward, who is well known as one of the warmest friends of improvement in this vicinity. Those who with us had the pleasure of listening to his able and pertinent address delivered before the Monroe County Agricultural Society, several years since, will know how to appreciate any thing from his pen.

MR. H. M. WARD'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer.

Gentlemen,—I am highly gratified at receiving your proposals for publishing a New Genesee Farmer; sharing as I do in the very general regret at the discontinuance of the former paper, I rejoice that its place is to be supplied by one published here, under auspices ensuring its permanency, and promising so much for its future usefulness; and that we are not to be deprived of the advantage of a paper devoted to the great interests of agriculture. It was well said in the first number of the Genesee Farmer, printed nine years since, that "no part of the world is more richly blessed with soil and climate for a great and flourishing agricultural interest, than the Western part of the State of New York—that part called 'Old Genesee.'" And every year that has passed since the above paragraph was written, has confirmed its truth, and I may add that every number of that valuable paper has helped forward that interest. And I rejoice that it was from no want of a just appreciation of the value of such a publication, on the part of Agriculturists in "Old Genesee," that its removal or discontinuance was thought necessary, by the former publisher.

When the Genesee Farmer was first published in 1831, it was considered by the friends of agriculture, as a very doubtful, if not rash experiment. The success which has attended it, has removed those doubts, and proved that a well conducted paper (and such I am confident the New Genesee Farmer will be) devoted to the interests of Agriculture, can, and will find support from those devoted to that pursuit. And why should it not be so? What other great interest in our country is without its appropriate organ of communication with the public—its Journal to record its progress and improvement—its medium of correspondence between its scattered members? One who has paid but little, or no attention to the progress of agriculture in "Old Genesee" for the last ten years, may not be aware how much that progress has been accelerated by the publication in the midst of us, of a paper devoted to its interest—but to one engaged in that pursuit, who has watched with interest its rapid, and more rapid improvement—to you, Mr. Senior Editor, whose pen contributed so much to the interest and usefulness of the old Genesee Farmer, and is pledged to the service of the "New"—that accelerated progress, and its connection with the publication alluded to, are no secret; and by all such the appearance of your paper will be welcomed. As observed above, the first establishment of the Genesee Farmer, was an experiment of doubtful expediency, but its re-establishment cannot be considered as such, for those who have become interested in the former paper—who have been accustomed to contribute to its pages, to rejoice in its success and in the benefits flowing from its publication to the Agricultural interest of the country, will not be slack in affording to its new enterprise their countenance and support.

For the success of your undertaking, you have, Gentlemen, my best wishes, and shall have what I think aid may be in my power from time to time to afford.

Rochester, Dec. 28th, 1832.

H. M. W.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, AT ROCHESTER.

The Agricultural Museums of Scotland, in connexion with their Seed Establishments, have contributed greatly to those wonderful agricultural improvements, which have been effected in that country, during the past ten years. We lately had the pleasure of visiting the celebrated Museums of the Messrs. LAWSONS, at Edinburgh, and the Messrs. DUNCANSONS, at Stirling. The immense number and beauty of the articles there exhibited, are truly surprising, and cannot help but excite a spirit of improvement in the mind of every farmer, who views them.

There can be no doubt, but that such establishments would tend greatly to the advancement of agriculture, in this country, as well as in Scotland. And it is surprising to us, that no systematic establishment of the kind has been attempted, as yet, in this country. We have thought that an Agricultural Museum, in connexion with the Rochester Seed Store, and The New Genesee Farmer, would add greatly to our means of usefulness, and excite new interest in the cause of improvement. And, if our friends will aid us, we will this year commence forming a collection, which, if all goes well, may hereafter be called the "Genesee Agricultural Museum," and be worthy of that honorable title. It will require much time and labor to bring it to any degree of perfection; and we must of necessity depend greatly on the assistance of others. If success attend our efforts, this year, we intend next season to enlarge our establishment, and fit up a separate room for the Museum. In the mean time, we hope the friends of the cause will aid us, by sending in to the Rochester Seed Store, any articles, which they can furnish, that may be thought interesting, particularly such as the following, viz: Pure specimens of all the different varieties of Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye,—clean samples of grain, say about one pint each; and a handful of each kind, say about one hundred heads, in the straw, selected of the average growth, cut close to the ground, and tied up in a neat bundle,—each specimen to be labelled with the name and general character of the variety.

Samples of all kinds of Indian Corn, in the ear and on the stalk, with particular remarks as to earliness, &c.

Samples of Buck wheat, Broom Corn, Millet, Mustard, &c. &c., in such forms as will best exhibit the character, growth, &c.

Specimens of all kinds of Grass and Clover. The should be cut close to the ground, or pulled up by the roots, about the time they are in flower, and dried like botanical specimens, by pressing between paper: a few old newspapers will answer for this purpose, with a piece of board and heavy stone on the top, for a press.

Specimens of noxious or troublesome Weeds, with some account of their habits, and best mode of extirpation: (these should be prepared in the same manner as grass and clover.)

Specimens of Roots and Vegetables, especially such kinds as are new, or uncommon, or of extraordinary growth, &c.

Specimens of all kinds of Fruit, with names: show-case for fruit will be provided early in summer.

Specimens of domestic Silk, or any thing pertaining to the silk business. Also, Beet Sugar, and any other articles of home production and industry.

Specimens or Models of approved Implements, Machines, &c.

Specimens of extraordinary Soil, Marl, Plaster, Lime, &c.

Books, Pamphlets, and Papers, relating to Agriculture and Horticulture.

These are a few of the most important articles, necessary to the formation of an Agricultural Museum. We hope all of our friends, who are in favor of the project, will endeavor to furnish some of the above. The names of the contributors will be recorded, and a report will be published occasionally in The New Genesee Farmer.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Although winter has set in, it is not yet too late to provide shelter for domestic animals, where it has been hitherto omitted. Sheep are usually more exposed than cattle; but the fact that so many die in wintering, shows that protection for them is of the first importance. The improved quality of the wool and value of the animal, would more than compensate for all the labor required. There would also be a saving of food, as all domestic animals eat less when sheltered from the cold. A very necessary precaution is to separate the strong from the weak, the latter to receive additional care; and where the flock is large, it should be thus divided into several flocks.

Very cheap temporary shelters for any kind of farm stock where straw is abundant, may be easily made as follows:—Build a pen of large poles or rails, to the desired height, so that instead of being a single wall of rails on each side, there may be two walls, enclosing a space about a foot wide; fill this space with straw, treading it down compactly. Then lay rails across the top, about one foot apart, and cover the e thickly with straw for a roof, and the building is finished. It thus forms a warm and effectual shelter. We have seen a good stable for two horses made in this way by one hand in a few hours, while the cost of material was almost nothing. Old or wet straw is preferable to good, as cattle would not be induced to eat it, though, if well packed, they cannot in any case.

Hay is often wasted to a large amount by the want of racks for feeding. Where thrown upon the ground, half of it is frequently trodden under foot, in wet or muddy weather, and destroyed. Time would therefore be well employed, during the leisure of winter, in constructing suitable racks.

Hay is also wasted by feeding in too large quantities at a time, by which the animal's breath becomes condensed on it in large quantities, and it is rendered unpalatable, and is rejected.

Hay, straw, corn-stalks, and all other kinds of fodder, supply animals with more nutriment when cut or chopped fine. Stage-proprietors, who feed a great number of horses, have found a saving of one-third by chopping hay before it is fed to them. Mixing cut straw, hay, and meal, is an economical practice; the quantity of each ingredient may be varied according to circumstances. Horses kept at work, should have a greater proportion of hay and meal, than those standing idle.

As it is not practicable, however, for every farmer to cut his straw, a saving of hay may be made by feeding it uncut, and proper contrivances for this purpose become desirable. One of the most simple and effectual is made of four strong rails so as to form a square or parallelogram, supported at a height of about four feet upon four strong corner posts, to which the rails are securely pinned. Stakes, resting with one end on the ground, and the other upon these rails, inclining outwards, complete the construction. The straw is stacked in this pen or large rack, from which the cattle eat it; its weight causing it to fall and rest upon the stakes as it is consumed.

When cattle do not freely eat straw, they may be induced to do so by sprinkling it with brine, as it is fed to them.

Watering cattle in winter is too frequently neglected. They are found to drink several times a day, when water is before them, which they would not do, if it were not requisite for their health and comfort. All animals may be more cheaply kept, and in better condition, if their comfort is strictly attended to and all their wants supplied.

SMOKING HAMS.—We are assured by an intelligent farmer, that hams are very effectually preserved from the attacks of the fly, while their quality is not at all

injured, by throwing red pepper upon the fire in the smoke house, during the latter part of the operation.

It is also stated on good authority, that the dampness, so frequently caused by brick and stone smoke-houses, may be entirely avoided, by making a hole three or four inches in diameter, at the roof, which will cause an upward current, and by which the moisture will be prevented from condensing upon the meat.

FRUIT TREES.—The importance of preserving fruit trees from mice, may render the frequent repetition of a single remedy for preventing this evil useful to some of our readers. Except trees and in thick grass, which should never be permitted, these little depredators attack the bark of trees only when they can do it under snow. Hence by treading the snow compactly round the trees, the mice are shut out from them, and a few repetitions at intervals, during winter, will effectually protect them. We knew a cultivator, who had just transplanted a large orchard of fine young peach trees, costing him nearly fifty cents apiece, but who lost nearly the whole of them by mice, while his neighbor, at an expense of less than a cent a tree, saved the whole of his. Trees planted in cultivated ground, are much less liable to injury, than those planted in grass ground. Wherever it is inconvenient to keep orchards of small trees in a constant state of cultivation, inverting the sod in autumn with a spade, to a distance of two or three feet round each tree, is a great protection, as it removes the grass, and elevates the surface so that the snow does not lie so deep around them; at the same time the growth of the tree is promoted.

WINTER BUTTER.—Many attempts have been made to facilitate the process of butter making in winter, as by heating the milk, warming the cream, &c. to shorten the tedious process of churning, which at this season of the year sometimes requires two or three hours. But we have invariably found these methods of shortening the operation to lessen the quantity or injure the quality of the butter. The only course appears to be to persevere patiently in the old way, as a long churning often affords the best and greatest quantity. As Euclid said to Ptolemy, when asked if he could not acquire mathematical knowledge by some shorter way than tedious study, "There is no royal road to geometry;" so it may justly be said, *there is no royal road to butter making.*

The quality and quantity may however be greatly improved by giving proper food. Pumpkins, carrots, and mangel wurtzel, fed regularly and in sufficient quantity to cows, will double the usual quantity of milk and butter, and all much to its appearance and flavor. This, with the improved condition of the animal, and the saving of hay, renders the cultivation of these kinds of food for cattle of very great importance.

We have discovered a method by which the operation of churning, in autumn and winter, may sometimes be much shortened, when it does not *gather readily.* The minute granules of butter often appear in the cream, but do not for a long time become consolidated. A small lump of butter, thrown at this period into the churn, forms a nucleus, around which it collects immediately. This simple expedient, has in the course of a few months saved many tedious hours of labor.

Agriculture as a profession, strengthens the mind and contributes to the health and energy of the human constitution; and when attended to as a science, it is a boundless source of rational amusement, wealth and happiness.

Corruption of Moral's the mass of Cultivators, is a phenomenon which no age or nation has furnished an example.—LITHOR.

Improvement of the Wheat Crop.

Our aim is the improvement of Agriculture; and the GENESSEE country has a just claim to the first and greatest share of our attention. We shall endeavor to bestow our efforts upon the different crops of this season somewhat in proportion to their relative importance and susceptibility of improvement. On the score of importance all will agree, that the *Wheat Crop* ranks far the highest. The very name "*Genesee*" is almost universally associated with *Wheat and Flour.* Our *fame and our flour,* have together spread to almost all parts of the world; and wherever our name is mentioned our praise is heard. Indeed most people at a distance have got a much higher opinion of our agriculture than we really deserve, and hence, on coming among us, they are usually disappointed. They expect at least to find that we excel, if not excel, all other countries in the culture of *Wheat.* And some of our own farmers, honest sons of *old Genesee,* really imagine that they have reached perfection in the art of wheat-growing, and nothing farther can be taught them on that subject, while at the same time their fine lands, which now produce only twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre, might, with proper management, and little more labor, be made to produce full one third or one half more than they now do.

We left England about twelve years ago, and during the past summer re-visited that country and Scotland, so that from personal observation as well as from reading, we are somewhat prepared to speak of the improvements which have been effected in those countries. Twelve years ago the average crop of wheat there, was about the same as it is now in this country. Twenty bushels per acre was considered a good fair crop, and thirty, quite a heavy one; but now, in the best farming districts of England and Scotland, forty to fifty bushels is considered no more than a fair crop, and not unfrequently sixty to seventy bushels per acre is produced.

Now all must admit that what has been done in one country, can, by similar means, and under similar circumstances, be done in another. We are aware that some will say that these large crops are the results of an extraordinary system of culture, which owing to the high price of labor cannot be adopted in this country. It is true the lands in England and Scotland are mostly far better cultivated than in this country, and it would be good economy if our farmers would imitate them more closely in this respect; but still it is not so much owing to the greater amount of labor bestowed on their land, that they excel us, but to the better application of that labor. We do not expect our readers will thank us for the compliment, but truth demands the assertion, that the farmers of England and Scotland understand the business of growing wheat better than the farmers of "*Genee.*" They have studied the nature of the materials with which they have to do. They understand the capabilities and deficiencies of their soil, and the means of its improvement; the proper rotation of crops; the use of manure, lime, ashes, marl, &c.; also, the different kinds and qualities of wheat, and the way to obtain improved varieties. Much has been done of late by way of introducing new and improved varieties of wheat into England, which has contributed greatly to the increase of the wheat crop. Col. Le Courcier, of the Island of Jersey, has for several years given this subject his particular attention. His experiments and essays on wheat are highly interesting and valuable; and he has introduced or originated several superior new varieties. At the Manchester Agricultural Show in October, we saw exhibited about thirty samples of the best kinds of wheat, both in the ear and clean. At the Highland Agricultural Society's Museum at Edinburgh, and at the Agricultural Museum of the Messrs. Drummond at Stirling, we were shown an

Immense number of distinct species, and varieties of wheat, some of which were very beautiful. The catalogue of the former is a brilliant enumeration more than eighty distinct kinds of this grain.

Owing to the difference of climate, many kinds of wheat which are found highly valuable in England are not suitable for this country; still, we are convinced that much may be done by way of introducing more valuable kinds than those in general use, and by improving those kinds already in cultivation in this country. We intend to import all the most improved kinds from Europe, with a view of testing their adaptability to the climate ourselves, and comparing them with our common varieties. We earnestly request all of our friends who can conveniently do so, to make experiments and observations on the culture of wheat, and send us the results for publication. We are confident that there is much still to be learned on this subject, and that this all-important crop, the staff of life, and of our agriculture, may be greatly improved.

We intend to recur to this subject, but shall conclude for the present with the following essay, which is not only valuable for the information which it contains, but for the instruction it gives respecting the manner of conducting such experiments.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society. On pure and improved varieties of wheat lately introduced into England. An Essay, to which he Prince of Two Sicilies was awarded in July, 1838.—By Colonel Le Cou'teur.

WHITE DOWNY. 1st. The mode of preparing the sorts of wheat described.—One of the best varieties of wheat in general cultivation, from which I have raised large crops, is the "White Downy," or "Henry," the "Vesuvius" of the French.

This excellent variety is believed to be the same that is so well described by Boys, in his "General View of the Agriculture of Kent," as the "Hoary Wheat," or "Velvet-headed," and by him to have been much prized by the millers, but then entirely lost.

2nd. Its culture, viz., preparation and quantity of the seed; time and method of sowing; relation both as to preceding and following crops, and as to varieties of soil.—The seed was carefully washed in several waters, till the water appeared clear on straining the wheat with it: this is intended to draw off any smut, rust, or noxious particles of the fungus, which might be adhering to the grain, or to the straw, and thus made sufficient to do a great deal of mischief. In this it was steeped overnight, or about twelve hours, then well washed in several lines. This process, it is thought, is the best mode of destroying the seeds of a large number of noxious insects.

Time and method of sowing.—The seed of this preparation was sown in drills, about 3 inches deep, in 1837, 7 inches apart, with a view to the use of a double-drilling machine, at the rate of 2 bushels to the bushel, or 10 to the acre. The wheat was sown in drills, and finished in the month of May, when rains fell in plenty.

Relation both as to preceding and following crops.—The land in which the above wheat was sown had been well dressed with 9 ton of dung to the acre, the previous year, for potatoes, which were well manured and once harrowed to remove any weeds which the horse-hoe might have left. The land remained very clean, and after the potatoes were dug, and well cleared from the soil by two ploughings, the quarters of long-weed (or help) ashes were spread on the 13th of September to the acre, at a cost of 2l. 5s. per acre, and a month afterwards, ploughed in, about 5 inches in depth, with a view to nourish and warm the young shoots of the wheat, sown 3 inches deep. The seed has a peculiar tendency to cause the wheat to grow, and render it plump, white, thick-skinned, and nutritious. They have the additional quality of greatly augmenting the produce of the succeeding crop of clover. The soil on which the trial was made, being derived from argillaceous schists, is light and rich, and entire, however, the present soil, to compare it to the effect of which lime has been applied.

3rd. Hardiness and power to withstand severe winters.—This wheat will withstand the most severe weather. The season 1837 to 1838 was a very trying one, both as to violence and severity of cold, the thermometer having fallen to 18° below freezing; but the crops of this wheat raised by my neighbours were perfectly insensible to it, and of great produce.

4th. Early maturity and time of severance of crop.

—This wheat is not so early for its early maturity, though it exceeds a number of early varieties. On this account it was reaped about the 16th of August.

5th. Quantity and quality of produce, and relation to diseases.—The quantity was very good, and from that of the other persons I have mentioned on the subject, the most abundant was not subject to disease; and, by weighing on the spot, and in a cool place for seed, the total weight of the grain was found to be 100 bushels, and in straw, as above, the grain is more apt to grow than the common varieties. It is not so early as the "White Downy," and when picked off, and dried in a cool place, it has never been found with smut, or rust, or other diseases, even when over-cropped, and well exposed to heavy gales without being dried or bleached. In a very bad year, as in which it was raised in the Island of Man, it is said to have withstood the worst weather of the year. Its height is found to be 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches.

6th. Amount of produce in grain, chaff, and straw, and the relative quantities of flour and offal.—This preparation of seed is superior to all others, of a very fine sort, and weighed 92 lbs. the imperial bushel. The straw was burned, and the weight of it produced was 157 lbs., and that of the chaff 315 lbs. to the acre.

Quantity of flour and offal.—The quantity of flour obtained from an acre was 2462 lbs. of the first, 139 lbs. of pollard, and 116 lbs. of bran.

The bread of a very fine quality, white, and soft, of a moderate nature, 18 lbs. of this flour makes 25 lbs. of bread. With a view to further the design of the Agricultural Committee, the mode of making this bread is said, which may enable other persons to make a comparative experiment, in the same quantity of flour from their own wheat.

The flour was placed to rise, or to sponge, overnight, with a pint of yeast, and 2 quarts of water. A portion of the next morning, 4 quarts of the yeast were added, and it mixed with 2 quarts of water, which was well worked up, and drawn up (just water) to expose it to the sun, in a room, in order to render it light, which was probably done, as it was with the seed, but which is not necessary, and tends to render it more of a heavy nature. The dough is left in a tub, for 24 hours, or 2 or 3 hours, and is usually kneaded 2 hours, or of less, according to the size of the loaf. It is worked when cold the next morning.

It is to be observed, that the flour has only yielded on the first trial, and the bread being made to rise overnight, 2 quarts of water; whereas other sorts have yielded as much as 3 quarts and 1 pint, or a quart more.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, £ s. d., £ s. d. Rows include 45 bushels of seed at 8s. per bushel, 34 cwt of straw at 7s., 8 cwt of chaff at 1s. per cwt, and various charges for cartage, carriage, and profit.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, £ s. d., £ s. d. Rows include 45 bushels of seed at 8s. per bushel, 34 cwt of straw at 7s., 8 cwt of chaff at 1s. per cwt, and various charges for cartage, carriage, and profit.

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1st. The mode of preparing the sorts of wheat described.—The seed of this wheat, having been in seed for some years, was very much improved from the Duke of Devonshire's seed, from the "High Mead." It is, however, very superior to the seed of some other parts of Surrey, the "Common," in other parts "Peg-bush," in Berkshire, "Tuning" in Essex, "Hardshead," in some counties, "Old Suffolk" in Scotland, "Hunter's White," and assuming several other names.

2nd. Culture, viz., preparation and quantity of the seed; time and method of sowing, both as to preceding and following crops, and as to varieties of crop.—The seed was prepared in the same manner as the last described; it was sown on the same day on a common piece of land of the same nature as the last described for the purpose of comparison, therefore prepared in the same manner.

3rd. Hardiness and power to withstand severe winters.—This wheat is not quite so hardy as the "Hoary," it is nevertheless considered sufficiently so to succeed throughout the kingdom, excepting the north parts of Scotland. In such soils it is very amazingly, and produces a long straw, though the Hoary, nor is it so liable to sprout in a moist climate from being smooth chaff; in very severe, moist, and stormy weather, it will be found sooner than the Hoary.

4th. Early maturity and time of severance of crops.—It ripens a week earlier at least than the Hoary, and should be reaped while the grain can be marked by passing from the thumb-nail, as it is rather liable to shed if over-ripe, and a disadvantage which the Hoary is not subject to, in a moist climate, or in a rainy season.

5th. Tendency to degenerate and liabilities to disease.—The experience of five years has not found this wheat to degenerate. A simple raised this year from seed produced as above sown, was quite pure and unmixed; it may be said, as only 93 cwt of foreign growth were picked from one hundred sheaves which were carefully examined in order to free the sort from any of stray kinds which might accidentally have got intermixed with it. This is a practice which I now constantly follow with the wheat set apart for seed for the ensuing year.

In a dry season this wheat will afford a beautiful, clean, white straw, fit for basket-making, or any purpose of thatching; it is firm and tenacious. In wet seasons it is rather a subject to rust, which under such circumstances remains a short tail what sufficiency.

It is a fact worthy of notice that, in 1837, a field of this wheat, which had been sown with seed carefully washed and steeped in a solution of arsenic, had not a single smutted ear; but on one headland, for which there was no salient seed, a small portion was fetched from the barn, and sown dry; though appearing a short tail, it was infested with smut throughout; this was of course carefully picked out by hand before it was sown, and sown.

6th. Amount of produce in grain, chaff, and straw, and the relative quantities of flour and offal.—The crop was 417 imperial bushels of 63 lbs.; of chaff 115 lbs., and of straw, as described, 3661 lbs. to the acre. The quantity of flour obtained from an acre was 2462 lbs., of bran 139 lbs., and of pollard 116 lbs.

The bread from this flour is of a dry light nature, very white, and good, but inferior to some from which being quite what is termed dry bread at the end of 48 hours, it is, however, of excellent yield, and according to the millers, exceedingly fine and smooth in the working. It is a valuable wheat; 18 lbs. of the flour, treated as the former variety, yielded the following morning 3 quarts and 1 pint of warm water, and produced 253 lbs. of bread, weighed when quite cold.

Table with 4 columns: Crop, £ s. d., £ s. d. Rows include 45 bushels of seed at 8s. per bushel, 34 cwt of straw at 7s., 8 cwt of chaff at 1s. per cwt, and various charges for cartage, carriage, and profit.

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1st. The mode of preparing it.—From Mr. Whittington's trial, it is a very fine specimen. The grain is heavy, full, and plump, rather of a whitish-red cast, and a little thick-skinned.

2nd. Culture, viz., preparation and quantity of the seed; time and method of sowing, relation both as to preceding and following crops, and as to varieties of soil.—The seed was washed, soaked, dried, and limed, as is used on this farm; then sown in drills 7 inches apart, about 2 bushels to the acre, on the 5th of January, 1838. When the seed is large, it is considered prudent to add half a bushel or more to the acre.

mixture of manures was with a view to afford the wheat a different food from any it might have received, all of them having a tendency to enase the corn to grain, and rather check the exuberant growth of straw. Owing to the cold and frosty season which followed, the wheat was 19 days in coming up; it was hoed in the middle of April, and again in May, which left the land very clean, and the crop contained to look beautiful throughout the season.

It is worthy of remark, that a piece of the wheat was laid along the centre of the field, over which a pipe of liquid manure had been spread from a watering-pot the preceding season on potatoes, just as they were appearing above ground. The crop of potatoes not having absorbed the whole of the nutritive properties of the liquid, the wheat grew tall, ears long, darker, and so abundant in straw, that it afforded less grain, and that too of an inferior quality to the corresponding strips on either side of it. The straw was 7 1/2 long in many places, and fell 6 feet over the whole field, which covers so of a solid layer of manure and schistus on a red clay bottom.

3rd. *Hardhood and power to withstand severe winters.*—I consider this to be a very heavy wheat, affording much chaff and straw, very fit for being once down by scap in the spring, when sown early in the fall.

4th. *Early maturity and sercance of crop.*—The "Whitington" is not a late wheat, ripening 7 or 10 days later than the Jersey Danzie, before described, though it was in bloom on the same day, on the 2nd of July. It was chopped on the 21st of August.

5th. *Tendency to degenerate, and liability to disease.*—From the purity of the seed, and the uniform appearance of the crop, it does not appear likely to degenerate, nor does it seem more liable to disease than other wheats, but its recent introduction prevents a conclusive opinion being off red on this head. The straw is brittle and many ears break off.

N. B. From the cultivation of another year (1870), I am inclined to think this to be one of the most valuable wheats for poor land; it has not degenerated in the smallest degree.

6th. *Amount of produce in grain, chaff, and straw, and the relative quantities of flour and offal.*—The produce in grain was 33 bushels the acre, a very good sample weighing about 61 lbs. the bushel; the chaff, 2-3 lbs.; and the straw 77-86 lbs. per acre. Here was an amazing produce in straw, which made amends for the deficiency in grain; it is the most productive variety I have met with but one for the straw yield. The straw is so long that it is unfit for the ordinary purposes of thatching; a short, tenacious, firm straw being generally preferred. The quantity of fine flour obtained from an acre was 1154 lbs., of bran 477 lbs., and 17 lbs. of pollard. The bread from this flour is rather dark, but very well flavoured, and keeps moist some days; 27 lbs. of this flour made into bread, in the mode formerly described, in the same relative proportions of yeast, salt, and water, afforded, when cold, 35 1/2 lbs. of excellent bread.

Crop.	£.	s.	d.
31 bushels, at 8s. per bushel.....	12	5	0
2 ditto Tunnies, at 5s.....	0	10	0
Straw, 69 1/2 cwt., at 1s. the cwt.....	3	9	6
	16	7	6
Charges to deduct as before, with an extra hoing, and an additional half-bushel of wheat,	14	0	0
Profit.....	£2	7	6

BELLE-VUE TALAVERA.

1st. *The mode of procuring it.*—Discovered in my work on Wheat as having been raised from a single grain. This variety is invaluable, where it is adapted to the soil and climate.

2nd. *Culture: viz., preparation and quantity of the seed, time and method of sowing, relation both as to preceding and following crops, and as to varieties of soil.*—The seed was prepared precisely as before described. The cultivation of the two fields done for this wheat and the Whitington had been similar throughout the course, with the view to ascertain the result on the crop of wheat. This was sown on the 3rd of February, 1858, at the rate of nearly 3 bushels to the acre in drills, on land dressed in the same manner as the contiguous field had been for the Whitington; the land in both may be said to be alike, the best description of light, rich, loamy soil. The seed being large, a greater quantity of it was allowed than usual. It is to be noticed that in another field the seed was put in as late as the 21st February, and that it ripened equally well and early.

3rd. *Hardhood and power to withstand severe winters.*—This wheatless or delicate kind of wheat, and is as easy sown, but it is so low and more valuable as a spring crop, without doubt it may be sown later than the first week in February, in all the fertile parts of England, with a view to the production of a good average crop from this sowing, particularly with a century of clover, and a few of the best manures. A circular of the same kind was sent on the 14th of September, 1857, to the same effect, and by such letters to the Editor, and of the 10th of October I do not get any other words to the contrary. The wheat is a very heavy crop, and the straw is of a good quality. It is well adapted for being once down by scap in the spring, when sown early in the fall.

4th. *Early maturity and sercance of crop.*—The wheat ripened in the same manner as the Jersey Danzie, it was in bloom on the 2nd of July, and was chopped on the 21st of August, a week or so earlier than the Whitington, which was sown early in the fall.

5th. *Tendency to degenerate, and liability to disease.*—There is not much to be said here, as the wheat is so young, and the experience of the crop is so short, as not to have been sown in any other field, but it is not likely to degenerate, nor does it seem more liable to disease than other wheats, but its recent introduction prevents a conclusive opinion being off red on this head. The straw is brittle and many ears break off.

6th. *Amount of produce in grain, chaff, and straw, and the relative quantities of flour and offal.*—The amount of produce in grain was 72 Imperial bushels to the acre; the grain was large, that it will be the same; the sample was found to be a bushel of it, which will be produced at the Oxford Mill, and will show—uniform, clear, and finished. Hence the weight in grain at 61 lbs. the bushel, was 1172 lbs., the weight of chaff 282 lbs., and of straw 568 lbs. The quantity of flour obtained was 2754 lbs., the quantity of pollard 38 lbs., and of bran or end 755 lbs. The bread made from this flour is most probably the best that I have met with; it is light, very white, and preserves its moisture almost as long as bread made from spring wheat. It is, moreover, so sweet and well-flavoured, as to appear to some palates more like cake than ordinary bread. Independence of the large proportion of flour it affords, it makes much of the fine bread; 18 lbs. of the flour, having absorbed more water than the last described, gave 25 1/2 lbs. of bread.

Crop.	£.	s.	d.
48 bushels, at 8s. per bushel.....	19	4	0
4 ditto Tunnies, at 7s.....	1	0	0
Straw, 37 1/2 cwt., at 1s. the cwt.....	2	8	0
	22	12	0
Charges to deduct, as per Whitington,	11	0	0
Profit.....	£	12	0

The weights of 18 lbs. or 27 lbs. used for the flour to be baked are intended to be comparative experiments of weights of manes, it being generally understood, especially in baking bread and serving it out to troops, that 9 lbs. of common flour will make 14 lbs. of bread. All these, however, that I have experimented on afforded more; the two lowest having afforded, from 18 lbs. of flour, 22 1/2 lbs. of 22, and 25 1/2 lbs. the former of my own growth, the latter made from wheat imported from Rosstock and Danzic mixed.

In all the cases detailed, the preceding crop was not allowed to interfere with the wheat crop; the clovers and artificial grasses having been sown subsequently to the harvest under one height ploughing.

In some cases I have sown the clovers and grasses after the second hoing, but always, I am inclined to think, at some expense to the wheat crop; the coronal roots of which may be deprived of a share of their nutriment when the grass seeds begin to draw nourishment from the soil, and the thousands of mouths which they present may deprive the wheat of much pure air, and themselves exhaust gases which may be injurious to the plants.

The following sorts I have also grown experimentally, but not having raised them in quantities sufficient

to warrant a positive opinion, which probably might only tend to mislead, they are merely named. It is to be observed that a little calculation might have offered all the replies required by the conditions stated in the notice:—

The "Golden Drop" is one of the best red wheats, producing good produce in corn and straw, and a larger quantity of flour than such white wheats.

Harding's "Pride Red" is a productive variety, but rather coarse.

Rowan's "Ten-rowed Chevalier," or prolific, as well known, where it suits the soil and climate; it has borne a fine crop with me, but it unfortunately bore spotted wash on a pale red soil, owing no doubt to the soil which I obtained from Mr. Brown has self-lime, and is probably impregnated by a red soil; it is, I believe, a very fine variety.

"Gale's Hampshire" is an enormously productive sort of English wheat, which may be hereafter described.

"Fisher's Red." A very good variety.

"The Duck's Bill" wheat is very productive, but shedding good, and not very numerous.

J. LE COYEUR.

Table, &c., &c.
In order to present the particular points of comparison between the four principal varieties forming the subject of the Essay, at one glance, the results are appended in a tabular form.

Wheat.	Manure.	Quantity of seed per acre.	Time of Sowing.	Harvest.	Produce per Acre.	Produce per Acre.	Produce per Acre.	Net Profit.	
Whitington.	Keip Ashes.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Grain.	Straw.	Chaff.	Weight of bushel.	
Jersey Danzic.	Keip Ashes.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Grain.	Straw.	Chaff.	Weight of bushel.	
Belle-Vue Talavera.	Keip Ashes.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Time of Time.	Grain.	Straw.	Chaff.	Weight of bushel.	
Whitington, 3 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	33 bushels.	77-86 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6
Jersey Danzic, 2 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	48 bushels.	45-57 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6
Belle-Vue Talavera, 3 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	48 bushels.	45-57 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6
Whitington, 3 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	33 bushels.	77-86 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6
Jersey Danzic, 2 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	48 bushels.	45-57 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6
Belle-Vue Talavera, 3 bushels.	Keip Ashes, 9 qrs.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	1 bushel of time.	48 bushels.	45-57 lbs.	2-3 lbs.	61 lbs.	£ 12 7 6

N. B. In the column of profit in the last column the calculation is not made with relation to the respective values of the wheats, as to their productiveness in flour, which it might be, but according to the ordinary marketable value of good wheat; the straw is valued as intended for manure.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS.

From 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 civilization—and as long as its efforts shall be to subvert that 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 the improving spirit, is to be named agriculture. (I allude particularly to our own.) The obstacles which have hitherto prevented this great and noble interest from being, as it is a right, better understood, and, as a science, more generally practiced, 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;—prejudicial prejudices, venerated rather for their antiquity than their worth, are giving way to the enriching truths of modern discovery.—Long-cherished ignorance and superstition are fast losing their baneful 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 is commenced and is rapidly progressing in those parts of our country whose light had 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 to 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 allowed to combat it:

"Forthwith, to each ye shall be giving: This is the way of God's blessing; While Error with its king, lies in a snare, Or dies and 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: its intelligence 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 will support no agricultural strength, and danger in a numerical preponderance.

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 prejudices of the farmer for ancient customs; in their (seemingly) 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 practicing 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 years since, but their prevalence is still extensive—by far too much for our national independence; for the pecuniary interest of the individual, and for every interest of the community, how shall it be lessened? By the dissemination of knowledge among the yeomanry. Knowledge, is power—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 not easily found and conveyed in agricultural papers, these are within the reach of every cultivator, and could be patronized 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 want of economy in refusing to become a subscriber to one of these publications. He who has but one acre might be harmed through this means how to cultivate that so as to triple 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 triple 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 Baer's Cultivator,) that a plan which he found in that paper for steaming apples, potatoes, &c., for his swine, had been of vastly more consequence to him than a dozen year's subscription money. Such instances are common,—in fact, it is absolutely impossible, in our view, that some 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 only means of experiment, how fully 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 practiced 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—deciding, in his wisdom, that it was 'intended for the wabby and college lark,' and that 'he was 'nt fool enough yet to plant his land with millberry trees! and bay corn to live on,' &c. This man had a son—had of some seven or eight 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 father's consent to conduct it as he pleased, with the proviso that he should plant no millberry 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 of 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 fertilizing the soil; root culture was adopted—alternate crop—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,' 'foolish,' 'cack-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 teem with plenty and will reward 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 his son's administration affairs treble this amount 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 grow 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-headed, 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.

From 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, manifested 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 no 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 debared 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

* It need not be understood that the freedom of a country, agriculturally great, is more secure than that of a country, so only in a commercial sense.
* However independent we may think ourselves, we cannot, in truth, be styled independent till we cease to rely on foreign nations for some of the essentials of life.

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 economize 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 a piece, 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 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 of eight days' time. We presume the items in this estimate are the most, 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, economize in time and the expense attending labor, but also that just in proportion as we economize in those two items, just in the same proportion does the same amount of capital go farther 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 I am, by the use of a threshing machine, to have the same amount threshed in two days for seven dollars, I have actually gained eight days and thirteen dollars, which may be spent 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 use 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 close 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 expedient manner in which the various operations of the farm have been performed, and by the greater amount actually yielded.

Our limits will allow us to record but one instance of the successful employment of labor-saving machinery upon farms, and that is no figure 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 machines 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 the 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 a farmer's economy. The same band and wheel transferred to his grindstone, and a pair of handspikes saved at the crank, which by the increased power and velocity, two can be employed at the stone with greater ease and expedition than one 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 out 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 press over, in the plow should be sown by hand. Indeed he found the machinery to perform for him every operation on the farm, which by the common *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 outset, 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 desponding answer in our observation upon the prevalent systems of husbandry about us. When we trace 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 from 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 peddled upon them as useful inventions, and which turned out to be mere clap-nets. In reply to all this we can only say, begin on a small scale, but do not be afraid to venture. Whether it be a horse-rake, or an improved plough, or what not, 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, doubled or quadrupled. And remember when you purchase, that the object of all improved 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 substituted. With this object in view, purchase the most simply constructed machine, and neither endeavor to do 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 the cause be not in the employer rather than the machine. And the farmer's well known intelligence and acumen must be his protection against the employment of machinery or tools 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 such inventions.

We have already extended our remarks to a greater length than we had intended. But the importance of the subject must be our only 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.

From the *Sisk Journal*.

CHOICE OF OCCUPATION.

At the present period of general derangement in almost every department of business, it is natural for all in jarring minds to cast the eyes around 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 investment, and to an ample return for his labors.—What other pursuit can offer to him a sure guaranty 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 to-morrow. The history of whole streets in our mercantile cities, is but a record of the rise, and the downfall of the 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 witnesses 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 property on changes 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 planned the vine only in

Persia, Syria, and in North America. To France and Italy, he tendered no such bounty. And yet we see France, whose climate was so unpropitious to the vine at its first introduction, that it could hardly survive on its most southern shores, now her vine-cultivation beyond every other nation by the immense accumulation of wealth for ages her vintage has poured into her bosom. We see that country becoming affluent and powerful, not from the mutual productions of her own soil, but from those which she has borrowed from men favored chance. Look at her olive groves, and the whole race of olaginous 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 abundance 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 are all exotics transplanted to her soil.—For our selves, 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 stretch and yield precedence to nations possessing fewer natural advantages? Shall we stand by the development of these resources, which God himself has piled out as peculiarly calculated to enrich our country, and extend our sphere of constant happiness? We trust not. We trust that we shall not have, for the future, any rival, among us, who doubt the triumph of American skill, enterprise, and industry, where any other nation dare claim a 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. Men, professing such opinions, ought to receive the withering scorn and denunciation of a man who claims to have to superior knowledge in the art, and which acknowledges no competition in their labors, but that which ensures for them the most triumphant success.

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 present cultivation of years not long by-gone, did little with this head to dignity or enliven the work of the hand.—A change for the better seems now near at hand. Perhaps in your day, farmers may be generally more intelligent, more intelligent, and more able to bring the fruits of science to benefit them in their moral labors, and to give them interest and delight in their occupations. But what you others do, I hope you 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 competition. I know of no method by which you can more effectively 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 failure and disappointment, in understanding the operations of nature, in devising improvements, &c.—the more interest you will take in your employments, and the pleasure and gratification you derive from them. Moreover this is not only the way to make your pursuits pleasant, but it is the way to make them profitable also. Your mental operations must be well-guided and judicious, indeed if they do not lead you to the discovery of means whereby you can do more produce out of any certain amount of labor and expenditure. The most intelligent farmers, you may easily convince yourself, if 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 this elevating agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator*.

ORIGINS OF THE WORD "FARM."—In the Saxons time, the estate which the Lords of Manoe granted to the freemen were at first but for years, with a tender of a rent, which in these days were of corn or victual, and thence the houses so made were called *farms* or *farms*, which word signifieth victuals; but since ensuing turned the victuals into money, and terms of years to terms of life and inheritance, retaining the name and those called *manors*, or rather of those persons that were required or free.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

JANUARY, 1840.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

We earnestly solicit our readers to become correspondents of this paper, for in all we can do, we must depend greatly on them for the interest and value it may possess. A vast amount of valuable information doubtless exists among our intelligent farming population, which has been discovered through their experience, and is known to the disservice of all. This information, if contained in a list and spread, would be of great value. To each one contribute his mite, and the work will be done. But many are unacquainted with writing, and have a reticence for a printer. No matter, we will do the facts and the will of our countrymen in a proper manner. It is not objectionable to have the names of our contributors printed, but the editor reserves the right to suppress any name, however plain the words which may occur. The style of the letters, to be terse. Neither say the amount of your property, nor say that you so much want, as a specimen of your farming, as to give you a list of things, though not nearly so valuable as the ordinary one. We do not wish so much the amount of your crops, as of full, healthy, natural production.

There are some who have seen the accounts of their production, the size of the harvest, yearly profits, &c. The reports of such would be of great value, and we earnestly request them to be enabled to furnish them, whether of whole farms or of a single crop, to send them to us.

THE CLAIMS OF HORTICULTURE.

EXHIBITION FOR 1840.

Our countrymen feel well disposed to advance the great interests of the culture; but, in the course of the year, we shall by no means neglect the important claims of Horticulture. It contributes to the enjoyment and comfort, the wants and pleasures of life; its practice affords such healthy and agreeable exercise, and such delightful objects for contemplation, that, whether we view it as a means of supplying our wants, or as a source of pleasure, or in promoting the mind, it must be considered a subject worthy of our especial attention. We shall aim to encourage, among our readers, a more general resort to this useful and important art, by diffusing such information as will tend to promote successful practice.

About ten years ago, a society was formed in this city for the promotion of Horticulture in this section; and, for a number of years, its efforts were very successful. The most interesting and profitable were well attended, and highly interesting. A degree of taste and cultivation was excited, the good effects of which were soon manifested in the gardens of this vicinity, and the influence is still seen in the abundant supply of fine fruit, flowers and vegetables, which our market and gardens afford. Owing to several unpropitious seasons, however, the exhibitions were omitted, and the spreading pecuniary embarrassments have so far exceeded the public mind, that for several years past, no contemplated efforts have been made for the promotion of Horticulture.

Some of the friends of the cause have several times expressed the propriety of re-organizing a society; others thought it was not best to make the attempt, but we, in 1836, that latter times are at hand, or that the minds of the community will become better reconciled to existing circumstances.

It is proposed, however, that, whether a society be formed or not, we aim, and ought to have, an Horticultural Fair or Exhibition, the coming fall, and, in order to give it additional interest, and promote its objects, it is decided to have the exhibition take place at the same time as the great fair of The Rochester Mechanic Association.

A fund will be raised for the purpose of awarding premiums for the finest Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. Subscriptions for this purpose will be received at the Rochester Mechanics Association, and New Genesee Farmer office. Particulars will be published hereafter.

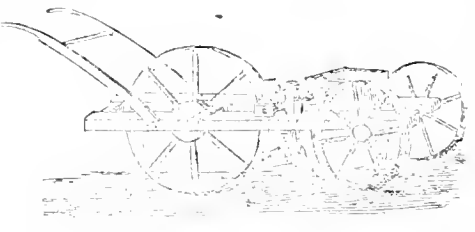
To Agents, and the Friends of Agriculture.

With this number we send subscription lists to such persons as we suppose feel sufficient interest in the cause, to give it the attention; and we earnestly solicit them to aid us, and benefit their neighbors, by extending our circulation among them. This should be done without delay, in order that our readers may enjoy the benefits of these long winter evenings. Besides, it is very desirable that we should receive our subscribers' names as soon as possible, in order that we may form some idea as to what number it will be necessary to print. It may be remembered that those who subscribed late last season, could not obtain back numbers, so as to make their volumes complete.

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

It cannot be denied that the times are hard—they are very hard. Not only do the merchants and mechanics complain of failures and bad arrangements, but even the sturdy farmer begins to feel a painful sense of anxiety in the region of the pocket, and in the ordinary dread of duns and tax-gatherers. Indeed, all will admit that they are afflicted, more or less. Altho' it is true, and how they ask, what is the remedy? The answer is soon told—*earn more money, and spend less!* "Oh," say they, "that is a strict precept, more easily preached than practiced. We have ways worked hard, and studied economy, and now, if we have got to work harder, and practice more economy, the times were from the disease, and remedy as we have applied the best." But, stop, reader, if it is not possible for you to learn how to work to better advantage, you are to earn more money without working harder. And you can not learn how to spend your money to better advantage, unless you spend less, without seeing your money go. All this, we tell you, can be done, and our aim will be to show how it can be done. We ask you then to subscribe for the paper gratis, and then say candidly whether we have not earned from it some information on respect to the profits of such a plan, which will enable him to increase his profits, or to reduce his expenses. We then invite him to take a few more lines, and read it each month, and let his family read and learn as well as he. This not benefited him, we will add, we will be glad to have you write to us, or send us a card, and we will send you a copy of the paper, and if you are in the neighborhood of the office, we will cheerfully receive you in his half dollar, and confess we were grandly mistaken.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



Baldwin's Corn Planter.

The introduction of improved implements, or labor-saving machinery, next to the diffusion of knowledge, is the greatest means of improvement in any country. But especially is it the case in a country like this, where, owing to a sparse population, and the cheapness of land, the number of laborers is so small, in comparison with the amount of labor and where, not unfrequently, the high price of labor absorbs all the profits of the farmer. Or, what is worse, his land is only half tilled, or his crops are neglected or destroyed, from want of sufficient help.

Much has been done, during the past few years, by way of constructing and introducing improved agricultural implements, in some parts of our country; but still much, and in some places, every thing, remains to be done. In our efforts to advance the cause of agriculture, we shall take equal pains to obtain, and bring into notice, every new or improved implement, which appears to be of value or worthy of trial.

The first we shall mention, is *Baldwin's Corn Planter*, a representation of which is given above. It consists of a square frame, 5 feet long and 15 inches wide, with two wheels near the front, 19 inches in diameter, and one a little back of the centre, 2 feet in diameter, having a broad iron rim to roll the ground on the seed; beneath are three cultivator teeth, or hoes, one of which opens the furrow for the seed, and the other two cover it over and form a slight ridge, which is immediately rolled smooth by the large wheel. On the top of the frame are two handles, behind, to guide the machine, and a hopper in front to hold the seed, the bottom of which is closed by a movable slide, with an aperture in it to allow the seed to drop through. On the shaft of the centre wheel are a number of teeth or cogs, which, as the wheel revolves, touch a spring which moves the slide, and thus drops the seed. These cogs are so arranged, that, by shifting the position of the spring, the seed may be dropped at the distance of 10, 15, 18, 24,

or 36 inches. The slides are of wood, easily made, and, by having them with apertures of different sizes, seeds of any size, or in any quantity, may be dropped, from that of turn p, to a hill of corn or henn.

It is necessary to observe, that with all machines of the kind, the seed must be of such a nature as will readily fall through an aperture. Thus, very light, or irregular shaped seeds, cannot well be planted. It is also necessary that the ground be tolerably smooth, and in good order. This machine might be used with advantage on a majority of the farms in Western New York, and we think will be found highly valuable. It is said that a man, with a horse and a boy, can plant 8 or 10 acres of corn with it in a day.

We understand that it was used the past season, in some of the central counties of this State; and we hope some of our friends in that section, will send us some account of its operation. The machine may be seen at the Rochester Seed-Store, where a supply may be expected for sale in the spring.

Other implements will be described in our next.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

ROBEN POTATOES AND TUSCARORA CORN.

MISS. HAYES:

This is called an age of improvements, and I cannot see why we Farmers should continue treading in the old beaten tracks of our forefathers, any more than men of other trades and professions. For my part, I am one of those who love, occasionally, to make an experiment, and "find out some new thing." It is true, I am sometimes "hoaxed," or disappointed, owing to my own ignorance or the misrepresentations of others; still, I find in the end, there is always a balance in my favor.

I am in labor to Agricultural papers for much of the pleasure and the profit which I derive from my pursuit; and feeling that it is my duty to make some little return for the benefits received, I will give you occasionally, some account of my experiments, for the benefit of the readers of the "NEW GENESEE FARMER."

I purchased last winter at the Rochester Seed Store, two bushels of *Roben Potatoes*, at \$5 per bushel. I thought this was a great price, but the old maxim, "nothing risked, not much gained," led me to hope that my gain would not be small. I planted the potatoes on a light sandy loam soil, which was cropped with clover the year previous. A tolerable dressing of manure was spread on and turned under, and the surface well harrowed. I sent the potatoes into sets of one or two eyes each, and planted them in rows 3 feet 2 inches apart, and the sets 18 inches apart in the row.—they had one dressing with the cultivator and hoe, and were hilled up with the plough. They were harvested the middle of October, and yielded in good round measure, *one hundred and eighteen bushels*—from only these two bushels of seed.

The merits of this potato are, in my opinion, worthy of high consideration, especially its great productiveness. I truly think that twice the above quantity might be raised from the same amount of seed, after its habits become better understood. As to its qualities, for the table, I agree with the numerous accounts which have been published, in pronouncing them *good*—and I think no one need find fault on that account. At any rate, it cannot be said that they favor of the China Tree Corn "imposition."

TUSCARORA CORN.

So much has been said and written of late, on the subject of Corn, that it appears to me remarkable, that so excellent a variety as the *Tuscarora*, (or as some call it *flour corn*), has been so rarely mentioned in our agricultural papers, and is so little cultivated. The reason, it seems to me, must be, that but few persons know any thing about it, or understand its excellence in constituting some of the luxuries of human suste-

rance. It is true this corn is not so heavy, or so profitable for making whiskey, or making pork, as some other kinds; nor is it as early as the red blaze or Dutton; still, it is a certain and profitable crop. More ripened finely last season, and would have done so this, had I not delayed planting until very late in the spring, on which account only half of my crop ripened.

This corn when ripe, is of a marble whiteness, and can be ground fine like flour, the meal being none of that rough harshness incident to the common meal.—Every person of correct taste, who "knows what is good," is of course fond of "Johnny Cake." And let such a person once eat of it, rightly prepared from this corn meal, I am sure he will readily exclaim, "give me such evermore." This meal, when mixed with wheat flour, makes very superior Bread, besides which, it is exactly the thing for Pancakes.

The excellence of this article cannot be duly appreciated, unless rightly prepared; and as it requires rather different management from common, I will just say that one or two receipts will be given with pleasure, if thought desirable.

Yours, &c.
H. N. LANGWORTHY.

Irondequoit, Monroe co., N. Y.

Mr. Langworthy will please accept our thanks for his communication, the reading of which has sharpened our appetite. We intend to call on Mrs. L. ourselves in a few days, to solicit the promised receipts for our next paper. And in order that we may be able to recommend them without fear of "hoaxing" our readers, we feel that it is very desirable that we should have their excellence satisfactorily demonstrated to us, according to the rules of good faith.

Eds. N. G. Farmer.

For the New-England Farmer.
"FARMERS' MEETINGS."

The prevalence of these meetings in some neighborhoods, and the well known respectability of many individuals who take a prominent part in their proceedings, sufficiently indicate that farmers are reaping the full share of the disastrous results which have followed the derangement of the financial concerns of our country. Barely have the prices of produce been so much depressed, and the amount of money in circulation so extremely limited. He who calculates his loss when a hog and pork would pay his mechanic's and merchant's bill, and leave him a comfortable surplus to contrast the operations of his farm during the ensuing year, may find his pockets emptied, and his bills unpaid. It would seem to be an inappropriate, that we should be called together to take into consideration the present distress, and to "devise means for our relief." Much emphasis is made of those who manage the affairs of government, of the "prodigality of the Banking interest" of our country; and of the diversity of means of trade into the hands of wild speculators, who have overrun us like the locusts of Egypt. To those who entertain these opinions, I would say, "be every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." It is a part of the duty of a good citizen, to exercise the watchfulness, and to bear the responsibilities of a sovereign; and closely to scrutinize the movements of those institutions which are a channel for the common benefit: he would do well also to take upon consideration that he is not necessarily rich, because of the high prices of the village lots in his neighborhood.

But in addition to these, I would respectfully suggest to the conductors of "farmers' meetings," the propriety of introducing for discussion on the following topic, which would prove quite as beneficial, in a preliminary point of view, as either of the foregoing, or perhaps any other considerations. It is this: "The general adoption of systematic processes, adapted to the improvement of our farms, and the increase of their productiveness."

Could an enlightened method of farming become general, we should, to a great extent, become independent of the fluctuations of the money market, and of the high or low prices of labor; not that it is very desirable that there should be as uniform, and properly regulated as possible, but I think it is susceptible of the clearest proof, that labor judiciously bestowed, will, under almost any circumstances, ensure the proprietor a handsome return. To see this matter in a clear light, it may be interesting in future numbers of the "Farmer," to compare the common mode, with the system to which theory and enlightened experience have given a decided preference.
WM. R. SMITH.

Cooking Potatoes.

When you boil potatoes for dinner, pare enough for dinner and breakfast; throw a little salt into the water in which they are boiled, and when done, pour out the water carefully, and let the potatoes stand by the fire a few minutes. You will find them much better than when boiled in the common way without paring. Take what are left at dinner, and wash them with warm, adding a little cream and salt; then put them in a lute-pan, and, in the morning, you have only to set the pan into the stove, or before a brick fire, for a few minutes. You will find this excellent. Some people use butter instead of cream, but the cream article is prepared only with the latter. Ask the Grocer.

Water-Proof Composition for Boots & Shoes.

To a pint of Sassa Oil, add four ounces of Gum Elastic, Anla Rubber, cut in a slice, and one ounce of Lamp Black. Let it stand three or four days, for the gum to dissolve, then strain it well, and the paste is fit for use. Rub it on to both sides and upper, three or four times, before a fire, as long as the leather will admit. This composition renders leather soft and durable, as well as impervious to water.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.

EDITED BY G. H. NORTON, BOSTON.
Published Monthly—40 pages—\$3 per year.

The sixth volume of this valuable Magazine commences this day, January 1st, 1863. We have read it from its common end, and cannot let this opportunity pass, without recommending the work to all of our friends who wish to enjoy the elevating pleasures of horticulture. It is of the plan of the English Magazine, and is the only work of the kind in the United States. It numbers among its contributors more than fifty of the most eminent horticulturalists, Botanists, Nurseriesmen, &c., in the country. I should be in the hands of every one engaged in such pursuits, who wishes to understand his business, and keep pace with the improvements and discoveries of the day.

Subscriptions are received at the Rochester Book-Store, where the work can be examined. Those subscribers, in this region, who have not paid for the past year, are requested to send in the amount with our editor.

We extract the following article from the September number of this Magazine:

On the Cultivation of the Calliflower.

On the cultivation of the Calliflower, as practiced on the farms of C. J. Walker, Esq., at Frankford, near Philadelphia. By Mr. GRANNY LEE.

Having met with unprecedented success in bringing the calliflower to the highest state of perfection, by the same simple process of cultivation as the cabbage, and with the hope of instructing others to do so and do likewise, I am induced to lay before you an extract from my garden diary.

I sowed the seed of Messrs. Landreth & Co., sowing it, broadcast, Sept. 1st, 1858, in a bed of common garden manure.

On October 26th, removed the plants into a cold frame of the same kind of manure.

On the 16th, 1859, transplanted them into the open garden.

"May 29th, cut for the use of the family."

These noble plants stood in the open garden, undisturbed, and with their neighbor, the cabbage, patiently endured the "pithy" planting of the soil.

My success is fully announced by the following statement of the circumference of six heads of the flowers, wholly divested of their leaves.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Circumference. No. 1: 3 feet 1 inch. No. 2: 2 feet 7 1/2 inches. No. 3: 2 feet 10 1/2 inches. No. 4: 2 feet 8 1/2 inches. No. 5: 2 feet 7 1/2 inches. No. 6: 2 feet 5 1/2 inches.

The circumference of the largest flower, if it stood in the garden, and taken at the extremity of its leaves, was 13 feet 7 1/2 inches.

I continued to cut abundance of fine flowers, from May 29th to the middle of July.

My object, in this instance, is to give publicity, especially to the fact that this immense size can only be obtained from fall plants. In a subsequent number of yours, and I shall feel a pleasure in communicating and corresponding with you upon the subject of horticulture.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
GREGORY LEE.
Frankford, near Philadelphia, July 31st, 1860.

A Good Crop of Indian Corn.

The following account of large crops of corn shows the advantage of good culture and the selection of the best part of the crop for seed. What gives so great a superiority to some varieties of corn or other vegetable is a question that naturally presents itself to the inquiring mind, as he learns of an excellent variety, or he holds with admiration the astonishing product. It is attention in selecting the best of seed, and we have our mind fixed upon readers is the great importance of this subject.—Viable Farmer.

BROWN CORN—MODE OF CULTURE.

Accordingly to our promise last month, we proceed to state the manner of tillage by Mr. Brown, in raising his abundant crop of corn. To this excellent method of culture may be attributed in part, his success which method would apply with benefit to any other kind of corn; but his corn we regard as superior in kind to any with which we are acquainted. Both the corn and the culture we consider worthy the attention of farmers.

Commencing in the Spring—his field, having been the previous season sown to English gram, and in the fall the stubble plowed in—first, 25 cart loads of rotten manure were applied from the window heaps and yard, and the field was again plowed deep, burying the long manure and bringing the rotton to the surface and mixing it with the soil—the corn was then planted in hills two feet apart each way—three stalks only were left to grow in a hill—hoed three times—at the first hoeing, great pains were taken to clean the hills entirely from weeds, and at the other hoeings, the surface of the ground was merely passed over to cut up the weeds and loosen the top of the soil—keeping the surface of the ground all the while perfectly level, or in other words not hilling up in the least—used no plow, cultivator or harrow, after the planting, and did all with a hoe—cut the stalks at the usual time. This year he hoed part of the field but twice, the corn being so thick it was difficult to pass about among it without breaking the stalks. Crop, 146 bushels.

Mr. Lumpley, a neighbor of Mr. Brown, who raised 131 bushels on an acre, pursued a similar method of culture.

This mode seems to us to be a good one, although different soils may require different treatment, and the season may in a vary the result. In a season like the past, wet and cold, we have no doubt but applying a part of the rotten manure in the hill, would be better than spread the whole; but in a dry season, manuring in the hill is less beneficial. Manure in the hill bringing the corn forward earlier, and if the soil is sufficiently rich, so that the well fed roots, on striking out from the manure, are not starved and checked in their growth, is doubtless beneficial on late soils. We took particular notice of a field this year, on part of which the manure was spread, and on the other part it was applied in the hill—the latter was full a fortnight earlier than the former, at the time of cutting the stalks. Last year we had a piece which was manured in the hill, but the entire soil was not made rich—the corn grew well for a time, but soon it stopped growing and opened very early, yielding a light crop. The reason of it is plain—the corn grew well while the roots were surrounded by the manure in the hill, but when they grew beyond the manure, they starved.

The prominent points in Mr. Brown's method of culture is, spreading two coats of manure, first that which is rotten, and plowing that in deep, which brings the rotten manure near the surface to nurse the tender roots of the young plant, and leaves the long manure deep to feed the larger plant and mature the full ear; and second keeping the surface perfectly level. Mr. B's success proves the method a good one, and reason apparent.

The second planting of corn, does not amount to anything—the stalks are barren of ears. This fact has been observed by many, but the cause could not be ascertained. Now the reason is very obvious—it is this: The main part of the field is out of the tassel before the late planted gets in the tassel, the consequence of which is, the silk of the late planted does not receive sufficient pollen from the tassel to produce the kernel of the ear. For the same reason a stalk of corn standing alone will not produce a full ear.

In case of corn not coming up well, or being destroyed by worms, we would recommend supplying the deficiency by planting beans or potatoes; or if not so late but that a second planting would answer, to plow the field and plant the whole anew. We have the past season tried (to our satisfaction) the second planting of scattering hills when the corn has failed. The product was better and nothing else. We noticed whole hills of this second planting of three or four stalks, without a single ear or set for an ear, any more than is found upon a stalk of broom-corn.—Cheshire Farmer.

LAST SPEECH OF JUDGE BULL.

The following extracts are from the Address delivered before the New-Haven County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, September 25th, 1839, by the Hon. JAMES BULL, whose lamented death took place at Danbury, the following week.

I appear here, gentlemen, by invitation, to address you on the cultivation of the soil, which is the object of the association 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, shall 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 animals and plants which it nurtures, for support, for profit, and for pleasure. They both administer 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 the table, and multiplies around us the charms of floral beauty and rural scenery. Both tend to beguile hours 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 exhibitions 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, 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, and 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 they 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 sits at the same time the 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 energy, vigor, 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 toward enlightening, honoring, and rewarding those who are honestly employed in its cultivation.

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 our country gardens exhibit but a sorry assortment of vegetable productions, and these are but badly cultivated, and of an 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 emulation, and to demonstrate the utility of good 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 a contrary, or inferior grade. The man who trusts on or trusts only in his own merits, may well mistake them for good ones. It is easier, to cultivate good fruits than bad ones; and no one can expect good fruits if he who cultivates them knows it. It is easier to cultivate the vegetable as it is the clove peg; the green gage as it is the horse plum; and yet the difference is twofold, in all the qualities which we most esteem, as incomparably great. But until we can show our neighbor better fruits, he will continue to cultivate and rest content with his choice 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 does not profit. If the great object of life was to accumulate money, without enjoying any of the comforts which it confers, give the gratification of animal appetites, 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 I shall we repeat the professed benediction so kindly tendered for our benefit, because it adds nothing to our self? 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 there is 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 pleasure—the greatest refinement to the spirits of man—without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handicrafts."

Among the causes which have essentially contributed to the deterioration of our lands, and the consequent depression of our agriculture, I consider the following prominent:

1. *Ignorance of the principles of agriculture;*
The want of a sufficient outlay in the management of our farms; and

2. 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 others, 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 making their labor, 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 mechanic. A new era is dawning upon the vision of the farmer; a 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 begins in their application to his labors, the means of increasing profits and high intellectual enjoyment. And the more he studies and is guided by the laws, the more does he become satisfied of former errors, and of his comparative limited sphere of usefulness. Science is probably capable of render-

ing 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 stagnancy 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 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 directs 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 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 quadrupled 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 the land's. But it is not the outlay for manure alone, that demands a liberal expenditure of capital. Good stock, 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 case I have quoted, that in many localities, 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 inattention in the herd-man. 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 cause—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.

It 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 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 this moiety is half lost before it is applied to the soil. Every horse, ox, or cow, watered 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 liquor of the stables and cattle yards, into three and a half tons of manure; that manure thus 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 houses and premises, the acceptable amount should be amply sufficient for a full supply of manure once during every course of the four years system of husbandry. Arthur Young, with six horses, four cows, and nine hogs, which consumed sixteen loads of hay and twenty-nine loads of straw, obtained 118 loads of manure, 36 bushels to each; and from 45 fattening oxen, well fed and lickered, 600 tons of rotten manure. But an American lawyer, and an excellent practical farmer withal, has gone beyond the common rates. 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 the erva, consisting of yard manure, peat, a horse seaweed, 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, by

of respect for themselves and respect for their voices. The wholesome habits of society have been broken up, by the civil and political convulsions of '63, and the moderate thirst for acquiring wealth fashionable consequence, through mercantile and speculation, that honest productive labor has been driven into the background, and confined not only ungentle but menial and servile. Yet care to lay down this proposition, that he who labors for the wants and comforts of himself and family renders some service to society at large, by mental and physical industry, performs one of the duties of life; and will ultimately be rewarded in precious rectitude of his life, by a greater measure of continual happiness than he who makes millions and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in idleness, by his children or grandsons. The revolutions that are constantly taking place in families, sufficiently admonish us, that it is the result we leave to our children, but the industrial and moral habits in which we educate them, cures to their worldly prosperity, and the treatment of their conscience.

Farmers, I have remarked, share in the errors of the day. Not content with the gains which are everward of prudent in lusty, and which might be increased by the culture of the mind—nor content with one of the most independent conditions in so many of them and thousands of them seek other employments, and some of truly menial character, rid of labor, the greatest blessing of man, and to themselves in the imaginary scale of fashionable. And if they cannot participate themselves in imaginary greatness, (and it is seldom any thing but imaginary,) they are anxious to inflict the pain their posterity, to rear their sons to the pen and the office, to political power and to make them merchants, a useful but greatly neglected business, or to place them in some other employment, which shall exempt them from the labor, the salt that best preserves from corruption.

What class in society have within each so many of the elements of human enjoyment—so many facilities for dispensing benefits to one of the first duties and richest pleasures of the independent tiller of the soil? "The," says Franklin, "has no need of popular flattery: his crops depend only on the good of his honest industry. If directed on the improved principles of husbandry, they offer the certain means of acquiring wealth, and as is consistent with the pure enjoyment, or with the good order and prosperous condition. Agriculture is the golden mean, secure on the temptations of man's human opulence, and even sycophancy and dependence of poverty, neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of a wise man of Scripture, "let," he added, "I and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or a poor and steal, and take the name of my God."

Value of Observation to the Farmer.

There is no man or class of men is the value of observation so great as to the farmer. His business is all with natural objects. His occupation leads to many things to imitate or follow nature. But nature are learned only by watching the successes and the silent operations which are going on thus ascertaining the causes which produce the which we see taking place around us. The who watches closest—who suffers no change to place without looking into the cause—who, in serves the most, and treasures up the most in memory, becomes most acquainted with the laws spoken of, and by consequence is the best farmer. The observations which have been made recorded by others, have become a large fund of information, there is yet a vast deal more to be learned.

Facts are yet in the dark which can only be clearly observed. It would be interesting to have a history of many of the useful improvements that have been made from observations, which first gave the hint to set the men on foot. Mrs. Child gives a pleasing statement of the value of observation in one instance.—A not fifty miles from Boston, says she, is quite the best for the improvement he has made in the wild vine. He found a vine in the wood which dozens of neighbors passed every week, as well as he; but he had that where the oxen fed upon the vine the were sweetest. He took the hint. The vine was planted and closely pruned. This produced the effect as browsing had done; the nourishment in a wild state supported a great weight of vines and drills, went saucily 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 *worm*, as the insect is sometimes called, led many farmers to sow their wheat late. By so doing they have saved their crops. It has been observed that the insect came out at a certain time in the summer and remained active a certain number of days. Hence, by sowing the wheat later so that it would 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 good wheat, told us, the other day, that had he sowed it ten days earlier, as he is inclined to do, he would have lost the whole. But, being informed of the observations that had been made in regard to the worm, and advised to sow, and precautions for ten days, he complied, and thus saved his crop.—N. E. Farmer.

From the New England Farmer.

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 the farm.

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, only 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 would yield six hundred bushels to the acre, supposing one bushel 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 long 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 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 in 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 parsnip, &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 cabbage, 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 beet are by no means so 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 putting 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 alter 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 decay before without your suspicion, and very much to your chagrin. H. C.

From the Cultivator.

Causes of Seeds not Germinating.

We have known and heard of considerable loss and disappointment from seed, particularly onion seeds, not growing. We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our cogitations and enquiries 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 seed, 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 cause 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 in this state with a hoe, spade, or roller, upon the seeds thus sown, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances I have found my neighbors blaming the seeds 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 your selves 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 seeds, and then sowing it away in a warm 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 create the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ or chut which is usually first attacked, but to the change in the taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in a 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 the seed.

The following communication was written for the late "Genesee Farmer," and Mr. Tucker kindly published it in his weekly paper, (which had only a small circulation,) but refused to place in the monthly, although he inserted the article from Mr. Thorburn, of which we complain. As it is a matter which affects our reputation, and that of our establishment, justice to ourselves demands its publication in this paper. And let our friend Thorburn should complain of injustice, we also insert his communication referred to.

CHINA TREE CORN:

And the "Rochester Seed Store."

Mr. Tucker—Since my return from England, I have been looking over the Agricultural papers received during my absence, and observed numerous articles on the subject of Thorburn's celebrated China Tree Corn, in most of which condemn it as an "imposition," "humbug," &c. Many of the writers obtained their seed directly from Mr. Thorburn, and of course must look to him for any explanation they may require. But others obtained it through different channels, and seem inclined to suspect them of selling a spurious article for the sake of gain.

In your paper of the 7th of October, is a communication from Syracuse, signed W., and headed "Gross Imposition." The writer, after stating that he was induced to try the corn from reading Grant Thorburn's glowing account of it, complains that it did not answer the description, and prove inferior to our common varieties. He then adds:

"We look upon the matter in this section, as a gross fraud practiced upon the public for the sake of gain. The column at this time is principally attached to Mr. Thorburn, inasmuch as he has the credit of furnishing all the seed; some of which, I am informed, came directly from his store in New-York; most of it, however, that was planted in this vicinity, came thro' the 'Rochester Seed Store,' but was said to be genuine seed from Thorburn's. We look for a satisfactory explanation."

In the Farmer of November 9th, is a reply to W. from Grant Thorburn himself. But, to me, it is far from being a "satisfactory explanation." He says, he "thinks W. has not got the true kind," and then adds, "the seed sold by his sons in New-York, Albany and St. Louis, was genuine." I am afraid old friend Laurie is becoming rather uncharitable of late, and since he is so free with his insinuations, I shall have to "unfold a tale" which, I fear, will render his defence of but little service to him.

Soon after Mr. Thorburn published his wonderful corn story last fall, I began to have numerous inquiries after the seed. Accordingly, on visiting New-York in October, I purchased of Mr. G. C. Thorburn a quantity of the corn, and was informed that his supply was limited and selling rapidly. Soon after reaching home, this lot was all disposed of, and I sent to Mr. Thorburn and obtained an additional supply. This was all sold during the winter, and as the spring approached, the demand seemed to increase. By this time, I expected to hear that Mr. Thorburn's stock was entirely exhausted, as he had stated that he only raised a small patch of about 200 hills; but to my surprise, I was informed that his supply was still adequate to the demand, although orders poured in upon him from every quarter. O, rare Laurie Todd! thought I, your corn is certainly "something new under our sun," and well did you name it "Prolific." For it seems to possess the marvellous properties of the ancient Widow's oil—the more you draw from it, the more there is left. Being rather skeptical on the subject of modern miracles, I determined to inquire into the mystery. I then learned that the wonderful "new variety" was an old acquaintance among the farmers of Long Island, several of whom had cultivated it for a number of years, and were then selling their crops to Mr. Thorburn, to supply the immense demand which he had occasioned.

Supposing I had contributed my share towards the nameless "charitable institutions," I now purchased a further supply of seed from Mr. G. R. Garretson, of Flushing, which I have the fullest proof was the same in every respect as was sold by Mr. Thorburn. All that was had or sold at the Rochester Seed Store, were the two lots from Mr. Thorburn and one from Mr. Garretson.

The following letter was lately received from Mr. Garretson in relation to the seed from him:

Flushing, L. I., Nov. 5th, 1839.

Mr. M. B. BATHAM—

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries about the China Tree Corn, which I sold you last spring, I

would state, that it was produced in the same way as advertised and sold by Mr. T. in, under the name of "China Tree Corn." It was raised by Mr. J. Van Meters, of Flushing. Mr. Thorburn made it one of the principal items, and I, Mr. T. in, made it one of the specialties that sold you.

Yours, &c. G. R. GARRETSON.

Owing to some unfortunate error, I myself had some doubts of the genuineness of the corn to this northern climate, and I was recommended by my customers, and more than that, to return to Thorburn's, as a security of seed, and let it be taken on his responsibility. My persons may rest assured that I shall always be ready to sell and favor "an infallible explanation" of my doubts affecting the reputation of the Rochester Seed Store. To ask of a seedman is generally a thankless as well as a difficult and responsible one. And well I do not mean to thank from any blunders or ignorance which justly belong to me, I cannot consent to become responsible for the statements of every peddling "new variety" monger, who may have a full pouch of corn or potatoes to dispose of, inasmuch as the products to be given to charitable institutions.

M. B. BATHAM.

Rochester S. T. Store, Nov. 25, 1839.

P. S. I am frequently asked, what "charitable institutions" receive the donation promised by Mr. Thorburn; and some persons actually suspect that he pocketed the fund. But any one at all acquainted with the unimpeachable character of Grant Thorburn, would consider that to be an impossibility. The only reason I can give for the non-appearance of any public acknowledgment, is, that it would be offensive to the modesty of the donor, who doubtless wishes to "let his alms be done in secret." Still, as this money was made up of contributions from many who do not think they received an equivalent in return; justice to their feelings renders it necessary and proper that the receipt of the donation should be publicly acknowledged.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Astoria, L. I. (late Bate's Cove, Oct. 21, 1839).

Mr. Tucker—In your Monthly Farmer for October, page 145, is a piece signed W. He begins with *Gross Imposition*, and then gives my description of the corn. Now, Mr. W., if you will substitute 10th of August, in place of the 19th of July, I assure you in the words of truth and soberness, that every word in that description is plain truth. Different climate, bad soil, or spurious seed, might have been Mr. W.'s misfortune. Because a man, born blind, says the sun don't shine on the 4th of July, this will not persuade us out of our senses.

Mr. Tucker, this thing was not done in a corner. In 1838, scores of my neighbors saw my corn when growing; this summer, hundreds visited my field; in the office of the Journal of Commerce, Commercial Advertiser, Daily Whig, and at No. 11 John-street, New-York, and I believe, at William Thorburn's Seed-store, in Albany, may be seen stalks of the corn; having ears growing on the tip end of the branches, as they stood in the ground. If Mr. W. or any of his neighbors come to Albany or New-York this fall, they ought to call and see for themselves. There has been no *undue* or *double dealing* on my part in this matter. I put my name to every communication I made on the subject. I said it is an *extra corn*, and I say so still. We have earlier kinds, to be sure, but they are small. This season I planted on the 12th of May, and on the 22d of September my Chinese corn was dry and *gathered in the crib*. Mr. W. says it will not ripen with him. I think he has not got the true kind. There is a difference from quaters; in some cases it is not entirely, in some it turned out better than my own. I will give you the following, from many I received of the same import:

Orange, Tiotha co., N. Y. Oct. 10, 1839.

Friend Thorburns—I am very happy to say to you, that my grand son, (named for me by your son,) has raised from your *China corn*, this season, the finest crop I ever saw of *China corn*; all two and five ears, and the crop will be at the rate of more than 100 bushels to the acre.

Very respectfully, your friend and servant,

GEORGE I. PURDIE.

Now, Mr. Tucker, I am a stranger to Mr. P., or rather he is a stranger to me, as I never knew there was such a man in the world, till I received the above letter. I am not sure, at the moment, where Oswego lies, but I should think the corn that ripens at Oswego, would not be late for Rochester. I know the Chinese corn sold by my sons in New-York, Albany, and St. Louis, was genuine. After my crop was sold last year, they obtained a supply from Samuel Par-

sons, of Flushing, L. I. This season I planted a row of his corn along side of my own; they yielded in all respects. In 1838, I planted only a two hundred hills, producing six or seven hundred ears; this season I planted a small field; when I ploughed, it was blown down in a storm of wind soon, with the exception of ten or twelve hills, was then too high, and being heavy with a heavy rain, notwithstanding, I gathered upward ninety bushels from the acre.

Without all contradiction, Mr. Tucker, this is a public corn, and will take the lead of all other so called middle states, at any rate. Perhaps it may ripen in the northern parts; but I planted the D on the same field, on the same day; the Chinese only a week later in being. The Editor of the F. V. (O.) Telegraph, says he has cultivated a patch of Thorburn's Chinese corn this season—the "yield more than large, sound, ripe ears, for every bushel."

I will only observe, in conclusion, that I do think the Agricultural Journals, Registers, and papers, have (in general) dealt with this same while the accounts are as opposite as light and night; they have published the dark, without throwing any light on the subject. I refer not to you, Mr. P. for this number, now in hand, as the only one I seen in six months. As your correspondent requests an explanation, I doubt not but you will give place in your Farmer.

Yours, respectfully,

GRANT THORBURN

HATCHING EGGS BY STEAM—THE DON CHICKEN MANUFACTORY.

What will not the inventive genius of man accomplish by the use of steam? Who can estimate amount, or enumerate the kinds of labor, which kee ingenuity has made this agent perform? Country is famous for its Steam-boats, Steam Steam-guns and Steam-doctors, but who, in the vernal Yankee nation, ever thought of a *chicken manufactory*? Yes, hatching eggs by steam, and that, too, not only as an experiment to satiate curiosity, but as a regular and profitable business.

This novel exhibition we lately witnessed in London; and of all the strange sights of that city, it was that interested us as much as this. We intend to write a description of the scene ourselves, but in the following more particular account of *Chambers's Journal*, we publish it in prefer our own:

EGG-HATCHING EXHIBIT.

A short time ago, while in London, I went among other "sights," the much-talked-hatching apparatus, or, as it is called by its proprietor, *the incubator*—a word from the Greek, meaning to bring to life. The establishment is situated Pall-Mall, opposite the Italian Opera-House, consists of a large handsome back apartment, by a passage from the street.—The first floor entering the room is that of rather a warm place, along with the slight smell of a poultry which the place literally is. On one side, only, is a large oblong case against the wall, elevated four feet from the floor, and used as a hatchin on the opposite side, running nearly the length of the room, is an enclosure formed of paling, separated distinctly by rows for different sizes of birds, running close to the wall, a row of coops or huts for the little creatures to run into. At the farther end of the room is a glass case on a table, in which the of one day old are kept and nursed; and in the centre of the room is a table with a number of instruments toward maturity, but which being care of course useless for hatching; they only the progress of the chick. Such is the general of the establishment, which is fitted up with steam-pipes running round the room to preserve a uniform temperature; and with a man, who attends the oven, and a woman to look after the poultry enclosure, the whole is to be before the eye of the visitor.

The first thing we do is to take a peep into the when the process of incubation is performed. The oven executes the office of the parent hen, and in a remarkable perfect manner; in fact, much better most hens could perform the operation.—Every body who has any thing to do with hatching poultry, and that the great difficulty consists in keeping the upon her eggs. Some hens are better hatch

From the Farmer's Register.

Application of the Principles of the Rotation of Crops.

There is scarcely any condition of agriculture, in the less degree advanced, or improved in operation, which is not based on some false 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, with a rapid decline of product, from some other cause or cause besides the mere 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 rude 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 tenanted for years together on the same land. This practice is recommended by the clean condition of the land procured by that crop, and when 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 of the rotation.

The fact of the certain and rapid decline of product of any one crop repeated year after year on the land, was universally conceded, and the practice generally abandoned, by practical cultivators, without their troubling the selves to investigate the causes. Theoretical and speculative 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 unextracted, 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 doctrines of Mearns, De Candoia, and Powers, 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 harmful to the kind from which it was thrown off. And hence also would follow the necessity for a change of crops.

Without denying or overlooking either of these doctrines, I will yet call for 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 the two numbers. This is, that every plant is supposed to be propelled on by its own peculiar and exclusive, which are excretions to be supplied by their proper food, and freed by the soil from any encumbrances of the field, and therefore are injured or even ruined, in an absolute and in their destructive ravages, as if by the crop which fed them, and their excretions, which, if they were left in, remain unchanged, and by their own excrement to be destroyed or gradually to be exhausted, and powers of mischief, by a total exhaustion of the power and of the treatment and cultivation of the field. Perhaps these dogmatists may be reasonable, from their minute views, and yet so many reasons to cause any extent of injury that is found to be suffered by continuing a tillage of any one crop, and which is occasioned by our veritable husbandry or a rotation of crops.

But hardly, though the causes of such evils may be uncertain, the effects and their avoidance not therefore unknown. And the observation on both scientific and practical agriculturists have seemed to us such that what they have termed the principles of the rotation of crops, which furnish a body of rules, by which to test every particular scheme, and to 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 by my own views, and still more the rules and applications founded thereon, which have been and will be offered in these numbers, have no authority, either in

previous precedents or examples of practice. The adoption of the above named and new reason for a rotation of crops, would alone require the introduction of new rules in determining a proper and reasonable, and not considerable departure from the standard system, by the adoption of a new system of rotation. But in such the principles and rules laid out by every one, and a well informed agriculturist may have differed in some respect from the majority, and even if all were wrong as to the main cause, or the necessity of changing crops, still all were right in the means, and in a general principle and rules of good management.

But, though many a scientific writer has laid down the principles of proper successions of crops, and all more or less particular in writing, or in practice, have advanced 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 and times, or even the same field. It is as much quackery to direct the same rotation for an extensive region, as it is to prescribe the same medicine for all diseases. When we hear of a 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 reason nor precedent 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 set of 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 first two 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 any be neglected, or be but imperfectly secured, the rotation will certainly be a bad one. The best wisdom and care for the improvement of the land and its produce, and for the tillage, would be manifestly, if any of the crops were of such kind as to be beneficial, common, or otherwise profitably used, by the farmer. Next would it be prudent and sound policy, if any other rotation, if it worked to support the farm. And even if the land of crops were to be the most profitable, and the improvement of fertility, fertility advanced, what will it profit the proprietor, if the rotation operates to produce weeds and depredating insects in such numbers as to greatly to impede his labor, and so to diminish the product?

Several agriculturalists have laid down so many principles or rules, to be observed in pursuing rotations, 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 root-crop plants should alternate with fibrous and shallow root. 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.

A man has been placed in the Asylum for the insane, in Philadelphia, because he was caught picking a printer's pocket.

The busy man, say the Turks, is troubled with one devil; but the idle man is troubled with a thousand.

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 good object to most farmers. The mangold wintzel, the garlick, the common beet, the carrot and perhaps parsnip may be raised on ground that will produce good crops of corn; the ruta baga may be raised on a richer soil and with less manure than the other crops. In proportion to the quantity produced with the labor, I am inclined to give the preference to the ruta baga. That crop may be raised with about as much labor as a crop of potatoes upon the same ground. The season for sowing, six and eight hundred bushels sometimes a bushel to the acre are produced a thousand bushels weighing twenty-five tons, cut out to a stock of cattle, will be equal in value to ten tons of the best hay. It is a mistake to suppose that the ruta baga spoils either the meat or milk of the creature fed upon it. This mistake of course is the fact familiar to many practical farmers that the turning of fat cattle and cows into fresh where turnips, cabbages, and onions have been raised and cleared out, leaving tops and leaves, will not them liable when slaughtered or milked, to leave meat or the milk tainted with the taste and flavor the articles upon which they have fed.

Milch cows fed daily on ruta baga once a day, communicate no taste to the milk; and if there be doubt about fat cattle, the leaving off the ruta baga week and substituting corn or other feed, will find their meat in as good flavor and quality as if they fed exclusively on corn. I prefer late sowing of ruta baga, say as late as the 10th of June, to an earlier sowing, as grows best in cool weather, and by late sowing it much better escapes the turnip fly and destructive grubs, and has the advantage of a vigorous growth in the fall until severe frosts shall render it imprudent to gather them. Beets of the various kinds and carrots, to such as do not admire ruta baga, will be made well to supply their place. Fed with winter milked cows may be made to give double quantity of that most necessary and most grateful article in the consumption of every family, that the give when fed simply on the best English hay. 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.—Hill's Address at Keene.

HEALTH--REGULATION OF DIET

Many shut themselves up entirely in unpleasant weather, during the long winter, or whenever find a pressure of business within or unpleasant weather without; and yet they eat just as voraciously as they took exercise every day. To say that no attention is to be paid to diet, is madness. You must attend to it sooner or later. If you are faithful to regular vigorous exercise every day in open air, then you may eat, and pay less attention to quantity and quality. But if you take but little exercise, you may be sure that you are to be a severe sufferer; do not take food in the same proportion. I do not ask you to diet, that is, to be as difficult, as changeable, and as whimsical as possible, as a great point were to see how much you could do to yourself and others; but I do ask you to beware of the quantity of food which you hurry into your stomach each day, without giving it any rest; the quantity rather than the kinds of food, to do to your sedentary persons; though it is true that more simple food the better. If you are unimpaired this week, if it storms to-day, so that in periods, you cannot go out and take exercise, your diet be very sparing, though the temptation otherwise be very strong. When by any means you have been injured by your food, have overstepped proper limits as to eating, I have found in such cases that the most perfect way to recover, is to abstain entirely from food for three or six meals. By this the stomach will be free, and the system restored, to seek the hint from seeing an idiot who sometimes turns of being unwell; at such times he abstains entirely from food for three days, in which time he recovered himself, and he was well. This will frequently, and perhaps generally, answer instead of medicine, and it is every way more pleasant. The most distinguished physicians have ever recommended this course. It is a part of the Mahomedan and Jewish system of religion, that the body should be restored by frequent fastings. "Let a bull-dog be fed in infancy upon pap, Naples hussinet and boiled sheep head let them be wrapped in flannel at night, sleep on feather bed, and ride out in a coach for an airing and if his posterity do not become short lived, and void of manhood, it will be a wonder.—Todd's Standard Manual.

From the Yankee Farmer.

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 expenses 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 made 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 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 prudent 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 a 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 very little trouble on account of weeds, though 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 cause of 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 work has 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 again and 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. Four water as hot as can be borne by the hand on the soil, 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 of weeding and loosening the soil will not be great. In hoeing, if the beets cannot be pulled easily, a harrow 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 so much manual labor are cheaper here than in France, and so much labor can be done here by animal, 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 soil, and ages in raising the beets are not equal 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 fuel 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.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Cost. Items include Ploughing, Cultivating, Harrowing, Sowing, First hoeing, Second hoeing, Hoeing again, and Harvesting. Total cost is \$19.00.

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 1-1 1/2 lbs. each, the yield will be 20 tons. A rough 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 \$19 to the acre with a yield of 20 tons, the cost would be \$2 per ton. We make this estimate to show how cheaply it may be raised in favorable circumstances, such as good land at a fair price, convenient machinery and implements, and the most prudent 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.

Suggest we reckon the produce only two thirds as much as above, say 13-13 tons, and the cost \$21-2 per ton in above, which will be \$23-33 cents; then the cost of the beets will be only \$1 per ton, or a fifth less than Mr. Barrow's and 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 53 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.

From the New England Farmer.

Agricultural Improvements in Europe.

Agriculture in Europe is now receiving an attention which it has never received in any preceding time. The four or five millions of people among the great nations, who for so many years, we had almost considered as barbarians, had now to think of themselves as civilized and military glory has been in the highest and the most valuable to the extension of the common and practical arts of life, and of agriculture in a special manner, as the great art involving and depending on 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 twenty-five 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 a capital manner, the ground for other crops; and the increase of live stock on the farm where 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 beets, 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 beets are now operated upon by tapping 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 muckage, 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 will give us a highly gratifying. Europe now is only half a month's journey, and the spirit of enterprise and public spirit diffuse intelligence almost with the rapidity of light. H. C.

BERRY'S OLD DUTCH.—A farmer of Dutchess Co. N. Y., has sent the editor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, samples of sugar beets and mangoed warts, with a memorandum stating that his crop of beets in a harvesting, would amount to from 1000 to 1200 bushels, from less than an acre of land, and that the average cost of raising them will not exceed 6 cents per bushel. The six largest of the sugar beets weighed 67 lbs., the heaviest one 13 lbs.—American Farmer.

AN INTELLIGIBLE RECIPE.—A lady at the Springs last summer, being desirous of obtaining the recipe for making a certain pudding, to be met nowhere but at Congress Hall, applied to the superintendent for the same. It was immediately furnished in the following clear and conspicuous terms:—"Take a few eggs, a quantity of milk, a thingfull of currants, a thingfull of meal, a thingfull of wine, three thingfulls of flour, and sweeten to your taste."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

To Manage a Rearing Horse.—In preference to the dangerous experiment of putting a rearing horse back-ward, I recommend the adoption of the following method:—Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise shake one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confine him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, and he will not fail to go forward; if the situation is convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur, and whip two or three times (but not more) severely. The horse will, perhaps, not be quite satisfied with the first deflection, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c. as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion—in fact, you will perceive him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to his tricks a third time. But on going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.—The Sportsman.

Whimsical Calculation.—What a noisy creature would man be, were his voice, in proportion to his weight, as powerful as that of the grasshopper, which may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The kolibri weighs about half an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 4000 kolibris. One kolibri must weigh at least as much as four grasshoppers. Assuming, then, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and that the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile, that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1000 miles; and when he sneezed he would run the risk of bringing the house about his ears, like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that a flea weighs a grain, which is something more than its real weight, and that it is able to clear one inch and a half at a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would, by the same rule, be able to make a spring over a space of 12,500 miles, and consequently leap with ease from New York to Cochiti Chum. Aristophanes represents Socrates and his pupils occupied in a similar computation. They are exhibited calculating the weight of a flea's leg in proportion to that of its body. The homical calculation of Aristophanes, however, falls far short of that of the New York San.

Corn Puzzle.—The following "puzzle for the curious" appears in the Worcester Journal.—If a person were to take a single wheel corn in his pocket to market on New Year's day, and double the same every week for 52 weeks, or till New Year's day again, it would amount to more loads of wheat, 20 bags each, 3 bushels to a bag, than it would take Hank-moore to build a stack 25 times higher than the top of St. Paul's. In a box (supposing a stack could be built), reckoning the building 141 yards, and allowing 100 notes to an inch. 2d. After this was deducted there would be more loads left, 20 bags each, than any ten millers ever bought bags of wheat in their lives, allowing each to buy weekly 2000 bags for eighty years. 3d. After this deduction there would be more loads, 24 bags each, remaining than it would take Hank-moore to cover 199 square acres of ground, allowing each acre to measure 6 inches by 4. 4th. After this deduction there would be more loads left than the wind of a coach would turn round times in a distance of 1200 miles, supposing the wheel to measure 17 feet in circumference. 5th. This would leave more loads than it would take barley corns to reach from Worcester to Abington, a distance of 17 miles, allowing three barley corns to an inch. 6th. This would leave more loads than it would take tons of coal to supply the city of Worcester for 31 years, allowing 83 large or boat loadings to be brought every week for 31 years, and allowing each barge or boat to carry 64 tons, which would load 137,280 boats or barges, 60 tons each. 7th. After these deductions there would be more loads left, 20 bags each, than it would take pounds to build sixteen county courts, allowing each to cost \$50,000. 8th. There would be more loads remaining than that it would take bags, three bushels each, to load 3000 barges, allowing each barge to carry 500 bags. 9th. After all these deductions there would be wheat enough left to find 2500 persons in bread for 66 years, allowing each person to eat annually nine bags. All the

quantity of corn to be her wheel load 1,125,890 bags, 1000 quarters each. The amount of all the number of corns is 1,503,599,627,379,935. Reckoning 500,000 corns to fill a bushel is 9,000,199,254 bushels.—Number of bags, 3 bushels each, 3,002,399,751.—Number of loads, 20 bags each, 150,119,987.

WINTER EVENINGS.

Long elegant winter evenings. These constitute one of the charms that in our cold varying climate. Our winter evenings are sufficient to reassure us to our locality on terra firma, so valuable are they as the season for fire-side amusements and intellectual improvements. What a pity it is they are generally wasted. We have known many an indigent mechanic who would tumble into bed by eight o'clock, while his pains-taking spouse worked till eleven or twelve, and many a farmer's wife will work till midnight, while her husband dozes in the chimney corner. This dozing is a bad habit. If you need sleep, go to bed and have it, and then be wide awake when you get up.—Don't allow yourself to snore in the corner—it is ill-bred and indelicate. A man who will sleep in an animal while his wife is hard at work, don't deserve to have a wife. Take a look at a newspaper, and read to be these long winter evenings. It will be a mutual benefit. It will dissipate much of the gloom and inquietude too often engendered by care and hard labor, it will make you more happy, more useful, and more respected. Our farmers are too apt to mispend the long winter evenings in idle grubbings at "hard times," high taxes, and made in degenerating. Finding fault with need the times. They must read, improve themselves, and educate their children, that the next generation may be wiser than their fathers. Our farmers are but half acquainted with the rich resources of their soil. Were they familiar with the most improved system of husbandry, they might readily become so by devoting these long winter evenings to the reading of books which treat upon this subject, they would have much less cause to complain of hard times. Some of the greatest and best men of our country were sound practical farmers. But they were not ignorant farmers. They were men whom great empires called from the seclusions of private life to take part in great national affairs, and when the state of the country no longer required the exercise of their talents, they returned again to the peaceful and honorable labors of the farm. When our farmers are better informed, and not till then, may they hope to take that rank, and exert that influence in society, to which the respectability and importance of their occupation so justly entitled them. We again say, let our farmers, our mechanics, and our apprentices read—spend their winter evenings in acquiring useful knowledge, as the best remedy for hard times, and the best preservative from folly and dissipation.—Ed. ed.

GENUINE POTATOES.

THESE celebrated potatoes are for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, at the following low prices—\$2 per bushel—\$3 per barrel, (24 bushels). At the price will be doubly advanced in the spring, those who wish to obtain them will do well to order them soon.—They will be safely kept all spring, if desired, and sent according to order. M. B. BATEHAM, January 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

MADE LIBERALLY, which this establishment has preserved for seven years past, and the irrefragable evidence that the proprietor possesses the confidence of his public, and the efforts to be commended by the community, are not unappreciated. While he expresses his acknowledgments for the past, he is happy to announce his friends, that he is now to be a more prudent and successful farmer, and is considered that he will cross a good and profitable year, and will be able to furnish his friends with a full supply of all sorts of seeds, and will have been his former experience in the many years of his seed and fields, which was desirable to import. And, in order to remedy the evil, he proposes to visit over to Europe himself, and procure a supply for this season, and the seed and arrangements for the future, as will prevent all difficulty in obtaining supplies in that country.

The present stock of imported seeds is very extensive, the whole of the new grain crop among the best growers of England and Scotland. A very large and many improved varieties, which will be of great assistance to our growers and fields. Some of our American seeds are also very large. They were all of the past season, in the most careful manner.

With his present advantages, and experience in the business, the proprietor offers himself that he will be able to attend against every source of complaint, and furnish an abundant supply of superior seeds at very reasonable prices. Any person who has seed from him which proved bad, last year, are requested to mention the circumstances to him, that remediation may be made.

New Catalogues will be published soon, and sent (with applications) gratis. M. B. BATEHAM, Rochester, January 1, 1840.

PRINTED BY MARSHALL & WELLES, CORNER OF BRIDGE AND EXCHANGE-ST., ROCHESTER.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this paper, except such as relate to matters connected with Agriculture and Horticulture; and these will not be allowed more than 2 or 3 insertions.

MORUS MULTICULIS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to those who wish to engage in the silk business, in Western New York, good sized and healthy trees of just-so-called growth, and measuring from three to four feet in height, and unimpaired, on a reasonable terms as can be seen in person. All orders in relation thereto, put paid, will meet with prompt attention. E. I. MARSHALL, Corner of Buffalo & Exchange-sts., Rochester, Jan 1, 1840.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

THE following seeds were procured in Europe, especially for Nurserymen. The supply is not large, and those who wish any of them should order soon: English Silver Fir, Norway Spruce, Larch, English and Scotch Larch, Broom, Fir, Beech, Birch, Spruce, Cypress, Horse Chestnut, Also, for sale, 20 bushels of Fine Peach Stones. A correspondent wishes to dispose of a few hundred young Apple Trees in A-b Trees. M. B. BATEHAM, January 1, 1840.

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND NEW GENESEE FARMER.

THE following persons will, in a few weeks, receive full assortments of seeds from the Rochester Seed Store.—They will also receive subscriptions for the Farmer.

- Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant, Lockport, H. Marks & Co., Albany, B. & C. Clark, Brockport, George Allen, Southville, Andrews & Garbutt, Le Roy, Tempkins & Morgan, Ellettsville, V. D. Verplanck, Albany, R. N. Wells, Perry, J. B. Parsons & Son, Mount Morris, R. Sheer, Geneva, F. & G. W. Wyman, Canton, B. Hayes, Geneva, J. N. Bogert, Watron, Abram Duell, Auburn, T. M. Hunt, P. Luyra, Hoyt & May, Newark, Doane & Co., Syracuse, T. B. Fitch & Co., Cuba, J. E. Warner, Oswego, M. B. Elson.

In answer to the numerous applications which are made for seeds on commission, I would here state, that I do not furnish seeds in that way except to regular agents; and I do not wish to increase the number of them at present, especially at far distant places, or small villages. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, Jan. 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JAN. 1, 1840.

WHEAT, per bushel	\$ 75	\$ 78
CORN, " "	38	44
OATS, " "	25	
BARLEY, " "	44	50
BEANS, Common, " "	50	75
BEANS, White, " "	75	
POTATOES, " "	19	25
APPLES, Desert, " "	50	63
" Cooking, " "	38	50
" Dried, " "	75	1.00
CIDER, " barrel	1.50	1.75
FLOUR, Superfine, " "	4.50	
" Fine, " "	4.00	
PORK, Mess., " "	12.00	12.50
" Prime, " "	8.50	9.00
" Hog, " 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
BEEF, " "	4.00	4.50
MUTTON, Carcase, pound,	3	4
Poultry, " "	6	8
BUTTER, Fresh, " "	16	18
" Parkin, " "	14	16
CHEESE, " "	6	8
LARD, " "	7	8
TALLOW, " "	10	
HIDES, " "	5	
SHEEP SKINS, each,	50	63
WOOL, " pound,	38	50
PEARL SHEETS, 100 lbs.	5.00	
POY, " "	4.50	5.00
HAY, " ton,	7.00	9.00
GRASS SEED, " bushel,	75	1.00
CLOVER, " "	6.00	7.60
PLANT, " "	75	1.00

Remarks.—Owing to the extreme scarcity of money, but little is at present done in the purchase or sale of produce; and some of the above prices are merely nominal, there being nothing done in the articles.

We live in hopes of seeing better times, (at all events, we have no fears of seeing worse,) and would advise farmers to bring nothing to market at present, with the expectation of obtaining money, with the exception of such things as are particularly adapted to the season, and constitute the necessities of life. We hope to give better encouragement in our next.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—Twelve copies for \$5.—Twenty-five copies for \$10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

To Agents, Correspondents, and Readers.....	17
Comparative Value of Green & Dry Wood for fuel	17
Seasonable Hints—Care of Animals in Winter—Pruning Trees and Vines—Preparing manure for Hot-beds—Procuring Seeds, &c.....	18
Our Views on the Silk Culture—"Journal of the American Silk Society".....	18
Value of Sweet Apples.....	18
Scraps from our Memorandum Book—Papering Rooms—Transplanting—Preserving Hams—Razor Straps—Value of Fruit—Marking Bags, &c.—Raising Water from Wells.....	19
Farm Stock, No. 1, by W. S. T.....	19
Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beets, by Wm. Garbutt, of Wheatland.....	20
Profits on a Peck of Rohan Potatoes.....	20
The Importance of an Agricultural Paper in the Genesee Country.....	21
Fruit Trees from Cuttings—Grafting Wild Cherry	21
Mode of extracting Wax from Honey.....	21
Importance of Forest Trees—Sowing the Seed.....	22
Prospects of the Silk Culture in the United States.....	22
Rules for Housewives.....	23
Two Faults of a Horse—To destroy Weevils.....	23
Our Encouragement—Letter from C.....	24
Extracts from Correspondence—Red Root in Clover Seed—Preventive of Hoof-Ail—Mangel Wurtzel, First Attempt—Carrots for Horses.....	24
Enquiries, &c.—Taste of Turnips in Milk—Lime as Manure for Wheat—Large and Small Clover—Making Beet Sugar—Merchant's Drill Barrows—Our Paper and the Cultivator.....	24
Agricultural Implements—Gilson's Root Slicer and Gilson's Straw Cutter, (with cuts).....	25
A Visit to Mrs. Langworthy's—To Make Light Johnny Cake, and Indian Pan-cakes.....	25
Review of London's Suburban Garden.....	26
Meteorological Results for 1839, by Prof. Dewey.....	26
Observations on Snow, by C. D.....	26
On Spreading Long Manures, by L. E. Lathrop.....	27
Culture of Indian Buck-wheat.....	27
China Tree Corn—once more.....	27
Experiments on Potatoes.....	27
Important Considerations for Farmers, &c.....	28
An Appeal to the Farmers of Monroe Co.—Proposed Agricultural Society.....	28
Rohan Potatoes, by E. Harmon.....	29
Notice of the Cultivator.....	29
"Preparing Manure for Hot-beds," Explained.....	29
Barn Cellars for Roots.....	29
The Life of a Husbandman.....	29
The Cultivation of Celery.....	30
Review of the "Farmer's Companion".....	30
Better Buy than Borrow.....	31
Decomposition and Putrefaction of Vegetables.....	31
Wheat Market in Ohio—Singular Tenures, &c.....	31
The Good Work Advancing.....	32
Rochester Prices Current, &c.....	32

Alteration of Terms to Agents, &c.

The very low price at which this paper is published, will not admit of a very liberal compensation to agents. But owing to the extreme scarcity of money, and other unfavorable circumstances, we have concluded to offer additional inducements to those who can send us a few names, but who think they cannot obtain a large number.

We will, hereafter, send seven copies for \$3; twelve copies for \$5; and twenty-five copies for \$10. The money, in all cases, to be sent free of postage. We make this offer, in the hope and expectation of greatly increasing our subscription list. And we most respectfully ask all Post-masters, and the friends of agriculture, especially in the Genesee Country and the West, to lend us their aid. Without vigorous effort, on the part of the friends of the cause, a paper of this kind cannot be sustained, at a price which places it within the

reach of all. We scarcely believe there can be a post-office, or neighborhood, where an agent cannot, by a little effort, at least obtain enough subscribers to secure himself a copy gratis. Will you try it?

Number one, and Number two.

Our stock of number one became so much reduced that we could not send it to as many persons as we desired. We have, therefore, printed a few hundred extra copies of number two, which we send, as a specimen, to some persons who are not subscribers, and have not received the first number. If any who receive it do not wish to subscribe, they will oblige us by handing it to their neighbors, who, on examination, may wish to take it.

Post-masters and agents are requested to take care of any extra copies which they possess of number one, and be careful to mention to as such new subscribers as are supplied with it.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We feel great pleasure in presenting our sheet to the public this month. The numerous and able communications which it contains, coming, as they do, from men of science, and talent, and worth, as well as from men of great practical experience and devotion to the cause of agriculture, cannot but be regarded as a proof that Western New York, the justly famed Genesee County, is still determined to have the honor, not only of being called the richest agricultural section in the Union; but, of sustaining one of the best agricultural Journals in the Union.

Owing to the insinuations of those whose interests are opposed to the success of this paper, some persons have looked upon our efforts with a degree of doubt and suspicion. To such persons we would say, do not oppose us,—let our deeds testify,—let the prompt and able assistance, together with the unqualified approbation which our undertaking has received from the friends of improvement, throughout the land, testify; and then say whether the New Genesee Farmer is not entitled to the confidence and support of the community, and whether it will not attain as high a reputation, for talent and usefulness, as did its predecessor.

To our friends and correspondents we would say, you have our sincere thanks, and you may have the satisfaction of knowing that your labors are doing good to ten thousand readers. And for their sakes—for the sake of the cause of agriculture, and the honor of the Genesee Country—we entreat you to continue your contributions, and enlist others in behalf of our undertaking, and success and usefulness shall crown our efforts.

Editors of Newspapers need not take the trouble to send us their papers in exchange, unless specially requested. Those who have kindly noticed our paper shall receive it for the year. Any others, who desire it, can have it on the same terms: only sending us the paper containing the notice.

Attention, Farmers!

We advise every farmer, into whose hands this paper may fall, not to throw it carelessly aside. It contains matters of great importance to every cultivator of the soil, and deserves a careful perusal. Is he a farmer of Monroe County? we ask him first to read the appeal of his sincere friend and brother farmer, "X. Y.," and also of "Moskov." Does he belong to some other part of the Genesee Country, or the West? let him first read the Message from "GENESEE," or "C....."

The articles in this paper are mostly written by practical farmers themselves, men who work hard with their hands as well as their heads, who speak what they do know, and write of what they have seen.

GREEN AND DRY WOOD FOR FUEL.

We sometimes hear the opinion advanced, that of green and dry wood, in equal quantities, the former produces the greatest amount of heat, in combustion. More frequently it is asserted, that although green wood may not produce more, if as much, heat as dry, yet it makes a much hotter fire.

In determining these questions, two things are to be taken into consideration, which are very important. The first is, the quantity of heat which is lost by escaping through the chimney; and the second is, what kind of wood prevents most this loss.

It has been found by experiment, that in a common brick fire place, nine-tenths of the heat is lost. By such a mode of warming houses, therefore, that kind of fuel which will produce the greatest quantity of heat, is not necessarily the most effective. Dry wood, for instance, may cause a strong upward current, and so occasion the loss of a greater quantity of heat than green wood. The latter, though not actually producing so much heat, may still warm a room better, in proportion to its heat, by throwing it more into the room. A parallel case occurs in the blacksmith's forge, where water sprinkled over the surface of the burning coal, by cooling that surface, and thus preventing the enclosed heat from flowing out so freely in hot currents, causes a greater heat within, and a less rapid combustion of the coal without, than would otherwise be the case. So green wood, placed upon an open fire, by lessening the draught, and continuing longer in burning, may produce more heat, in the room, or at least, more in proportion to its actual heating power, than dry wood. This, of course, applies to the common mode of burning green and dry wood, by splitting the former unnecessarily small. There is no doubt, however, that if wood is well seasoned, and the sticks very large, so as to produce much less current, and a longer combustion, it would impart more heat to a room than green wood, even from an open fire place.

But in stoves and hot-air furnaces, where a large portion of the heat is saved, the difference between green and dry wood, and in favor of the latter, becomes strikingly apparent. We have recently had a good opportunity of ascertaining this difference with some degree of precision, by means of a hot-air furnace, and find that good and sound green maple wood produces only about one-third as much heat as the same kind in a well-seasoned state.

This difference is owing to the large quantity of water contained in green wood, which it is necessary to evaporate before the wood will burn. And in evaporating this water, it will be recollected, that a large amount of heat passes off in a latent state—that this amount is about four times as great as is required to heat the water from the freezing to the boiling point. The writer of this article has made experiments to determine the quantity of water contained in green wood, and has found it to be at least one-third of the whole weight of the wood; that is, seasoned wood is only two-thirds as heavy as green. A little calculation will show that there must consequently be at least six barrels of water in a cord of green wood, which must all be evaporated before the wood can burn. The latent heat carried off in the vapor of this water must be four times as great as is required to heat it from freezing to boiling; that is, in every cord of green wood which the farmer burns, he loses as much heat unnecessarily, as would be required to boil twenty-four barrels of water.

Farmers should, therefore, cut and cord their wood a year in advance—and its value for burning in stoves will be more than double by this reasonable care. Now is the time.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

It is of great importance now, as during the whole of winter, to be vigilant in keeping farm stock in good condition. Cattle should be kept as well fed, as comfortable, and as fat as in summer. Young cattle often lose as much in their growth by imperfect care in winter, as ten times the cost of good keeping over bad.

Cattle should be watered regularly—should have salt frequently—and if kept in stable, should be kept clean and well littered.—If plenty of straw is used, it will make plenty of manure.

When cattle are fed together, see that the strong do not oppress the weak—if any get into a bad condition, put them apart from the rest and give them extra food until they recover.

Hay or straw, of inferior quality, used as cattle fodder, should be sprinkled with brine to make it palatable.

Culvers, which at this season should be fattened for killing, should be kept very clean, and well and regularly fed.

Great pains should be taken to keep pigs in the best condition—otherwise their growth will be greatly impeded, and they will continue poor through half the summer, and their ultimate value much lessened.—Proper keeping costs but little and saves much.

Care should be taken that cows are milked clean, the more so as the operation is more tedious in winter than at other times. Want of attention in this respect will soon cause them to become dry, which in young cows is a lasting detriment to their value, as when dried too soon before calving, they rarely recover from the habit in subsequent years.

Apple trees may be pruned to advantage during the comparative leisure months of winter. By thinning the top—cutting out crooked and stunted limbs—the fruit is greatly improved in quality. The work is best done with a saw, and large wounds prevented from cracking and decaying, by applying a coat of a mixture of hot tar and brick dust. It is also a very proper time for pruning hardy grape vines, if not already done, observing to cut off the less thrifty branches and leaving a few of the most vigorous buds for growing. If done now, the wounds become dry before the bleeding season commences in spring, and all danger from that cause effectually prevented. There are many cultivators of hardy grapes, who lose much of the value of the crop, and obtain fruit of comparatively very inferior quality, by suffering their vines to become thick and stunted in their growth, thus greatly diminishing the size, quantity, and excellence of the crop.

There are many other things which should not be forgotten—such as repairing tools and farming implements—cleaning and oiling harness—drawing and cutting fuel to last through the summer—drawing materials for fences, &c. A day's work in winter will often save ten dollars in summer.

Preparing Manure for Hot Beds.

Gardeners who intend to grow early vegetables by means of hot-beds, should commence making preparations for that purpose during the present month.—The manure should be got together two or three weeks before it is intended to form the hot-bed, and thrown into a heap, raising it up in such a manner, that it will ferment thoroughly. Fresh stable manure, containing a good proportion of litter or straw, is the proper kind for this purpose. The quantity required for a frame, say 10 feet long, and 4 feet wide, is about six good wagon loads, supposing the bed is made early in March. If the bed is not made so early, a less quantity will suffice.

Directions for making and managing hot-beds will be given next month.

Procuring Seeds, Tools, &c.

Farmers and Gardeners should improve the present good sleighing, and comparative leisure time, by procuring their spring supplies of seeds, implements, or any articles which may be required from a distance. Frequent opportunities may now be found for sending or going for such things without any difficulty or expense; whereas spring will soon be upon them with all its wants, its hurry, and its bad roads, when it may be extremely difficult to obtain such things, however desirable.

THE SILK CULTURE—OUR VIEWS.

Since the first number of the New Genesee Farmer made its appearance, we have been repeatedly asked what are our views on the subject of Silk Cultivation and whether we intend to favor its advancement in this section of country. Our answer is, we regard the subject as one of the most important which can, at the present time, engage the attention of the American people, and one which we believe is destined, at no distant period, to form a new era in the prosperity of this nation. We have full confidence in the success of the cause, and shall endeavor to awaken a more general interest on the subject, among our readers.—At the same time, we wish our silk growing friends to bear in mind, that justice to our readers requires that only a small portion of our columns should be devoted to this subject. Our duty, and our aim is, to do the greatest good to the greatest number of our readers, and so long as not more than about one in a hundred of them is particularly interested in this department of agriculture, of course we can only publish such occasional articles on the subject, as will be most likely to excite an interest in their minds.

We are located in the midst of the greatest grain producing country in America, if not in the world; and the "Genesee Farmer" is well known as the channel of communication to thousands of men whose well directed labors and fertile soil, supply millions with bread. In this section and much of the Western country, the production of wheat, is, and ought to be the principal aim of the farmer. At the same time, however, much may, even here, be done to advantage in the production of silk, and that too without materially interfering with the production of grain. The quantity of land required for this business is comparatively small, and the kind of labor is such as may mostly be performed by females and children, whose labor is now of little or no avail.

We expect soon to learn that many of our readers are engaging more or less in this business, and hope, ere long, to see the fair daughters of Genesee, clad in silk, produced on their own soil, by domestic industry.

There are several periodicals now published in this country, which are exclusively devoted to the subject of silk culture, and one or more, of which should be taken by every person engaged in that business, in order that his efforts may be successfully directed.

"The National Silk Farmer" is the title of a proposed new paper, to be published by JOHN R. SAYRE, of Philadelphia, under the patronage of the "National Association for the promotion of the Silk Culture in the United States." It was proposed to be issued weekly, on a sheet about half the size of the New Genesee Farmer, (8 or 9 square,) priced two dollars per annum, or \$1.00 per copy. It has commenced Jan. 1st, 1840. We received an outside impression of the first number, and are much pleased, but nothing more has been seen of it, as yet. If it goes on, we should be glad to see the clearest and most valuable paper of the kind, or of the section of country.

"The Silk Grower" is published by the Messrs. CHERRY, at Burlington, N. J., in pamphlet form, monthly, each number containing 32 octavo pages with a printed cover, price \$2 per year.

"The Journal of the American Silk Society" is published by GILES B. SMITH, Baltimore. The last number of the first volume of this work has just reached us. The following prospectus for the new vol. contains interesting statements, and will explain the character of the work:

"This Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standing character. The first year's publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the average cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound, and its lowest value is four dollars and fifty cents; also that one acre of ground, planted in mulberry trees, will produce, the first year the trees are planted, forty-eight pounds of silk, leaving a clear profit to the grower of one hundred and eight dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from fifty to a hundred pound of silk every year, without so much clear gain, as from \$225 to \$540. With these facts, we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and an important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable our farmers to make silk, the 'Journal of the American Silk Society' was established; it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk, and preparing it for market, &c., besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either upon a small or large scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form: each number contains thirty-two octavo pages, printed on new type and hand-made paper, with a printed coloured cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for 12 dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent; subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

For Non-Subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Three Dollars for two years.

For Subscriptions for either of the works will be received at the Rochester Seed Store, and New Genesee Farmer Office.

VALUE OF SWEET APPLES.

We have frequently had occasion, in former years, to urge the importance of the culture of apples, especially sweet ones; and it has long been our decided opinion that before many years have elapsed, the crop of apples will be considered as second to the wheat crop only. We wish to state the grounds of our opinion.

In proof of the value of apples, experiments have been made, by which it appears, that hogs fed with them, increase much more rapidly in weight than when fed upon potatoes, in equal quantity. It were needless to multiply instances. It is believed that the advantages in favor of apples would be still greater when both are fed unseparated.

But the superior cheapness of apples is their great recommendation. An apple tree will stand on a spare rod, making one hundred and fifty to the acre; by selecting productive varieties, good soil, and keeping the ground cultivated, we may safely count upon five bushels of apples per annum from each tree, which would be eight hundred bushels to the acre. If the trees are kinds which grow large and require more room than one square rod, they will produce more, and so compensate for their fewness. The cost, or value, of the land and orchard, may be estimated at

eighty dollars; and as the crop obtained from the ground would pay for cultivating it, the whole expense of the apple crop would be the interest on eighty dollars, that is, five dollars and sixty cents for eight hundred bushels: which would be at the rate of *seven-tenths of a cent per bushel*. It is probable, however, that the land would rent for a trifle for tillage, which would still reduce the cost.

Now, it is very rare that root crops can be raised for less than six cents a bushel; and as they are less nutritive, as has been already shown, the greatly superior advantages of the culture of apples becomes at once manifest.

There is another point which should not be overlooked,—that is, that no labor is required, after an orchard is planted, in keeping up the culture,—no sowing nor planting, no weeding nor thinning—the apples, as a farmer observes, “raise themselves;” which is a very important consideration in a country where labor is costly, and land comparatively cheap.

Scraps from our Memorandum Book.

INSIDE PAPERING OF ROOMS, may be cleaned in most instances by rubbing over the soiled part with a piece of bread, which adheres to and removes the dirt. India rubber might also be useful in many instances. Inside work, painted in oil, should be rubbed with flannel dipped in warm water, and afterwards wiped with a dry cloth. Loudon says, “In general, it will be found the best economy to have the ceilings of the living-rooms painted in oil, and to have the walls either painted, or covered with what is called wa-hing paper, the colors of which, being in oil, admit freely of being washed with flannel or sponge, and water.

Transplanting.

It is not very common that too much pains are taken in transplanting trees. A man is hired at a dollar a day; and to make the most of his work, thirty trees are put in hastily, instead of twelve thoroughly; and twice the amount of his wages is lost by trees dying from superficial transplanting, and more than as much more by their subsequent stunted growth.—A humorous writer says, “Whenever the trees are to be or have been long out of ground, take care to dry up the roots, by exposing them as much as you can to the sun and air; do not be nice in planting, but do and say with Twigg’s uncle:

“I rans ’em in,
Now thick, now thin;
For what cares I
If they grow or die.”

Preserving Hams from the Fly.

We are informed by a very experienced person, that a very effectual and easy method of preserving hams from the attack of the fly, is to rub over the fleshy part, just before they are hung in the smoke-house, a spoonful of finely ground pepper to each piece.

Razor Straps.

It is well known that the oxide of tin has been very successfully used as a paste for razors:—an excellent mode of applying the oxide to a strap which has lost its efficacy, is to rub it strongly across a tin vessel, there being, in ordinary cases, sufficient of the oxide upon its surface to coat the surface of the strap.

Value of Fruit.

PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GYMNASTIC.—The tree is of extraordinary productiveness. The fruit is larger than the green grape, and of excellent quality. A single tree of this variety at Charleston, (Mass.), owned by Samuel R. Johnson, has for several successive years yielded crops which were sold at from forty to fifty dollars per annum.—*Kerrick*.

Marking Bags, Tools, &c.

Bags, tools, vessels, &c., are frequently lost for want of the owner's name upon them; a simple mode of marking is therefore of some importance. Paste-

board is frequently used, through which the letters of the name are cut, and placed upon the object to be marked, the paint from a brush passes through and marks the name accurately. But paste-board often becomes softened by the paint, the corners curl, and the letters are defaced. To remedy this, tin-plate is substituted for paste-board, but the labor of cutting the letters is much increased. We have found, however, that *thick sheet lead* possesses the advantages of both; the letters may be cut with great facility, and they retain their shape as well as when cut through sheet tin.

Raising Water from Wells.

A good pump is one of the very best modes of raising water; a bad one is worse than the old-fashioned “sweep-pole” and bucket. But as pumps generally slightly affect the taste of the water, especially when little used, many prefer drawing water from the kitchen well, by means of a drum for the bucket rope to run upon, and a heavy counterpoising weight running upon the axle of the drum. The chief difficulty, however, appears to be in procuring a suitable weight for this purpose—a large stone is commonly used, a hole being drilled into it, and a hook attached to the stone by pouring round it, into the hole, melted lead. But a much easier, and far more neat and convenient way is to fill a *keg* with stones, or better still with broken cast iron or iron pigs, and pour sand into the interstices. The weight of this may be regulated at pleasure by the quantity of materials in the keg. The keg should be suspended by a strap of harness leather, two or three inches wide, which winds concentrically upon the axle.

For the Non-Genesee Farmer.

FARM STOCK--NO. 1.

MISERABLE EDITORS.—It is a very pitiable sight, to go about our country and see the condition of the multitudes of cattle and sheep which fill almost every farmer's yard in the spring of the year. The severity of our winters, with bad management, are, in my opinion, the sole causes of so much poverty among our cattle. The fact is, farmers keep too much stock, therefore, some, of course, must look poor in spring. Many farmers leave their farms overstocked with horses, and do not cut fodder sufficient to keep them, as they ought to be, to look fine in the spring of the year. Of this, many are now sensible, and are determined to diminish their stock at all hazards, and even dispose of the greatest share, and see if they cannot, hereafter, cut fodder enough to winter the remainder. The fact is, Messrs. Editors, farmers want to keep a large number of cattle, and at the same time grow large crops of wheat, which it is impossible to do and keep them in the condition they should be. If a farmer desires to grow wheat largely, let him do so; and if he desires to raise stock, let it be his sole business; but by no means attempt both in large quantities upon one farm, because it is running the land too hard, and will very soon spoil it for any thing. In this country, where the land is so well adapted to all kinds of grain, farmers would, in my opinion, do much better to raise wheat than stock. One great detriment in raising stock, is, the winters are so very long and severe, that it is almost impossible to winter a herd of cattle through, without having them reduced almost to skeletons. It very often required all summer to get cattle and sheep in as good a condition as when winter commenced. If we here advise to go into the stock growing business in this cold latitude, we must see that our cattle and sheep are well taken care of, and have sufficient to eat all winter in cold weather. In pursuing this course, we may grow stock to a small extent, but without it, it is impossible to have them good.

Yet there are many, however, who have been pinched in past years, who will, most likely, as soon as grass comes, forget their troubles and resolve; and

as their calves are dropped, say, “Well, it is a pity to knock such a pretty calf in the head—I can't spare the milk to fat him, but I can bring him up on skim milk,” and thus he is suffered to live, a skim milk calf, sure enough; and the next, and the next, and so on to the last, are also suffered to live. Now, sirs, a calf will live through the summer on skim milk, but as soon as cold weather comes he will begin to fail, and ten chances to one whether he survives the winter. It is a very poor plan, in my estimation, to try to bring up calves on skim milk—they will never look half as nice as those brought up on sweet milk or those that suck the cows, nor make half so good cattle at three years old. If we intend to raise calves, (or any thing else,) let us try to raise them as they ought to be.—Nothing looks so handsome in the winter season, as to go into a barn yard, and see the cattle all in a good, thriving condition, and have a comfortable situation, to repose through the cold winter storms. When we see such, we may rely that the man is a good practical farmer, and has some pride in taking care of his domestic animals.

Now let us look on the other hand, and see the farmer that has no protection for his stock. We see at once that his cattle and sheep are always in a very poor condition, and very probably ere spring arrives he will be complaining about losing cattle, and wonders why they should be so much poorer than his neighbors, when perhaps they have a good supply of food three times a day. It is obvious such farmers neglect to provide shelters, and hence the difference.

Sheep are, in my opinion, very much neglected.—Many think, because they have a thick coat of wool, they need no shelter, and many are thus lost. They need as much protection as our horses; that is, if we expect great profit from them the coming season. If sheep are not well wintered, their wool will not be very good, and more than this, they will be so very poor, that it will be a very great trouble to shear them.

What looks more pitiable in the eyes of the passer-by, than to see sheep and cattle all foddered together? and some of them with their fleeces almost torn off, others, as the old saying is, “about ready to kick the bucket,” and only by neglect of the farmer.

Some farmers still continue in their old practice of farming, and say there is naught to be learned by taking agricultural papers, and will not take them.—There are, however, very few but think such papers are useful to the farming community. By them, we learn different modes that have proved the best in growing all kinds of grain, and therefore saved a great deal of land labor and expense. Agriculture is improving very rapidly in Western New York, and will, in all probability, continue to do so. There is naught to hinder the farmers of this fertile and picturesque country from enjoying every thing so conducive to their peace, comfort, and happiness. They have first-rate lands, and by good management, may become more prosperous every succeeding year. It is not half the labor now to keep our farms in repair & do our work as formerly—we have various kinds of farming implements, such, for instance, as the patent plough, charr, and thrashing machine. Formerly, farmers had none but the old bull plough—no way to thrash wheat but the flail, which was a very slow process. Besides the great improvements in sowing tools, there are also great improvements in stock, so much so that the cattle and sheep now raised in Western New York are worth double, yes, treble, those grown formerly.

Respectfully yours, W. S. T.

South Union, January 14, 1849.

REMARKS.—Our correspondent has taken a very just view of the importance of winter protection for domestic animals. He has also very properly exposed the pernicious effects of attempting to raise twice

as much farm stock as can be profitably sustained on a given amount of food. The truth should be constantly enforced, that thorough farming is the most profitable—that a few, fine domestic animals, produce more, ultimately, than many poor ones—and that farmers should no longer take it for granted that cattle are to become poorer through winter than through summer, but that they should be kept as fat and as comfortable at one season of the year as at another.

We think, however, that no farmer should attempt to make the culture of wheat, or the raising of cattle, as his exclusive business. A mixed husbandry is doubtless for the most profitable for an extended course. By a continued practice of raising grain, land becomes exhausted; and by a continued grazing, the product of grass becomes diminished. An alteration not only corrects these evils, but it is absolutely essential to an improving system of farming. To raise large crops, manure is of the first importance, and this can only be manufactured by domestic animals. On the other hand, to feed cattle properly, grain and root crops must be cultivated for their food, and pastures are rendered most productive by enriching the land occasionally with manure and tillage. Thus these two departments of farming reciprocally assist each other, and the most profitable farming is that which thus constantly tends to improve itself.

The Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet, for Stock.

BY WM. GARBUTT, OF WHEATLAND.

It is known to many of our readers, that Mr. Wm. Garbutt was one of the first who commenced the culture of the Mangel Wurtzel in this section of country. And while President of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, he did much to introduce that practice of root cultivation, which is now found so advantageous to farmers throughout the Genesee country. Mr. Garbutt has an extensive wheat farm, and keeps a good assortment of stock. He grows large quantities of roots, and considers this crop of great importance to the wheat farmer, as it enables him to till more land, and keep a larger amount of stock at the same time, to better advantage than he could possibly do otherwise. Mr. G. has kindly furnished us with the results of his long experience in the culture of Mangel Wurtzel, which we are happy to lay before our readers.

It should be kept in mind, that the culture of Sugar Beets is in all respects the same as that of Mangel Wurtzel.

The Proper Soil and Preparation.

I consider a rather heavy loam, with an open gravelly bottom, the best of all soils for Mangel Wurtzel, or Sugar Beets. I had rather it would incline to clay than sand. Strong wheat soil, such as is too heavy for corn, if it has not a hard bottom, so as to retain too much wet, will do well for this crop, if sufficiently enriched. Some will suppose that such land will be too apt to bake and become hard in summer, but that is easily prevented by proper manuring and after tillage. Many persons fail in their root crops from want of a proper selection of soil, or rather from not adapting the crop to the soil. The Ruta Baga and Carrot will not flourish on a heavy soil, but require a sandy loam; while the English Turnips delight in new land or a low mucky soil, such as is too cool and wet for other roots.

It is very important that the ground for Mangel Wurtzel be not only of the right kind, but in the best possible condition—well enriched and free from weeds. The previous crop, therefore, should be some hard crop, as potatoes or corn, which should be well manured and kept free from weeds. In preparing the ground for Mangel Wurtzel, I would recommend that a good thick dressing of well rotted manure be spread on and ploughed under in the fall. The quantity of manure

should, of course, depend on the richness of the soil, but, I would say, be sure and *give enough*—the crop will repay, with interest. There is little danger of this crop suffering from over manuring. I prefer ploughing the land in the fall, because it is desirable to plant early in the spring, and by exposing it thus to the frost during winter, it will be in much better condition in the spring.

About the first of May, which is usually as soon as the ground will work pleasantly, when not so wet as to clog, or so dry as to be lumpy, I prepare it for the seed. If the ground be manured and ploughed in the fall, I only give one good ploughing in the spring, with thorough harrowing (and if at all dry and lumpy, rolling and harrowing) until fine and mellow. If the ground be not made fine and in good order, it is difficult sowing, and the seed will not vegetate well.

I prefer ridging the land for Mangel Wurtzel, although some persons contend that it exposes the roots too much to the effects of drought. But if the ground be frequently stirred and kept free from weeds, there is little danger of the crop suffering from this cause.—Whereas, by ridging the ground, the roots have a greater depth of warm rich earth, and with me always succeed better than on a flat surface. I form the ridge by going through and back with a light plough. The ridges should be two and a half or three feet apart, so as to allow room for a horse to go between the rows.—If the top of the ridges are not smooth and mellow, it will be an advantage to go over them lightly, with a rake, by hand, before opening the drills.

Preparing the Seed, and Sowing.

The quantity of seed required for an acre is about three pounds. I had rather sow more than less, as it is easy to thin them out, and the cost of seed is nothing in comparison with the value of the crop. Much complaint is sometimes made of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beets seed failing to grow. These seeds are not quite as sure of vegetating as some kinds; still, if rightly prepared, and sown when the ground is in good condition, before the weather becomes too dry, they will very seldom fail of growing. The seed should always be soaked in soft water, standing in a warm place, for three or four days before sowing. The shell of the seed is very hard, and requires a long time soaking for it to become softened so that the germ can burst it open. I have sometimes known it fail after being soaked, owing to late sowing and dry weather; but I have never known it fail from excess of moisture, even though soaked a number of days before sowing, and followed by long rains afterwards. My experience is decidedly in favor of early sowing. I prefer to sow as early as the first of May, if possible, and had rather sow a week or two earlier, than later.

When every thing is ready for sowing, I pour off the water from the seed, and roll it in white plaster, (slacked lime or flour will answer,) so as to give it a white appearance, in order that it may be more easily seen on the ground in sowing.

I have never found a machine or drill harrow with which I could sow the seed to my liking. My method is as follows:—I construct a machine for opening the drills, to be drawn by a horse. Take a piece of scantling, about 4 feet long, and 3 or 4 inches thick, in which place two thills or shafts for the horse, and two handles to hold by, like a small horse-rake; but instead of a number of teeth, only place one peg, or tooth, about one foot long, on the under side, within about a foot of the right hand end of the beam, so that when the horse walks in the furrow between the ridges, the tooth will come on the top of the right hand ridge, by passing along which it will open a drill for the seed. The machine can be easily guided, and the drills may thus be all prepared in a very short time. If the patch to be planted be small, of course the drills can be made by hand, with a hoe or stick.—

They should be about two inches deep, or so that the seed will be at least an inch deep when covered over smoothly. I sow the seeds by hand, scattering them along the drills, about two inches apart. This can be done very regularly and rapidly after a little practice. The seed should be sown as soon as possible after the drills are opened, and covered over immediately after being sown. Cover with a hoe or rake, so as to leave the ridges smooth, and the work is completed.

(Directions for thinning, hoeing, harvesting, preserving, feeding, &c. will be given in our next number.)

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Profits on a Peck of Rohan Potatoes.

Messrs. Editors—

As you have invited the farming community to cast in their mites, and promised if they came in their homely dress, that you will fit them to meet the public eye, I will venture to give you a few simple facts relating to my success in the noble calling of farming, or rather, in growing Rohan Potatoes. And, although I now appear in a borrowed name, I will be faithful to the truth, in order that when my real name shall become known, it may not suffer from what has appeared under the assumed.

Among my purchases at the Rochester Seed Store last Spring, was a peck of Rohan Potatoes, at \$1.50. I well remember that the quantity was no more, and so, no doubt, does Mr. Bateham's clerk, who sold me them: Mr. B. not being at all pleased with him for selling me so large a quantity as a whole peck, as he wished to accommodate all with a few, and had then only about a bushel left. I had secured the potatoes, however, and considered the purchase a good one, although I had no idea of making my fortune from a peck of potatoes. Still, as the sequel will show, there have been many, very many worse speculations entered into, and many a fortune made from a messer capital.

I sent the potatoes with many other seeds to a farm in the country, in which I have an interest, but neglecting to give particular directions about them, they were planted in the same manner as common potatoes, and had been in the ground a week before I learned the fact. I immediately had them dug up, and cut into pieces of a single eye each, and planted in hills, three and a half feet apart, three sets in a hill. Their after culture was the same as for common potatoes.—They were dug the first week in October, and yielded in good round measure, thirty bushels of the largest and finest potatoes I ever saw. I had a few of them sent into the city, 54 of which averaged more than 2 lbs. each—one weighed 2 lbs. 14 oz. I had a few of them baked and served up at one of the hotels, and they were pronounced, as they really were, excellent for the table—dry, mealy, well flavored, and free from hollow or spot, unlike overgrown potatoes of the common kinds. My farmer tells me he has no doubt that had he planted only two sets in a hill, and followed otherwise the instructions given in the Genesee Farmer, the produce would have been fifty bushels, instead of thirty. I may well be satisfied, however, with the amount I shall realize as it is. I sold a few bushels of my crop as low as \$4 per bushel, but the greater part of them are sold, selling, or engaged, at \$6 to \$8 per bushel.

4 bushels were sold early in fall at \$4, is	\$16 00
10 " engaged and sold since, \$6, is	60 00
10 " picked away to send to different places, at \$8,	80 00

\$156 00

I have full five bushels left for seed, which will amply pay the first cost and cultivation—thus leaving me a clean little profit of \$156 from my peck of potatoes, or the produce thereof.

Truly Yours,
JOHN NORTH.

Rochester, January 25th, 1846.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Importance of an Agricultural Paper in the Genesee Country.

Messrs. Editors,—I am much pleased with the appearance of the first number of your New Genesee Farmer. It is all that could be wished or expected; and while it is highly creditable to you, it is worthy of, and I believe will certainly receive, the support of all good farmers. I feel that the continuance of such a paper in this section, is of the utmost importance, not only to me, as an individual, but to the whole agricultural community. And if you will allow me a column for the purpose, I will give my brother farmers a few reasons why I think they should unite in sustaining this paper.

Having driven or held a plough for more than twenty years, in this country, (Genesee,) its soil and climate, and the peculiarities incident to each, which need to be attended to by a farmer, are more familiar to me than they can be to many among us, who have recently arrived from a distant or perhaps foreign land. While these bring with them industry and enterprise, a good, perhaps a superior, knowledge of the general principles of agriculture, and of its practice, too, as adapted to their former place of residence, they must, from the nature of the case, be ignorant of the local peculiarities of their new homes—of the particular character of our soil, and our crops—of the best time and place to market their produce and obtain supplies, &c. Now, to such persons, what can be more important than a publication which has for one of its objects, the giving of this very information, and where a "new comer," when he finds his former experience at fault, may apply with an assurance of having his questions answered by those, whose longer residence here has rendered these local matters familiar. But this is not all, which I wish to say to this class of farmers. While we are ready to give information on all these points, we ask, in return, some of the knowledge which our new neighbors bring with them, from a distance. For this purpose, your paper affords the best possible means of communication, and indeed the only one, except travelling and conversation, both of which must be casual and limited; I would, therefore, most earnestly call on all such, to aid this publication, as subscribers and contributors.

But it is not to these alone, that your paper offers valuable aid—valuable far beyond the small sum demanded for it. The general principles of agriculture may be learned, as the general principles of any other science, from books. But not so, the practice,—this can only be learned by *experience*,—your own experience, or your neighbors'. And this experience must, from the very nature of the case, be local; it cannot be brought from a distance; for, although the general principles remain the same, experience only can teach how far they are affected or modified by the peculiarities of our own soil and climate. It is from a forgetfulness of this fact, that our "Book Farmers," (as they are frequently called,) so seldom succeed. Not that they have learned too much from books, but that they have learned too little from *experience*. Now, one great advantage of an agricultural paper is, that it makes my neighbors' experience mine. For example, ten, or more, individuals report in the Farmer, what success they have met with in growing a new variety of corn, potatoes, or any other crops, or new modes of raising them, that gives me the experience of these ten or more persons; and I may adopt that crop or that particular culture, or discard it, as the result of their experiments may have been favorable or otherwise, and that, too, with more confidence than I could with only a single experiment of my own. It is in that way that most of our valuable improvements have been introduced, and will be in future. And if we would keep up with those around us, adopting what is valuable, and avoiding what is worthless, in

the various real or pretended improvements continually offered to us—I know of no way of doing it so safe and effectual as by supporting, in the midst of us, a paper, in which all these matters shall be reported upon by those who have tried them—by those who cannot be deceived, and have no interest in deceiving others.

But there is another and still more important reason, why I wish to urge upon my brethren of the Plough, the support of this paper; and of this paper in particular. It is emphatically *our own paper*, located in the midst of us, and devoted to our interests—a native of our climate, and indigenous to our soil. Every reason which should induce us to cherish and support a local paper, of any kind, applies with full force to this.—Our portion of the State has obtained a high reputation for agriculture, at home and abroad; and we reap the advantage of it, in the increased demand for, and consequent increased value of, our farms. We are directly and deeply interested in supporting our high character; and in no way can we so effectually do it—abroad at least—as by a generous and efficient support of a Periodical, by which only we are known abroad. This is not theory—it is *fact*. We have tried it, and we know it to be so. When the Genesee Farmer was first printed, we were scarcely known abroad; and the value of our location was but poorly understood, and the richness of our soil but partially known. The issuing of that paper set the world right upon these points; and we were greatly the gainers by it. And now shall we lose all of that advantage, for want of a little timely assistance to this new paper, which has stepped in to take the place, which the removal of the old one has left vacant? If we do so, we shall certainly lose character and credit, and money, too. I say money, too, for there is not one among us, who is not interested in the success of this agricultural paper in our own vicinity, in a *pecuniary* point of view, as a mere matter of money. The cost of it is a mere trifle, what every one of us can afford to give, and for which we shall receive, in return, more than tenfold what it cost us, in the pleasure and profit of perusing it; it will save us from the discredit of having lost ground in agriculture, merely by the removal of the former publication—it will sustain our enviable reputation, as an agricultural district; and will say to the world, that neither the *farms* nor the *farmers* of Genesee, are too poor to support, what they were first in the State to establish,—a paper of their own.

Jan. 1840.

GENESEE.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

FRUIT TREES FROM CUTTINGS.

Messrs. Editors—I noticed in the Genesee Farmer under date of Nov. 2d., an article on the propagation of fruit trees from cuttings. This, like all other wonderful discoveries of the day, has been widely copied into the newspapers, both agricultural and political. It has had a wonderful effect; and there are those, in this age of improvement, who swallow with avidity, every humbug that appears in print, who are of the opinion that this new discovery will soon supersede the old slow and up-hill method of planting seeds, engrafting and inculcating, to obtain choice varieties of fruit.

Now, I shall hazard the assertion that the article alluded to is not of recent origin, and therefore may not be put down as a new invention under the sun. It was put forth long before one half of the world understood the meaning of the terms "*morus multicaulis*" or "*Chinese Tree Corn*." Indeed, the same article appeared in print in the spring of 1823,—nearly 17 years ago. I think I cannot be mistaken that it is the same, word for word. Being then, as well as now, engaged in the nursery business, I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly I followed the directions laid down, and put in about 500 cuttings of the apple

and pear. It proved an entire failure—not one grew. As the ground had just been highly manured, and as the season had been rather dry, I attributed the failure in a measure to these causes. I resolved to make another trial; and the following spring selected a moist soil, and again planted out some 2 or 300. A few of them started and grew for a short time, and then withered away, not one of them having taken root. So much for this humbug.

I would here remark, that if writers on agriculture and horticulture, would merely state what they *know* to be *facts*, after a fair and full investigation; and not rely on their "no doubts," and "appears to do well," taken frequently from hearsay evidence, and often before experiments have fully tested them; much greater reliance could then be placed on their statements. Many experiments that appear to do well at the outset, prove a failure afterwards.

Grafting on the Wild Cherry.

Some three or four years since, I observed an article in the Genesee Farmer, stating that the cultivated cherry would not grow when inoculated or engrafted on the wild black cherry. Seeing no good reason why it should not, I determined to try the experiment. I procured and planted some of the seeds; they grew and produced fine thrifty stocks. A year ago last summer I had some of them inoculated from our best English cherries. I examined them in the autumn, and they appeared to do well. Last spring, I had some fifty or sixty others engrafted; they appeared to adhere finely, soon after pushed out their leaves and grew vigorously; indeed, they appeared to be doing quite as well as those worked on the stocks of the English Mazzard cherry. I then came to the conclusion that the story of their not growing on the wild cherry was all humbug. And had I possessed more leisure at that season of the year, I fear that I should have come out with a communication, stating my success in the experiment. But soon my grafts and buds began to wither, and before midsummer the most of them had ceased to be. Some few have remained green during the spring and autumn, but I do not expect to find one of them alive in the spring.

B. II.

Buffalo Nursery, January, 1840.

We esteem communications, such as the preceding, as not less valuable than the reports of original experiments. To establish the correctness or fallacy of written statements, is of great importance. A new mode of culture becomes of much greater value when the reader can know for a certainty that such mode can be depended on; and much needless trouble and expense may be saved by a timely exposure of impossibilities. With regard to the discovery alluded to by our correspondent, that of propagating fruit trees by cuttings, from the repeated failures we have known in past years, in similar attempts, we had concluded that it was long since given up, and were not a little surprised to see it come forth again, a few months since, as a discovery of great value.—*Eds. N. G. Far.*

MODE OF EXTRACTING WAX FROM HONEY COMB.

Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and stand by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb enclosed in the canvas bag, in the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained, when congealed it may be taken off and melted, and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.—*Glasgow Mechanics Mag.*

A gentleman of Liverpool, it is said, has invented a steam engine that will perform the distance between Liverpool and America in six days.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it, —he who does one should never remember it.

From the New England Farmer.

FOREST TREES--THEIR IMPORTANCE --SOWING THE SEED.

MR. COLMAN.—When we witness the rapid diminution of the primitive forests of New England, and reflect upon the intense rigor of our winters, and the increasing demands upon our woodlands for other 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 from whence they are to derive one of the most necessary articles to their comfortable existence—their timber for fuel and other purposes. We are fully aware that our fears are deemed foolish by many, for they point us to our groves, whose "tall old trees" have long since passed away, and to our mountains, whose rugged sides and "airy tops" almost bid defiance to the vandal excursions of the axeman, and exclaim, "the growth is greater than the consumption." This, however, is not the fact: for our groves are hardly sufficient to shield parts and masses from a summer's sun, much less to protect them from the cold winds of winter, while our mountains are literally exhibiting the appearance of so many mighty Simpsons, shorn of their beautiful locks, with the Phobuses still gathering around to take the last remnant of their strength away.

We are led to these remarks by an inquiry in your paper of October 23, as to the best manner of sowing 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 valueless for other purposes, with a growth of timber, the increase of which would give a rich percentage, and in a course of years become valuable in itself, and when taken off, leave the lands in good state for cultivation.

We know of no better way of aiding nature, than by observing her process and conforming our operations thereto as nearly as possible.

Hence when we see a forest spring up and grow rapidly, we may well examine the condition of the soil in which its rudiment vegetated.

We find on examination, that trees which spring up by fences have the most rapid growth of any in open lands. An obvious reason may be offered why it is so. Such places are usually the richest parts of our fields—quite too much so to allow them to be 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—which sprung up upon our own premises, and which, for our own convenience, we have sawn down to see the enquiry of your correspondent reached us. On examination we found it contained nine corded layers, and was fourteen and a half feet high. It must have originated in an acorn, as there is no similar tree in many rods. It must have been slightly covered, 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 enquires 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 us 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 the place.

The lamented Judge Buel, whose praise is in the mouth of all good farmers, and who, though dead, still speaks, and I must long speak to us by the practical precepts he has given, says—(vide N. E. Farmer, vol. viii, page 161.)—"On the 25th of May, 1837, 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 butternut which were then tall— 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, 1839.] I transplanted some of the maples for ornamental trees, which were from ten to fourteen feet high. Some of the butternuts 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 proposed would do to cut for fuel, and would con-

sume to renew itself 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 plants his trees on grass land, some of which is dry and sold, the rest meadow,—all favorable to the growth of wood, large forests having grown there in time back.

Is it not probable that this land has become too sold? 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 thirty young trees of natural growth, in the north end of the field, start up while the land was new, perhaps by an old stump, or by an old fence, or did they start up in grass land?

If we wish to plant the seeds of trees of any kind, we should pursue the plan of Judge Buel—prepare us a quantity 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 sold, 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 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 set against us, by the luxury they have brought. Next spring the tax must be repeated—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 reputation 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 reprehensible of that which he 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 meens and vacant places.—May the work become a contagion, and spread until it has extended into every lone and by-corner of our country. Yours truly, W. B.

Mount Oseola, Nov. 4, 1839.

By the Author.

Prospects of the Silk Culture in the U. States.

The close of the year, and the assurance upon a new one, presents a convenient point from which to take a view of some of the prominent subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil, which are engaging the attention of our countrymen; as, at each a time, we naturally look back upon the past, and from it form anticipations of the future. Among these subjects, there is no one of more absorbing interest at the time, than that of the Cultivation of Silk.

As there exists much inequality in the minds concerning the subject, and a doubt of our being able to produce silk profitably; and as it had been so extensively unawakened, by some who have deemed it "unmanly," and the whole matter "hooked up in the hembag," got up merely for the purpose of being "blown up" by designing men, it may be well to take an impartial view of the subject, and what has been done, not simply in the raising and breeding of trees, but in the growing and manufacture of silk, and from the practical results, as the only correct and safe criterion to form our judgement of the case.

The greater part of this incredulity arises from a want of information, and from that selfishness with which men are apt to view every enterprise. This distrust, this disposition to doubt, were far from censuring, provided there is at the same time, a mind open to conviction. It argues a becoming prudence and caution. But we do disapprove of this whole of condemnation of a thing without evidence, without even examination. There needs but the knowledge of facts, and an impartial examination of the subject of

the silk culture on its own merits, to convince every unprejudiced mind, even the most skeptical, not only that it is a branch of business from which may be derived great profit to those who engage in it understandingly, but one of great national importance. Many individuals who have been entirely skeptical, and the most strenuous opposers of the silk business, yielding conviction to the light of truth, are now its warmest friends and advocates, and are preparing to embark in it extensively.

To enter into a full examination of the subject, would require more space than can be devoted to a single essay, in the columns of an agricultural journal; and much as it would require the introduction of a multitude of statistical facts in relation to the silk business in our country. But a few of these we shall present for the consideration of the candid.

1. That silk can be raised with perfect ease, that our climate, from north to south, is 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 thousands of experiments. While in Europe, owing to the humidity of their climate, nearly one-half of their crop of worms usually dies from disease, and they are obliged to have their cocoonseries 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—any out-house, shed or barn—answers perfectly well for a cocoonsery. 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 raw silk have been sent to European manufacturers, and pronounced by them to be superior; and by our own manufacturers it is much preferred, and receives a higher price, by a dollar or two on a pound, than the foreign article.—There is no more mystery or difficulty in raising the worms, than in raising chickens; children, females, aged and infirm persons are competent to the work, and it requires no more skill to reel the silk from the cocoons, than any of our intelligent females may acquire with a little practice. Persons have succeeded perfectly well, even to the reeling and spinning of the silk into beautiful sewing silk, who never saw a silk worm or a cocoon before, and who had no other instruction than what they had derived from silk publications. If, then, abundance of the raw material, of the best quality, may be produced without any difficulty; what should hinder us from becoming a silk growing country, and from manufacturing it, not only into sewing silk, but into all the variety of silk stuffs used by our people; and thus save the millions which are annually drained from us, to pay foreigners for weaving and manufacturing our silk?

2. Silk may be raised with profit. There is no branch of business which yields so large profits on the capital invested and the labor bestowed. It requires, indeed, but a small amount of capital to go into it extensively; a few acres of land, a few trees to begin with, and the necessary fixtures for feeding worms. Hence it is admirably adapted to the small farmer, and persons of limited means. It is peculiarly of a domestic character, and may be pursued with profit in the family, employing the children and females, without detracting to the other branches of the labor of the farm. A practical illustration of this, we will mention a particular in one of our silk periodicals. A Connecticut farmer, the past season, "hatched out some worms to be attended by his three children, who were going to school every day, and they gathered leaves and fed the worm in the morning before leaving home—returned at noon to feed them again, and at night washed and rearing for the day. The worms had multiplied, and what was given by these children, and the silk, when reeled, was sold for one hundred and twenty-five dollars." This was more than the farmer made from an extensive dairy farm, (on which several crops were cultivated besides,) from any other one crop to which his attention was directed." That silk, from the common white European variety, may be raised with profit, has long since been demonstrated in Connecticut, where, in the town of Mansfield, originally one of the poorest agricultural towns in the state—the lands so poor and broken that our farmers would hardly take it as a gift, and be obliged to cultivate it—the culture of silk has, for half a century, formed the chief source of the wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants. Silks, to the amount of many thousands of dollars, has been raised in a single year. The farmers are above-board, out of debt, with money to lend; and their daughters have something comfortable laid by, to present their husbands, when they marry, as a marriage gift, in the form of money at interest, the product of their own labors.

her in feeding the silk worm, and reeling and spinning its tiny fibre. Why would not value such a wife, not only for her *soil cultivator*, but for her habits of industry, her spirit of independence, and her knowledge and skill in a branch of business which is destined to be the source of incalculable blessings to our country?

But the introduction of the Chinese Mulberry, (the *Morus alba*) into the Canton, has produced a new era in the silk business in the United States; and by its superiority over every other kind, and its rapid and extensive propagation and distribution through the land, is hastening the period when we shall be a silk-growing country. Its large, nutritious and abundant foliage, and the consequent great saving of labor in picking the leaves, (a saving of nearly nine-tenths,) and its immediate fitness for use, greatly enhance the profits of the silk culture. Plans have been entertained that it would prove too tender for our climate; but, placed on a high and dry soil, not very rich, it stands even our severest northern winters. But even were we obliged to take the tree up every fall, as we do a crop of potatoes, and plant again in the spring, it would yield an ample return of profits in the crop of silk. A field of *Morus multicaulis*, cultivated in this way, would require but little more labor than a crop of corn. The high prices which the tree has commanded have resulted from the conviction of its great value for producing silk. We are not in favor of making large estimates; but at the lowest, the profits of the silk culture with the mulcaulis, are ample—greater than can be realized from any other agricultural pursuit. By actual experiment, it has been demonstrated, that from 50 to 100 lbs. of silk may be raised from an acre of ground the first year, planted about as thick as you would plant corn or potatoes; at an expense of not more than \$2 per pound. This silk, reeled, is now worth \$5 per pound in its raw state, or \$10 if converted into sewing silk. Even at the past and present high prices for the tree, a very large per centage may be realized the first season, by the crop of silk that may be raised. An intelligent dealer in the *Morus multicaulis* has informed us, that he has made sales to a considerable amount this fall, at fifty cents a tree, on a credit, and that he had given purchasers the choice, either to pay the whole in money, or half the amount in money, and the other half in the crop of silk which could be raised the first year, by feeding as many worms as the trees would supply with leaves; the purchaser thus making fifty per cent. on his investment the first year. A number of sales of this kind he had made; and in one instance, the farmer—who had some experience in rearing worms—sitting down with his pencil and paper, and making a calculation, chose to pay him the whole in *cash*. The growing and sale of the *Morus multicaulis*, has by no means been all speculation. Large permanent plantations have been made for raising silk. Whatever have been the motives which have induced those who have gone into the business, it has resulted in good to the country; it has awakened attention to the subject, and excited a deep interest, far and wide, in our citizens; it has elicited much light and knowledge, experimental and practical; called forth the inventive energies of our people, in the construction and improvement of silk machinery, and by the rapid multiplication and diffusion of the tree which forms the food of the silk worm, is putting it in our power soon to be independent of Europe. We prophesy that in *ten years* we shall raise, if not manufacture, our own silk, and that in *fifty years*, raw silk will form an important article for foreign exportation; and thus, now our cotton, and thus without encroaching upon, or diminishing our other great staples. This end of, as now, being tributary to Europe, she shall be tributary to us, for the material which will form her finest and most beautiful silk fabrics; and the millions of specie which have been drained from our country—the life's blood of our commerce—to pay our foreign debt, producing national bankruptcy and ruin, shall flow back into our coffers, and circulate freely through every artery of trade, giving health and vigor to the whole. By some, we may be deemed visionary, and pronounced a false prophet. Be it so.—Whoever lives will see. Our anticipations of the future are not formed from *fancy*, but from *fact*—from a careful and attentive examination of the subject, and observation of the progress of the silk culture in our country. We judge of the future from a knowledge of the past—from what has already been done, and is now doing.

3. And *what*, it may be asked, *has been accomplished?* We answer, the *feasibility* and *profitableness* of the silk culture has been satisfactorily proved, as we have shown. Thousands, through the whole length and breadth of our country, have engaged, or are pre-

paring to engage, in the business. Immense numbers of worms have been fed with perfect success—the past season no less than 400 cocooneries have been erected, and preparations are making to feed worms on the most extensive scale the coming season; hundreds of acres will be planted with the *Morus multicaulis*, not for the purpose of speculation in the sale of the trees, but for *raising silk*. Societies have been organized for the promotion of the object, and recently a National Society, at Philadelphia, at the head of which are some of the most distinguished men in our country; Legislative bounties have been granted in several states, to encourage the culture of silk, and we trust our own will not be behind her sister states, in encouraging, by legislative aid, the noble enterprise.—Several manufactories have been established, and are a successful operation, producing fabrics which our wives and daughters need not be ashamed to wear, and which only want a supply of the American raw material, to rival the silks of Europe. With these cheering facts before us, is there not ground for the most favorable anticipations? Who that is acquainted with the genius and character of our people, for enterprise and perseverance, can doubt, that with the impulsive now given to the silk culture in our country, its onward course is to a high destination?

4. 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 *wisdom* 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, 15 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 every eye averted toward it in 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. Count the number of this reeling to his own imbecile and 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 poor-house, who in a steady and subsiding occupation at the silk-reel, might lift up into the sun-shine of grateful independence? Considerations of this kind excite 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."

There is but one point more on which we wish to offer a remark; and that is, *the benefit that would result to the silk culture, by laying a duty on foreign silks*. This benefit would immediately be felt; it would give a new impulse to the silk business, check the influx of foreign silks, and therefore prevent the draining of the country of its money—enable our manufacturers to compete with those of Europe, and establish the silk culture on a firm and unshakable basis. It is certainly the true policy of a government to cherish its home industry, to encourage its own manufactures, by protective duties. We hope that Congress, consulting the true interests of the nation, will take the subject in its early consideration, and lay at least a moderate duty on foreign silks. In the mean while, let the friends of the cause make known their wishes, by memorializing that honorable body to whom is confided the interests of the nation. With this remark, we leave the subject to able pens; hoping that, though we may not have thrown any new light on it, nor convinced a single skeptic, we may at least have presented the subject in such a view as to ensure the favorable consideration of all.

W. W. B.

Hammondport, Dec. 3, 1838.

RULES FOR HOUSEWIVES.

1. When you arise in the morning, never be particular about punning your clothes so very nicely; you can do that any time.

2. Never comb your hair, or take off your night cap till after breakfast. It is your business to take time to the foretop and not let it take you so; there to keep all night in that quarter, till 10 o'clock at least.

3. When you begin the business of your toilet; you may do it to the window, or in the entry; but the most proper place is the kitchen.

4. Never have any particular place for any thing in your house; and then you may be 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 throw the barbarous practice of brushing down cob-webs. A man's house is his castle; and so is a spider's;—it is a violation of right, and a chronic's 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 chaises 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 not for his refreshment.

10. Never touch your daughters to mend or make any of their own cloth; 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 garments, they should do a whole day's work; 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.—The more, if you don't like your husband as well 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 far as you can; and then you will be calm and quiet as a bottle of cold water the cock 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 your 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.

POOR RICHARD.

Two FAULTS.—A gentleman once bought a horse of a country dealer. "Now, my friend," said he, "I have bought your horse because I liked his appearance. I asked you no questions. Tell me now his faults, you know I have paid you;—therefore you have nothing to fear." "Faults," replied the man, "I know of no faults except two.—'What are they?'" "Why, sir, he is hard to catch." "I do not mind that," said he, "if he be the devil. But what is the other fault?" rejoined he, with some impatience, "Ah! sir," replied Hodge, scratching his pate, "he is good for nothing when you have caught him."

From the *Farmers' Magazine*.

TO DESTROY WEEVILS IN GRAYNARIES.—See in your paper an enquiry respecting the destruction of weevils. I send you a copy of a paragraph which has been cut out of some publication. It is as follows:

"Accident has discovered to a French farmer a very simple mode of destroying weevils in corn warehouses, happening to lay in the corner of a granary in which there was a quantity of corn, some sheep skins with the fleeces on, he was not a little surprised to find them, a few days after, covered with dead weevils. He repeated the experiment several times, and always with the same success. At last he ordered his corn to be stirred up, and not a single weevil remained in it.

I remain Sir, Yours,

A CONSTANT READER

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

FEBRUARY, 1840.

OUR ENCOURAGEMENT.

Since issuing the first number of the New Genesee Farmer, we have received a large number of able communications, on the subject of our undertaking, from the friends of the cause in this section; all expressing the warmest approbation of the course we have pursued, and promising us their aid and influence. We cannot but feel highly gratified by these communications, even though we may not deem it advisable to publish them. We regret the necessity of occupying any portion of our columns with matters which may appear to relate to ourselves more than to our readers; but the circumstances under which we are placed, render it necessary that some of these communications be given to our readers, in order that they may rightly understand the subject. We therefore commend to them the articles signed 'Genesee,' and 'Monroe,' and the following one from C****. They contain interesting facts, and considerations of great importance to every farmer in this section of country.

We commenced the publication of this paper, at a time of the most severe pecuniary embarrassment, and when we had little time or opportunity for making our intentions known to the public. At the same time, those whose interests were opposed to the enterprise, were using all their influence against us, and doing all in their power to excite universal suspicion and prejudice against any attempt which might be made to establish such a paper. We are sorry, that we, or our correspondents, should be obliged to say any thing which may appear to censure those, for whom we always did, and still wish to, cherish the most friendly disposition. We do not intend to feel ill-will ourselves, or excite it in others; and for this reason, we have omitted, entirely, several communications on this subject, and taken the liberty to strike out a part of others. We hope our correspondents will forgive the liberties we have taken, and let us hear from them again soon, on more practical subjects.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN,—When Mr. Tucker announced that he had not only bargained himself away, but that he expected to transfer the patrons of the "Genesee Farmer" away from their "Genesee Country," and the "Holland Purchase," even unto the tide waters of the Atlantic; I told my neighbors I did not believe that he would succeed; his patrons were too proud of their locality and their name, to be willing to make the sacrifice, merely for the sake of increasing his profits. I told them, there would be a new paper started immediately; that the subscribers to the old paper, generally, would enrol their names as its patrons; and that, in fact, we should see no material change, except perhaps an alteration in the name, Vol., No., &c., of our paper.

Hence you will conclude I was more gratified than surprised by the appearance of your first number.—My object in taking up my pen, is to congratulate you, and bid you a hearty "God speed," in an undertaking which, I doubt not, will result in a mutual benefit to yourselves and the agriculturists generally of Western New York; and, indeed, I may say of the Western World.

Don't be discouraged, if your subscription list, for the first few months, should fall short of your expectations. Consider that the acquisition of 18,000 subscribers to any periodical must necessarily be a work of time: the great majority of the farmers will not, in some months, even hear of your paper; and in the mean time some of them will have subscribed for a paper, which, while it will cost them double price, will be worth less money. These must "bide their

time," and of course you will not get many of their names on your list till next winter. Again, money is so extremely scarce, that, to my knowledge, many substantial farmers are reluctantly forced to adopt the rule to "pay no money except to cancel their debts, and procure the indispensable necessities of life."—But this exigence, we hope, by dint of industry, economy, and frugality, will soon be overcome; and that you will (performing your duty on your part) ultimately attain an extensive patronage, I believe, for the following reasons:

1st. We want, in Western New York, a periodical through which we can conveniently, (without unnecessary loss of time and postage,) exchange our views and sentiments upon, and the results of our changes and experiments in, the business of our profession; a paper, which, in connection with the Rochester Seed Store and its proposed Museum, will form a valuable repository of agricultural knowledge and improvement. This repository in all its departments should be chiefly made up from our soil and climate; for farming in the Genesee Valley, and farming in Albany county, are very different things.

2d. The difference in price is an important item in favor of your paper. Does Mr. Tucker, after having been nine years constantly engaged in teaching us economy and frugality,—and that too in small matters,—think we are so stupid as to be induced to pay a dollar for an article which will but indifferently answer our purpose, whilst we are offered exactly the thing we want for half a dollar?

3d. Your Price Current is a decided improvement upon the old paper. Let this be carefully and correctly made up, accompanied with such editorial remarks, illustrations, and advice, as circumstances may require, and, to farmers generally living from 20 to 50 miles from Rochester, this alone will be worth more than the whole cost of the paper. C****

Ontario Co., Jan., 1840.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.
Red Root, in Clover Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As the time for buying and sowing clover and grass seed is at hand, permit me to raise a warning voice, for farmers to beware of sowing foul seeds on their lands, especially that of Red Root.—I consider this weed a much worse enemy to the wheat grower than even the Canada thistle. It has already obtained a lasting foothold on some good wheat farms in this section, to the great detriment of the crop, and, in my estimation, reduced the value of the land about one half. For, when the ground once becomes seeded with it, it is next to impossible ever to get rid of it; as the seed is produced very abundantly, and is of such an imperishable nature, that it will lie dormant in the ground for years till a favorable opportunity presents, when it will spring up and seed again most plentifully. The seed is rather larger than that of clover, of a brown color, nearly round, rough and very hard. Any person acquainted with it will readily detect it in clover or grass seed; but those who have never seen it would not be apt to observe it.

MONROE.

January 25th, 1840.

NOTE.—We wish Monroe, or some other person, would leave a few seeds of the Red Root at the Rochester Seed Store for exhibition. We had a sample, but it has been mislaid.—Eds. N. G. Far.

Preventive of the Hoof Ail in Cattle.

A correspondent adds the following P. S. to a letter:—

"Much complaint has been made, for several years past, of the prevalence of "Hoof Ail," among the cattle of my brother farmers. My cattle have entirely escaped this disorder, and I attribute their exemption to a practice which I have adopted for several years

past, of feeding them late in the evening during severe weather, with plenty of good hay; so as to keep them stirring during as much of the night as possible. I have fed all kinds of hay, from that of newly stocked Timothy and Clover, to that of June grass from meadows which have been mown twenty years in succession. I truly believe my practice is a sure preventive, and if you think it worth mentioning in your "New Genesee Farmer," it is at your service."

A FARMER.

Amber, January 25th, 1840.

Mangel Wurtzel—First Attempt.

MR. A. RAPPALJE, of Ontario county, informs us that he planted a small patch of Mangel Wurtzel last spring, for the first time. The soil was a heavy loam, inclining to clay. The ground planted was little more than one eighth of an acre, and the produce was one hundred and fifty bushels. Some of the roots weighed 15 to 18 pounds. Mr. R. feeds them to his milch cows, and thinks them highly beneficial. He intends to plant a much larger quantity next season.

Carrots as Food for Horses.

MR. GEO. SHEFFER, of Wheatland, called at the Seed Store, a few days since, and gave us some account of his success in the culture and use of roots, for stock; particularly in feeding horses on carrots.—He raised last season, beside other roots, about 300 bushels of carrots, which he feeds mostly to three working horses, giving them one bushel each per day, together with hay. He has fed them in this manner nearly three months steady, and kept them at work most of the time. He formerly fed his horses half a bushel of oats each per day, with hay; and from the results of his experience, he is fully convinced that one bushel of carrots is worth as much for horses as half a bushel of oats. His horses eat much less hay than when fed on grain, and keep in as good order, and appear as well able to work. He thinks that horses fed on carrots, with a small quantity of oats and hay, will do better than when fed on oats and hay only.

* We should be happy to hear from Mr. S. whenever he can make it convenient.

ENQUIRIES, &C.

We are pleased to find that many of our readers rightly understand the use of an agricultural paper.—We like to see them not only free to communicate to others any information which they may possess, but also free to ask from others in return, any information which they may desire. A question asked thro' this paper will meet the eye of thousands of farmers and be most likely to receive a proper answer. Information may thus be obtained of great benefit to the community, and which otherwise would have been lost, or known only to a few.

We hope all of our readers who possess the requisite information, will feel called upon to answer any questions which may appear in our columns. Answers to the following are desired in our next number:

The Taste of Turnips in Milk.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I raised a small quantity of Ruta Baga and Sugar Beet the past season, for feeding milch cows in winter. I fed with Ruta Baga a short time, but the milk and butter partook so much of the flavor of turnips, that I had to abandon them and feed my Sugar Beets. The milk has since been sweet and good; but if you can inform me how to feed my Ruta Bagas and prevent their affecting the taste of the milk, you will perhaps oblige many other subscribers besides. A. K.

Orleans County, January, 1840.

Lime as Manure for Wheat.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I received with pleasure the first number of the New Farmer, and for one, will acknowledge the truth of the assertion made, that we do not fully understand the culture of wheat. I believe that this crop may be greatly improved, at least

as far as my practice is concerned. My object in writing at this time is, to ask one or two questions respecting the use of *Lime*. I believe it is generally admitted that its presence in the soil is necessary to the perfect growth of wheat. Now I would ask what is the most simple and easy method of testing soil, so as to ascertain whether it contains any, or a sufficient quantity of lime? Does all land in limestone countries contain as much lime as is advantageous; or, what experiments, (if any,) have been made to ascertain the effects of applying lime as a manure, on limestone, or other lands in this country? These questions may appear to open an extensive field for remarks, but I think their importance is so manifest that no apology is necessary for offering them through the (wheat growing) Genesee Farmer. SENECA.

January, 1840.

Large and Small Clover.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—Can you inform me why it is that farmers generally do not sow the large kind of clover in preference to the smaller kind? I consider the larger variety of much greater value to wheat growing farmers than the other. I would also enquire whether there are more than two kinds in cultivation in this section? I often hear mention made of a *small*, and a *medium* kind, but I could never discover that there was in reality any difference; they both grow alike with me, and if they do not with other people, I should like to be informed of it. W. G.

Wheatland, January, 1840.

Making Beet Sugar.

Many persons, in different parts of the United States, planted the Sugar Beet last spring, for the purpose of commencing the manufacture of Beet Sugar. But we have not heard of any experiments being made, this fall or winter, in this business. Large quantities of the seed were sent from the Rochester Seed Store, to be planted in the State of Michigan; but we have heard nothing of the results. Will not some friend here, or elsewhere, send us some information on this subject?

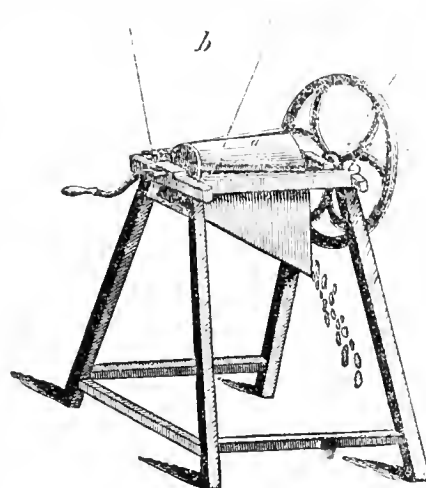
Merchant's Drill Barrows.

The proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store sold, during the past season, a large number of "Merchant's Drill Barrows." One kind for sowing Ruta Baga, and other small seeds; and another kind, a little different, for sowing both large and small seeds, especially Angel Wurtzel, or other Beet Seed. He wishes some who have used them would inform him whether they answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction; or order that he may know whether to recommend them to his friends or not.

Our Paper and the "Cultivator."

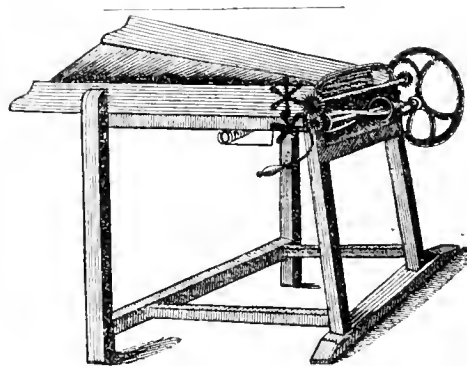
Some of our friends have asked us whether we intend to make any selections, for our columns, from the Albany "Cultivator." Our answer is, we intend to make a paper, which shall be better adapted to our soil, and more valuable to our farmers than any other. And for this purpose, we shall select such articles, from the whole list of agricultural papers, as we may think most valuable to our readers. At the same time, as some of our readers are also readers of the Cultivator, they need have no fears of our occupying much space, with selections from that paper. On the contrary, we would advise those of our friends, who can afford it, and have the time and taste for the study—all who wish to become theoretical and scientific farmers, to take that paper as well as our own. The science and practice of agriculture cannot both be taught in one monthly sheet; and the two papers together, will not cost as much as the former weekly Genesee Farmer, or almost any other agricultural paper in the country.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



Gilson's Root Slicer.

A machine for cutting roots is much needed at the present time. The above is the best one for the purpose we have ever seen. It will cut all kinds of roots with ease and despatch, without regard to size or shape. The above cut represents the machine with the hopper taken off. The plan and size of the hopper is represented by dotted lines above at *b*. At the bottom of the hopper is an iron barrel or cylinder (*a*) of a conical shape, 9 inches long, 6 inches in diameter one end, and 8 the other, formed of four separate staves or segments, on one side of each of which are knives, as shown at the top of the letter *a*. The shaft, on which is the crank and the fly wheel, passes through this barrel and turns it. The roots rest upon the barrel, and as it revolves, the knives cut slices off the them, which pass through between the staves into the barrel, and fall out at the large end (which is open) into a basket or box placed below.



Gilson's Straw Cutter.

No agricultural implement has of late years more severely taxed the inventive genius of man, than the Straw Cutter. Every year and in every place, we hear of some real or pretended improvement in this machine: until some have almost expected them to cut without labor, and feed cattle without fodder.—The above machine will not quite do this; but from our own observation, and the testimony of disinterested persons who have tried it in comparison with other highly approved kinds, we have no hesitation in saying it is superior to any other machine for the purpose now in use. In addition to its durability, and ease, and rapidity of execution, it possesses the following advantages, which many others do not:—

1st. It is so constructed that by turning a crank it feeds itself, and cuts a uniform length; 2nd. By shifting small gear wheels, the length of the cut is altered: the lengths usually applied are three, viz: one inch, three-fourths, and half an inch: but can be con-

structed so as to cut any required length; 3d. It is so constructed that the *cutting knives* can be taken off and ground, or otherwise sharpened, and again replaced with ease and precision.

☐ This and the foregoing machine may be seen at the Rochester Seed Store. (See advertisement.)

A Visit to Mrs. Langworthy's.

In our last, we promised a visit to Mrs. Langworthy. We always mean to keep our promise with the ladies: accordingly, a few evenings since, we stepped into a sleigh, with one of the fair daughters of N. England, who never refuse a sleigh-ride, and were soon bounding our way over snow-drifts and 'pitch-holes,' as lightly as a snow-bird in a fair wind. Render, did you ever go on a sleigh-ride, with a sprightly horse and sprightly companion, amid snow-drifts six feet high? If so, you most likely, like us, had a delightful *upset* on the way. These Yankee girls are no cowards in sleighing time. And what rare sport it is, when, in passing a team, or turning a corner over you go; girls, cushions, and buffalo skins, together into the snow drift! Half dead with laughter, you pick up your fair companion,—all is righted, and on you go again. What a happy illustration of our correspondent's remarks on the "beneficial constitution of Snow"!

We soon reached the residence of our friend, H. N. Langworthy: situated near the banks of the Genesee, about three miles north of this city. The rural cottage is one of the remaining tenements of the Pioneers of this country. Its log walls, whitewashed on the outside, and its snow-covered roof, render it hardly discernible amid the ocean of snow which surrounds it. The inside is the picture of neatness, comfort, and contentment. It is well furnished, and carpeted, and the walls neatly papered. We had not long been seated by the comfortable fire, before the social table was spread; and we sat down to a repast, which would make any true American "Bless his kind stars, and ask no richer fare." We do not claim to be native born, but we do profess to have a cultivated taste for such things, which entitles our opinion to some weight; and to say nothing of the peach sauce, molasses, and other "fixens," the Johnny cake, and hot pan-cakes, were certainly superior to any thing of the kind we ever before tasted. These luxuries were prepared from the meal of the Tuscarora Corn, mentioned by Mr. L. in our last paper. As was then intimated, Mrs. Langworthy has furnished us with directions for preparing these articles, which we give to our readers.

To make light Johnny Cakes, and Indian Pan Cakes.

Take two parts of Tuscarora, or other fine corn meal, and one part of wheat flour; mix up with butter-milk, or good sour milk, slightly warmed, adding a little salt. Mix rather thin for Johnny cakes or bread, and thinner still for pan-cakes. When ready to bake, add a heaping tea spoonful of saleratus, dissolved in water, and stirred in. It will immediately ferment, and should be baked without delay, taking care to bake thoroughly if thick. If butter-milk or sour milk is not at hand, water may be used, and before adding the saleratus, add half a tea spoonful of tartaric acid. Or, if preferred, yeast may be used instead of acid, observing to allow it time to ferment and become a little sour, (a little of the batter left over the previous day, will answer as well as yeast,) then add the saleratus as mentioned, just before baking, and the cakes will be very light, sweet, and wholesome, especially if made from the Tuscarora or flour corn.

A Correction.

A small but inexcusable blunder was made on the other side of this sheet, which we hope our readers will correct, and our esteemed correspondent forgive. In the article on page 26, headed "Observations on Snow," last line of the 3d paragraph, the word printed "unchanging," should read "exchanging."

LONDON'S SUBURBAN GARDENER.

This most fascinating work, which is one of the latest from the author's pen, should be in the hands of every person who possesses any taste in gardening or rural affairs. It is a large octavo, and comprises the details of a suburban or villa residence, or of a situation on which to form one; the arrangement and furnishing of the house; the laying out, planting, and general management of the garden and grounds; the whole adapted to grounds from one perch to fifty acres and upwards in extent; and intended for the instruction of those who know little of gardening and rural affairs, and more particularly for the use of ladies."

This work is unlike the Encyclopædia of Gardening, in being exclusively of a practical nature. It is neither historical nor statistical, nor physiological, any farther than a strictly practical work should be. It is not, however, a mere body of rules, which the reader is to follow without knowing why he does so; but the reason of every operation is given, and the principle on which it depends accompanies every direction.— What the author promises in his introduction is well fulfilled:—"It is our intention to endeavor to give our readers a more intimate knowledge of the subjects treated of, than has hitherto been attempted in works of this kind. Instead of a mere didactic calendar, or a dictionary of plants to be cultivated, directing what works are to be done in each month, or what operations are to be performed in the culture of particular plants or trees, we shall endeavor to convey such a notion of the structure and nature of a plant, as to show the necessity and advantages of cultivating it; and such an idea of the nature of soils, as to show the improvements which may be made in them, by mechanical operations, and the application of manures. We shall treat of the various operations of gardening, whether performed on plants, or on the soil; and for the performance of every operation, from the most mechanical, to the most scientific, we shall assign a reason. Let not its reader be alarmed, however, lest we should go into minute scientific details, only capable of being understood by the botanist and chemist, or by the professional gardener; so far from contemplating this, our intention is to confine our eyes to the simplest and most important features: to treat every subject in such a manner as to be understood by those who have little knowledge of either gardening or country affairs."

It is impossible that a person so well versed in the principles of domestic economy, and of ordinary and ornamental gardening, should not render himself interesting and instructive to the reader;—one whose whole soul is in the subject, cannot fail to impart to others the same fondness for the delightful pursuit of which he treats; and no one, who is not naturally destitute of all taste, can read this book without becoming deeply interested in the employment of gardening, and without adding to the correctness of his discrimination, both in its useful and ornamental departments. The style of the author, as is well known, is entirely plain, and sometimes, far from being pleasing; as for instance, the elegant reputation of ideas on the third page; but his great strength lies in planning and executing works of *niceness and utility combined*—in this respect the work is an inexhaustible fund for profit, taste, and economy; for while he points out the best mode of laying out and planting the grounds of the most wealthy, where cost is no consideration, he no less gives directions for the ornament of the smallest front yards and gardens, and with a particular view as to expense. Even the mode of erection of the clothes lines is not forgotten.

We must, however, strongly enter our protest against the practice, approved by the author, of placing in gardens and ornamental grounds, statues of pagan deities; it must be perceived in reality, which delights

to contemplate characters, who, as an eccentric person observed, had they lived in modern days, "would have been tried at the Old Bailey and executed at Tyburn."

We consider this work as more peculiarly adapted to this country, not only from its general character, but because, being confined to suburban grounds, it necessarily relates to those of limited extent; for no one, who feels any sympathy with the spirit of our republican institutions, can ever wish to see here the immense domains of the nobility, kept in the highest state of finish, at an enormous expense, supplied by the hard labor of hundreds of oppressed and industrious poor.

We are promised a second part to this work, to be entitled the *Suburban Horticulturist*, which will embrace all the departments of the cultivation of the suburban garden.

We close our remarks with the observation, that we think every person *who lives in a house*, may read this book to great profit. We hope hereafter to give our readers some extracts from the work.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

THE WEATHER OF THE PAST YEAR.

Month of the year.	TEMPERATURE.		PRECIPITATION.		WIND DIRECTION.		H. GARDENING.	W. GARDENING.	W. GARDENING.	Rain & Snow days.
	Mean of Month.	Mean of Year.	Mean of Month.	Mean of Year.	Highest.	Lowest.				
Dec.	31.75	31.75	28.50	28.50	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Jan.	28.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Feb.	29.00	29.00	26.00	26.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
March.	32.00	32.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
April.	35.00	35.00	32.00	32.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
May.	38.00	38.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
June.	41.00	41.00	38.00	38.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
July.	44.00	44.00	41.00	41.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Aug.	47.00	47.00	44.00	44.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sept.	40.00	40.00	37.00	37.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Oct.	37.00	37.00	34.00	34.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Nov.	34.00	34.00	31.00	31.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Mean of the year.	37.22	37.22	34.22	34.22	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS,
 MADE AT ROCHESTER, FOR THE YEAR 1839.
 BY PROFESSOR C. DEXTER.

Number of fair days is 187.
 " cloudy " 178.
 Wind from the West, in the year, 99 days.
 " " N. W. " 61 "
 " " S. W. " 60 "
 " " N. " 42 "
 " " E. " 38 "
 " " N. E. " 31 "
 " " E. " 17 "
 " " S. E. " 11 "

First frost, Sept. 13, and
 First snow, after summer, Sept. 27.
 Blue-birds appeared March 23.
 Robins appeared March 25.
 Elm and Maple in flower April 9.
 Hepatica triloba or Liverwort, April 12.
 Pigeon appears, Trillium grandiflorum, April 21.
 The temperature is taken three times a day; at seven
 A. M., twelve P. M., and nine P. M.
 Rochester. Lat. 42.02 N. and Long. 73. 56 W.,
 about 500 feet above tide water

For the New Genesee Farmer.

OBSERVATIONS ON SNOW.

Winter is upon us. The earth looks like one wide waste; when will nature wake into life again? No pulse of vegetable existence seems to move; yet, its mighty Author holds all its organization ready for high activity at the call of his voice. Now, the earth is wrapped in the covering prepared for all the colder regions. Snow, what a curiosity it is; how beautiful its forms, how useful in its place, how beneficial to the labors of men.

1. Its *curiosity*, congealed water, solidified but expanded water; how it sifts down from its great factory in the sky. Its *color*; why is it *white*? why was not it *black*, but that it would have been a true poll spread over nature, too dismal, too repulsive, to be endured. How *small* are its flakes, so as to be borne on the breeze, and not to bear down by its weight the vegetable world by its power of accumulation. But its *whiteness*, who has explained? Even the wisest has only said, because it was so formed. How *easily* too it changes to water. Yet it requires so much of the matter of heat to effect the change, that it slowly disappears, and the desolation of great and rapid floods from the dissolving snows of spring or winter, is prevented.

2. Its *form*. Have you watched it, and noticed its various and beautiful shapes? At one time snow takes the form of a *star* of six delicate rays, equally distant from each other, or including an equal angle, and of equal length. At another time the ends of the rays are *forked*, and at another, small rays diverge from these principal rays at the same angle, and sometimes these divide again, all at the same constant angle. Sometimes two flakes are united by their opposite rays, so as to form a beautiful object with a pinnate or wing-like form. Sometimes it is a small ball, nearly a globe, or uneven, or with rays projecting at the angle already mentioned, sixty degrees, (at which angle water always begins to crystallize as congelation takes place;) or with these radiations on the balls, more or less pinnate. The stellated form of snow, sometimes has the end of the rays divided into three parts.— Sometimes the space between the rays is filled up entirely, and a flat, thin flake of ice falls like snow; and sometimes only as a single crystal in the form of spicule. How singular, that attraction, or electricity, or any agency, should arrange into these beautiful forms the fields of vapor in the unstable and unchanging atmosphere.

3. The advantage of snow, as a covering to the earth in winter, is most obvious. When it lies at any considerable depth on frozen ground, the internal heat of the earth melts the frozen crust, and the way is prepared for the water of the dissolving snow to pass into the earth and supply the springs with pure and wholesome streams.

Snow is a poor conductor of heat, and hence it forms a protection to the earth; the cold of the atmosphere has no effect upon the earth, and is confined to the atmosphere. Hence the roots of vegetables, and especially of winter grain, and of the valuable common grasses, are less liable to injury. The functions of organization are interrupted for a shorter period. The roots, too, are not so much exposed to be torn and injured by the expansion of the water, as it freezes at the surface of the earth, or soil. The great expansion of water as it congeals, takes place at the point of congelation: as the cold of ice increases, it contracts like other bodies. When roots freeze in the earth and with the earth, they would not be lacerated if they could expand with the expanding ice; but when they are confined by frost in the earth frozen, they cannot contract as the earth contracts, by the increase of cold. This result is, to a great extent, pre-

, by confining the cold chiefly to the atmosphere by the covering of snow.

cultivated fields, snow is a more important protection from the cold of winter than to the forest, as it is itself a covering to the earth. While cultivation thus removes the natural covering and protection of the earth, the exposure is counteracted by sowed fields becoming warmer from the more action of the sun upon them, and their temperature is not reduced to freezing till about the period the covering of snow is spread as a broad mantle over the earth.

vision is thus made too, for those animals and plants which must bury themselves for winter quarters below the reach of frost, that the depth may not be greater than their nature may require or than their means be able to penetrate.

re the depth of frozen earth far greater than the depth of snow permits, it would be long and late in thawing before the surface would be thawed and fitted for renewing the beauty of spring. The late season makes the spring later than in the woods; and the ground would be still later without the protection of snow.

easy and pleasant travelling and performing the necessary business of winter, the beneficial season of snow is palpable. If the snow were not on the earth, the transaction of business is more happy on the snow than on the frozen ground. The earth, iron-bound by frost, seems too, even more dreary than when clad in the cold covering of snow.

In the long winters of more northern climes, the contrast is even more striking. Communication is almost suspended between the inhabitants of the north and the south, and the aid which this mantle presents.

In all these respects, snow is a subject of interest and importance. Its constitution is wonderful; its adaptation to the condition of earth and its inhabitants, the wonder-working benevolence of that mighty power which "giveth snow like wool," and whose works are shown by "fire and hail, snow and vapor, wind fulfilling his word."

Thoughts more than reconcile us to the storms of winter. The earth is now covered with a mantle of snow, about two feet deep. But it is resting and reviving under the protection, while the noise of industry and the smiles of industry and the happy faces enliven the air, and happy faces enliven the air.

C. D.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

READING LONG MANURES.

Knowledge of some general principle is necessary to enable the farmer to prosecute, with success, any of the most important branches of his business. The correctness of this remark is demonstrated, in the successful application of the different kinds of manure.

It is well known they cannot communicate nutriment to the plant, without going into a state of solution, for which water is the agent. So far as the plants are supplied by the soil, it appears very plain that it is imbibed by the extremities of the roots.

For it has been discovered that the portion of manure which is soonest exhausted, is precisely that in which the greatest number of the extremities of the roots lie. If those extremities are cut off, the root ceases to grow in length; but the sides send off fibrous roots which perform the functions of roots, and imbibe nutriment by their extremities. It appears, then, that the element derived from manure, must first be dissolved by the moisture of the soil, and afterwards, in contact with these extremities, to assist the plant in the solution of the manure. Hence, the application of undecomposed vegetable manure, as straw, cornstalks, &c., and mixed with the soil as effectually as is practicable, with the plough or harrow, will contribute less to the value of a crop than many suppose. Following account, by a distinguished author, de-

velops facts relating to this subject, which may be of much practical utility.—It appears, says he, from the experiments of Mr. Hasseltius, that substances employed as manures, produce effects in times proportional to their degree of putrefaction: those substances, most putrid, producing the most speedy effect, and of course, soonest losing their efficiency. Having manured two pieces of the same kind of soil, the one with a mixture of dung and straw, highly putrified, the other with the same mixture, newly made, and the straw almost fresh, he observed, that during the first year, the plants which grew on the land manured with the putrified dung, produced a much better crop than the other; but the second year, (no new dung being added,) the ground which had been manured with the unputrified dung, produced the best crop. The same thing took place the third year, after which both seemed equally exhausted.

Some farmers in our country are so well aware of the importance of preserving and properly depositing long manure, as straw, cornstalks, &c., that they cause it to be placed in the furrow by one who follows the plough, so that it is entirely covered by the succeeding furrow; and then harrowing it lightly and thoroughly with the furrow, so as not to disturb the manure.—But too many are in the practice of carrying their manure into the field in an undecomposed state, and after ploughing and harrowing finished, to leave a large portion of it uncovered. After the process of seeding is finished, the straw and other coarse fibrous substances, are often seen scattered on the surface, having been either pulled out by the harrow or never buried by the plough. Not only is such manure often thus carelessly and inefficiently applied, but great quantities of it are permitted to remain around the barn, or put into large stacks, and left to evaporate by constant exposure to heat and moisture, till it has lost its efficacy in vegetation.

L. E. LATHROP.

Rochester, January, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

INDIAN BUCKWHEAT.

A good deal was said, a year or two since, about this new variety of Buckwheat; but for some time past we have heard but little respecting it. The following account will be interesting to most of our readers.

Messrs. Editors—I have cultivated the Indian Buckwheat for two years past, and will give you the results of my experience. In the summer of 1838, I purchased two bushels of the seed from Mr. Charles Bullis, of Macedon, who brought it from Vermont, where, he said, it produced from seventy to eighty bushels to the acre. I sowed it about the 10th of June, on a piece of poor, sandy, gravelly soil. It grew freely and hid fair to produce well; but, it was sown too late, and an early visit from Jack frost, nearly destroyed my crop. I harvested it, but the grain was much injured, and the flour made from it was bitter and unfit for use.

In harvesting the grain some of the ripest of it was shelled out and scattered on the ground, and the next spring I observed that it was not injured by exposure during the winter, but remained sound and fresh on the ground. Some of it beginning to sprout, I took the hint, and, accordingly, early in June, I ploughed in about an acre, where the previous crop had ripened the best; and in a few days, there sprung up a fine crop of young buckwheat, without any sowing. It grew much too thick, but ripened in good season, and yielded fifty bushels of seed.

I think this is a profitable crop to raise, but it requires to be sown earlier than the common sort. It is not injured by the heat of summer, like the other kind, and it requires longer time to come to maturity. It is necessary to observe, also, that it should not be sown where it is to be followed immediately by wheat

or a spring grain crop, as some of it will shed out in heavy stubble, and spring up with the following crop.—The best way, to sow it where it will be succeeded by a fallow, or by grass.

I am now using, in my family, the flour made from this grain, and consider it quite as good as the common kind. It is less liable to be gritty, as it is not so apt to pull up by the root in harvesting. The grain is much heavier than the common Buckwheat, and I think it will be found more valuable for all purposes to which it is applied.

N. L.

Macedon, N. Y., Jan. 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

CHINA TREE-CORN—ONCE MORE.

Messrs. Editors—Much has been said, of late against Thorburn's celebrated China Corn, and if you will permit me, I wish to say a few words in its favor. And, lest any of your readers should infer that I have been bribed to engage in its defence, I would state, that I was merely humbly engaged in the article, to the tune of \$1,50, which I paid for six ears of this reputed *china* corn. That it does not possess the good qualities attributed to it, appears quite evident, and the fact of its being a late variety, must have been known to him who gave it such a high recommendation. It was, in fact, a splendid harrow, and most admirably managed. Still, I fear, that in exposing the fraud, any good qualities which the corn may really possess, will be entirely overlooked. With me it has not proved an entire failure. I planted on the 5th of May, and a considerable quantity of my crop ripened sufficiently for seed. From information received from several gentlemen who have grown it the past season in Ohio, I am inclined to believe it will prove a valuable variety in a more southern latitude. H. Case, Esq., Deputy Post-Master at Buffalo, informed me that he raised about an acre of it the past season, on his farm in Ohio, and considers it a very profitable variety for that section of country. From these facts, I infer that it may be well for our south-western neighbors to give it a trial. Not, however, at two shillings an ear, for the benefit of G—— T——'s "widows and orphans," but "without money and without price." I intend to enclose an ear in every bundle or box of rice which I send south or west next spring; so that my customers, *volens volens*, shall possess some of this noted "China Tree Corn."

I have an early variety of the white flint corn, which very much resembles the China in appearance, only that it is not more than half the size. I intend, next season, to attempt to "cross" these two kinds together. This I hope to do by planting the China early and the white flint several weeks later. I think a "new variety" may be thus obtained, which will prove valuable in this climate.

Yours, &c.,

B. H.

Buffalo Nursery, Jan., 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS ON POTATOES.

Messrs. Thomas & Bateham—Ever since I commenced farming, I have been engaged in more or less experiments, sometimes with favorable results, and sometimes otherwise. Last summer I tried an experiment in raising potatoes, the details of which, if you think will interest your readers, are at your service.

The ground upon which they were planted, was a part of a field of nine acres, having been seeded to clover some four or five years ago, now mostly run out. In the first place I drew upon the field 225 cart loads of long yard manure, and also four loads of leached ashes. The plot planted to potatoes, was ploughed with much care, of good depth, and smoothly laid over. Then followed a heavy roller lengthwise of the furrow. The harrowing process was continued until the surface was completely pulverized.—

On the first of June commenced planting, and this was the manner in which it was done:

First, a line was stretched across the field, then followed a man making a trench under the line with a hoe. The potatoes were then dropped in the trench one foot apart, and a gill of air-slacked lime was thrown upon each potatoe. Then followed two men with hoes, drawing the earth from each side, and covering the potatoes 3 or 4 inches deep. The rows were just three feet apart, all straight, and the whole looked as smooth and handsome as an onion bed. The amount of land planted was 126 rods, and the quantity of seed was 30 bushels. The after culture was merely passing between the rows with a cultivator, often enough to keep the ground loose, and free of weeds. During the first two months, the crop looked finely, but the very dry weather in the latter part of summer and fall, checked their growth and spoiled the crop, the whole amount of which was only 150 bushels, being merely at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre.

And now for the conclusion of the whole matter.—The only error I have been able to discover in the whole process, was in planting them too shallow. Had I, with some instrument like a mattock or grub-hoe, cut through the turf, and placed the seed potatoes so that the tubers would have been under the turf, I think the crop would have been as large again. The season was so dry, and the manure covered so deep, and the crevices entirely filled, so that the first crop derived little or no benefit from it. The lime, I think, improved the quality of the potatoe.

Yours, &c.

M. M.

Ontario co., Jan. 25, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Important Considerations for Farmers in the Genesee Country and the West.

Messrs. Editors—When it was first announced that the Genesee Farmer was to be discontinued, or removed to Albany, I felt that I and my brother farmers had lost a friend; and the Genesee country had lost that which had done the most to promote its greatness and prosperity, and which was well calculated to develop its resources. The Genesee Farmer had its birth and education amongst us. We gave it our name, and regarded it as a part of ourselves which would remain with us during life. We nourished it in infancy, and trained it up to manhood; taught it our habits, our wants, and our resources, and prepared it for a glorious career of extensive usefulness. When lo! at the time of our greatest need—and without our leave or consent—it forsook us for the sake of promised gain; and not only left us destitute, but betrayed our interests by exciting prejudice and suspicion against any successor which might be appointed to take its name and place.

It is true we were promised a substitute from Albany, but that is nearly three hundred miles off, and a very different country from Western New-York.—The paper from there, although of higher price, cannot possibly be as useful to us as one written and published in our midst. The very name of *Albany*, grates harshly on my ear. It always reminds me of stony barrens and political strife, rather than the beautiful and peaceful scenes of agriculture. I can scarcely believe that even an agricultural paper can long breathe the pestilential atmosphere of Albany, without being injuriously affected by it.

I rejoice, however, that our loss is made good—a successor has been appointed, and that, too, not a "spurious" novice, or a stranger, but a real genuine *New Genesee Farmer*, brought up and educated amongst us; one of the same family and school as our former servant, but I trust more strongly attached to home. It is assisted by the same friends, and gives

full assurance of as good talents, and as great usefulness as the old one; and, what is more, will serve us at the same low price, (which is a consideration not to be overlooked *these times*.)

Of the complete success of the New Genesee Farmer, I will not suffer myself to doubt. I cannot believe that the intelligent farmers of the Genesee and Western country, will so mistake or neglect their own interests, as to refuse to patronize, read, and circulate a paper so eminently conducive to their prosperity. Nor yet, that many of them will substitute in its place a paper, which, while it costs them double, is not more than half as useful at least in this section of country.

The mercantile and political interests of this country alone, support three or four daily papers, and as many weekly, at prices from two to eight dollars each per year; and if the cultivators of the soil, who constitute eight-tenths of our population, cannot sustain one paper devoted to their interests, even at the low price of fifty cents per year, it presents a sorry picture indeed, and will not speak well for this farming community. Some farmers will excuse themselves from taking even this paper, by the plea of *hard times*;—but in my estimation, instead of this being a reason for declining, it is the very first reason I would urge *every farmer in the land* should take it; and why *increased and united efforts* should be made for the promotion of agriculture. If, as was formerly the case, our wheat brought us about two dollars per bushel, we should have nothing to fear, there would be no cause for special effort or alarm; we might continue to sow our wheat and our clover, with full confidence of reaping a rich reward, and of soon acquiring competence or wealth. But now our golden prospects are darkened, our wheat only brings, seventy-five cents per bushel, which is not adequate to our expenses, and the interest on our land. We need, therefore, to look around us for new resources, and new objects of cultivation. New departments of agriculture must be studied and engaged in. Consequently, there is more need than ever, of circulating information on these subjects. Not mere book-knowledge, manufactured by Lawyers, Doctors, &c., but plain, practical facts, written by farmers themselves, through their own paper, giving an account of their experiments and practice, and their most successful modes of increasing their profits.

Such are the objects of the New Genesee Farmer, and such will be its influence, if farmers will do their duty, by extending its circulation, and writing for its columns.

Yours, &c.

MONROE.

January 24th, 1840.

An Appeal to the Farmers of Monroe—Proposed Agricultural Society.

BROTHER FARMERS OF MONROE COUNTY—

It is high time for us to awake. Troublesome times have come upon us, and our harvests, although abundant, no longer bring us in our accustomed revenue. Our expenditures are going on continually, but the Banks and the Millers have "stopped our supplies" of cash, and the consequences to us are the most disastrous. The truth is, our wheat for several years past, has brought an extravagant price, and in consequence we have become rather too extravagant in our expenses. Our wheat crop has supplied us with cash, and we have accustomed ourselves to purchase nearly every thing we desired—much of which we might have produced ourselves, or done without. So that our money has been expended as fast as obtained, leaving us but little the richer. At the same time, our exclusive attention to the culture of wheat has prevented the general improvement of agriculture, and left us entirely at the mercy of the fluctuating waves of commerce; prepared to feel the full force of *'hard times'* whenever, as at present, a scar-

city of money, or a glutted market, should stop demand for our only staple, wheat.

Now, every farmer will admit that these things ought not so to be. The owners of this rich country, possessing such resources and such advantages, ought to be much more independent, and less exposed to the effects of 'panic' or 'pressure' in the money market. This can be done by improving our agriculture so as to produce a greater variety, larger quantity and better quality of articles on our farms, and to lessen our need of money, while, at the same time we increase our means for obtaining it. Monroe is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state, possesses advantages superior to almost any other; at the same time it is behind many others in agricultural improvements, particularly with reference to stock. As one evidence of this, I would refer to the disproportion which exists in the Rochester Market, between the prices of different agricultural products. A few days ago, when wheat was selling at six shillings a bushel, I asked the price of a joint of beef, and was told ten cents per pound. We have need, therefore to increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of our stock.

As the first means of improvement, a more general circulation of information among farmers is indispensably necessary. Let every one subscribe for the New Genesee Farmer, (all can afford it,) and let all who feel an interest in the subject, write its columns, giving an account of their success, stimulating others to effort. I would particularly mind those who have choice stock, of the importance of giving information of it through the Farmer. It would show that something has been done on this subject, and would mention that there are in this county several short-horned Durham Bulls, (which are better than any other to mix with our common cattle,) and yet does not seem to be generally known; at least but a few try to avail themselves of the opportunity offered for improving their stock.

Breeding of horses, too, is most shamefully neglected. The majority of farmers do not seem to reflect that it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one. Oliver Culver, Esq., of Brighton, owns a colt sired by the celebrated Henry, which cost him \$2,—a most perfect animal; and yet some farmers in the vicinity, patronize the miserable cream horses, instead of availing themselves of the best blood ever introduced into Western New York.

In sheep we are also far behind the age in improvement, as any one at all familiar with our market can admit. In the breed of hogs there has been considerable improvement within the few past years. C. Sawyer, of this city, has some as fine specimens as can be found in any part of the country. Mr. Isaac Moore, of Brighton, has also taken some pains to produce a very fine breed. Many others might be mentioned who have lately done much to improve their farm stock, but I leave them, in hopes that they will soon speak for themselves.

I mention these things to show that there is a disposition on the part of many at the present time to improve the agriculture of this country, and I truly believe that the time has come when vigorous and united efforts are called for on the part of the friends of the cause. I say united, because I believe that no other means would be so effectual as the organization of an efficient *Agricultural Society*. I believe that such a society would now be well sustained, with the most beneficial results. Nearly all other professions and occupations have their societies and associations for mutual benefit and improvement. But the cultivators of the soil, the great mass, and very foundation of the community, have nothing of the kind in this country. No united or systematic efforts have been made in six years past, to promote the great art of agriculture.

be most appropriate and important business of man be basis of our government and civilization. Let us no longer content ourselves in this way; but let us set to work, and overtake the spirit of the age—us associate ourselves together for mutual aid, to learn lessons of improvement from each other, and by imitating emulation, stimulate each other forward; thereby increasing our enjoyments and our possessions.

I have conversed with a number of influential farmers, and they agree with me on this subject. And, in a view of testing the question, and bringing the matter before the community, I would suggest that all those who feel an interest in the subject, send in their names and residence to the editors of the "Farmer," during the month of February, together with their opinion as to the proper time for forming a society; and that if the project is approved, the names may be appended to a call for a county meeting, to take the matter into consideration. X. Y.

Rochester, January 28th, 1840.

REMARKS—We have several times been requested to bring the subject of an Agricultural Society before our readers, and rejoice that X. Y. has introduced it. If a society is formed, it must be sustained by the efforts of practical farmers, and we prefer to let them speak for the subject. We will gladly attend to any suggestion that may be made to us, and pledge our most ready co-operation in any plan which may be adopted for the promotion of the cause in which we are engaged.

Our friend, X. Y., has a beautiful farm near this city, and we can assure our readers he feels a deep interest in the subject on which he writes.

In connection with this subject, we are happy to inform our readers, that Mr. T. Weddle, of E. Bloomfield, who is well known as an importer and raiser of stock, has bought an excellent farm near this city, and intends to remove to it without delay.—Eds. N. Y. Farmer.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

ROHAN POTATOES.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I planted one bushel and a half Rohan Potatoes last spring, and the result was as follows:

The ground had been cropped with Ruta Baga for several years previous, and was prepared by once ploughing and marking out with a plough into rows three feet and a half apart. The seed was cut into pieces one eye each, and two pieces planted in a hill—the hills three and a half feet apart. The ground planted, was about fifty rods, or one-third of an acre. They were planted about the last days of May, and ploughed and hoed twice during summer. Owing to the heavy rains in June, and the peculiar situation of the ground, the water killed about one hundred hills, and the same number more were so nearly destroyed, as to produce but a little. My loss from the wet I should think was between ten or twenty bushels. On digging, I found from eight to fifteen large tubers in each hill, and my crop amounted to one hundred and seven bushels, being over thirty bushels from one, which is a very great saving of seed.

If I had planted them about the first of May, the product would doubtless have been much larger, as they continued to grow till killed by the frosts.

I have tried these potatoes for the table, and find them excellent, being dry, mealy, and of good flavor equal, in my opinion, to any potatoe in common.

Yours, &c.

E. HARMON.

Wheatland, Jan. 1840.

THE CULTIVATOR.

The first number of the seventh volume of this periodical was published at the commencement of the year, and under the editorial supervision of Willis

Gaylord and Luther Tucker; we doubt not it will sustain the high character it acquired under the hand of Judge Buel. It is the same size and price as heretofore, being somewhat larger than the New Genesee Farmer, and at one dollar per annum. It deserves the extensive patronage it receives; and with only two other agricultural papers in the state, one at New York, and the other our own, at Rochester, we do not see why our hundreds of thousands of farmers may not profitably extend their encouragement to all of them. Each county sustains several political papers, and hundreds are issued within the state; but who will deny that an agricultural paper is more important to the farming community? The Cultivator and New Genesee Farmer, both taken together, with the postage, would cost less by nearly a dollar, than the postage and cost of the cheapest political newspaper.

AN EXPLANATION.

"Preparing Manure for Hot-beds."

On reviewing the article on this subject, on page 18, it occurred to us that our remarks were not sufficiently explicit. We meant to be understood, that fresh unfermented stable manure should be lain in a heap to ferment, as much as two weeks before forming a hot-bed. But this preparation is not necessary, if the manure has already fermented. If a hot-bed be formed early in the season, and contain a good body of unfermented manure, such as is usually collected fresh from the stables by gardeners, in the vicinity of cities; it takes several days for it to ferment and become warm; then it almost invariably becomes too hot, and for a number of days throws off a tank gas or steam, so that the young plants are either burnt or poisoned to death, and the bed has to be sown anew; and much time is lost. Whereas, if the manure be prepared before hand, as directed, the first violent fermentation takes place, and the injurious volatile gases escape before the bed is formed; so that it may be sown almost immediately afterwards, with safety and success. We speak from experience.

From the Yankee Farmer.

BARN CELLARS FOR ROOTS.

The communication of "ECONOMIST," in the last number of the Farmer, relative to the cultivation of Roots as a feed for Stock, and the importance for providing a suitable place to store them during the winter, contains some valuable suggestions, to which it would be well for every one who contemplates raising them in considerable quantities, to attend.

Having raised several hundred bushels of Ruta Baga Turneps, and other roots, the past season, and not having been sufficiently careful to provide myself with conveniences for storing them elsewhere, I was compelled, though reluctantly, to take them into my cellar. The weather, at the time of harvesting them, and for several weeks subsequent was uncommonly mild and warm, and the nauseous exhalations from my turneps bin, in consequence were hardly endurable. A large proportion of the roots rotted, and filled the whole house, not even excepting the upper rooms and garret, with their pestilential effluvia while the atmosphere of the cellar, the repository of my edible treasure, was impregnated with an odor scarcely less potent and certainly no less beneficial to the inmates of the rooms above, than the miasma of the most revolting carrion.

In one bin, containing about two hundred bushels, more than one hundred are rotten, and the remaining hundred will doubtless be in the same condition before they can be redeemed from the filthy and putrid mass in which they are imbedded. Of the residue of my crops, which amounted in all to upwards of four hundred and fifty bushels, from something less than three quarters of an acre, I have already fed nearly two hundred to my stock. The rest are as sound and sweet as they were on the day they were harvested, having been frequently spread on the bottom of the cellar, and exposed to currents of air from the doors and windows; a method which, if I had "time and space" sufficient for the operation, would doubtless have saved the rest.

Although I cannot but regret the loss of my turneps, which I regard as the result of carelessness in having harvested them too early and the want of sufficient storage, I have but little ground for complaint

The two hundred and fifty bushels will amply remunerate me for the cost of cultivating the entire crop, and leave, after deducting the expense of raising and harvesting those that have rotted, a handsomer nett profit than any other crop on my farm.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—The above communication shows two facts very important to our farmers, and we hope that they will profit by them, as they are placed before them in a strong light. As our correspondent found that he was well paid for his labor in raising roots, even with a large loss, it is evident that his crop would have paid a very handsome profit, if saved well. And so great a loss, with the serious disadvantage attending it, urges strongly upon every raiser of roots the importance of having a barn cellar.—Ed. Yankee Farmer.

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 plots his lawns, and his forests his groves. His cattle, sheep, and poultry are his subjects, and he becomes 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 toil, 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 Shakespeare, "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 ham,
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 chimney-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, for 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 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 illustrious character, was a judicious and industrious husbandman.—Portland Adr.

EXECUTION.—Robert Miller was executed on Friday last, at Whitesboro, for the murder of Barney Luddy. Some fifteen hundred persons had collected for the purpose of seeing the execution, but they were disappointed, the sheriff having made such arrangements as are contemplated by law for private executions.

In our last, we gave a particular notice of the "Magazine of Horticulture." The first number of the sixth volume has since come to hand, and we extract two articles from its pages, when we are confident will give our readers a favorable impression of the ability and talent with which the work is conducted.

THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

BY J. W. RUSSELL.

As good celery is always sure to meet with a ready sale in the market, and command 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 others, who have had experience in the cultivation of celery; but as the article may meet the eye of those persons who have not acquired the requisite knowledge, to grow it to perfection, it is probable 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 their favorites; nevertheless I will venture to recommend the white solid, and the rose colored solid celery, to be grown, either for the market or for family private use. The second week in April, if there is a cucumber frame at work, prepare two or three shallow boxes, and fill them with 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 does not give the whole a gentle watering, 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 up weak, they must be removed from the frame, immediately to the open air, closing some well sheltered spot. On the approach of bad weather they may be removed to some place under a cover, and taken out again after the unfavorable weather is over. If no frame, as spoken of, be at hand, 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. Dig it over, and rake the surface very fine and even; then sow the seed pretty thick, on the surface, and with a clean spade beat it lightly down, nice 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 dig up a sod, and set the plants out in regular order, at least three inches apart, plant five or six plants in a row, and set the last process of much trouble; but I can assure all who have such an idea that it is a process indeed sensible necessary, and the utility of it will be presently seen. When the plants are taken up from the seed bed, before proceeding to transplant them, do not forget to rub off all the side shoots, which, if left on, are just taking their appearance around the base of the plants, and cut off the ends of the roots, if it is desired to plant at a distance of two feet.

About the first or second week of July the plants will be ready for the final planting out—Their roots, robust appearance, by this time, I imagine, will give great encouragement to the grower, to go on and do this good work; but, on the contrary, if the plants had not been removed from the seed bed, he has to deal with a considerably larger quantity of weeds, and they are now making a considerable progress, the weeds being too weak to be pulled up, now that they are sandy, they would be flying up in the ground. When this is the case, the remedy is, to cut off the tops, and leave them, for four or five weeks, standing in a dry place, so that any person who has the least pretensions to the cultivation. The plants being now weak, 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; now sow with those that have been transplanted; for by removing them with a trowel, on a demerit day, they will be free of the chance of being killed by the rain;—for while the others will not grow, and in nursing, they will be making a rapid growth, and however well the former plants are nursed, it is rare that they ever make such good heads as those that receive no check.

If the cultivator has a peat meadow, that is at times overflowed with water, he will find it the best

situation of any for the growth of celery; but as 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 sub-soil clay.—On some gentle slopes, always to prefer deep, moist soil, whatever the sub-soil may be; for it matters not, whether rich the ground may be made with manure; if there is a deficiency of moisture, the growth will be retarded.

In preparing the trenches for the final planting, if the soil is deep, dig it out to the depth of eighteen inches by fifteen inches in width; and the length as far as is thought proper for the number of plants; six inches of the trench must be filled up with the best old rotted manure that can be procured; as long straw 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 trench.

Keep the celery free from weeds, and earth a little, at different times, until 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 bluish, such as rust or canker.

Yours, J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Dec., 1839.

From the Magazine of Horticulture

REVIEW OF

The Farmer's Companion, or Essays on the principles and Practice of American Husbandry, with the address delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of New Haven county, Conn. By the late Hon. Jesse BUEL. 12 mo. pp. 303. Boston, 1839.

One great obstacle to a more rapid advancement of agriculture, in this country, has been the want of correct and practical information upon the subject. It is true that, within the last few years, numerous agricultural periodicals have sprung up, and among them some of much merit, which have been valuable aids in the diffusion of practical knowledge. The *Cultivator*, of which the much lamented author of the *Essay*, at the head of this article was the originator and conductor, has been, above all, signally instrumental in effecting important changes in American husbandry. The practical knowledge which he possessed he united sound theoretical information, which enabled him to impart useful lessons to the husbandman. No writer, among the many who have contributed to the instruction of the farming community, has seemed to take so broad and comprehensive a view of the importance of agriculture, as a means of enhancing the prosperity of the country, and the condition of society, as Judge Buel. His heart and soul were enlisted in its cause; and he labored hard to disseminate such information as would eradicate the old and exploded method of farming, and to introduce in its place, the more rational and more rational system, which would be so influential in producing the opposite results of the old system. He was aware that it was an arduous task. To combat the prejudices of those who had for years followed the same beaten track, almost determined to listen to nothing which was an innovation upon the established practice, was no vain wish. But he made the attempt, and it is scarcely necessary for us to say, with such remarkable success, as to accomplish the most unexpected results. One of the principal objects for which he labored, was the elevation of the agricultural profession. The idea of a "mechanic's revival" at that time, that ploughing and harrowing, and planting and cultivating, constituted the sole elements to practice farming successfully, has since sunk into a rank and vulgar notion, and the cultivation of a cultivator of the soil one of the most honorable employments from which man has ever derived any thing to seek out other sources of business, which they have imagined would confer more wealth and responsibility.

But the dissemination of better information has weakened the reliance upon the subject. If agriculture has not been elevated to its proper place, it has been caused those who practice it have not made any attempt to improve the art or enlighten their minds—they have not gone into the principles of the science—they have not studied the unerring laws of nature, which exercise a controlling influence upon vegetation. Plough power has alone been deemed the important requisite, and science discarded altogether. But, in language of the author of the above work, we say—

"There is a re-awakening spirit abroad. The lights of science are beaming upon the agricultural world, and dissipating the clouds of superstitious ignorance which have so long shrouded it in darkness. Men are arising which have for some time been actively engaged to improve the condition of the other arts, and elevate the character of those who conduct them—extending their influence to agriculture. A new system of husbandry is coming into vogue which has been productive of great good, and promises many new comforts and blessings to ourselves and children."

We have thus noticed some of the many important changes which have been made in our agriculture during the last eight or ten years, in a degree, we believe through the influence of Judge Buel. We have participated still greater advancement by the aid of our soil; but he has been suddenly taken from us by an all-wise Providence, when his services were coming of the greatest value, and we trust that good purposes which he advanced, and the excellent example which he set, may long exert their beneficial effects upon the agriculture of the country.

The present *Essay* was prepared by Judge Buel a short period before his death, and the last sheet but just be passed from the press, when the country was called upon to mourn his loss. It would be useless for us to occupy space with a simple review of the work, as we could not do it any justice in the limited room we have to spare. Every farmer should read it—should not only own it, but read it—he should study it—it should be his text book, in all matters relating to farming;—and if it is not the means of highly increasing the products of his farm, it will cause the author's plain, practical and familiar to have been a disreputable.

The *Essay* is divided into twenty-seven chapters, most of which treat on rural embellishment; or this is a subject which has received but little attention especially from farmers, we cannot refrain from saying some extracts from this chapter. It concludes thus:—

"There are few things better calculated to adorn our homes,—where the social virtues love to aggregate; and to dispense their blessings, than rural embellishments. This is true, whether we apply them to our neighborhood or individual shade, public grounds about the great cities of the old continent, some of which comprise an area of five hundred acres, are the theme of general admiration, the trees of healthful exercise and recreation, and the seats of high intellectual enjoyment. The lessor and villages, even of our country, owe more of charm and interest to the trees and plants which embellish their squares, street and grounds, in the eye of a man of taste, than to any ostentatious show of wealth and mortar—more to the beauties of nature than the works of man. Nay, the highest efforts of human intellect are in vain put in requisition to tote the handworks of the Creator. And when come down to the suburban residence, and even unpretentious abode of the farmer, how are beauties heightened, and their value enhanced, seen of ornamental trees, and a well-kept garden."

It is a common opinion, that he who plants does not plant for himself, but for posterity; that will not deny their fruit or shade beneath the tree, but that those who follow him will reap the fruit of his labors. Judge Buel has shown the fallacy of such reasoning, by relating his own experience on the subject.

Landon tells us that in travelling from Stralsund to Munich, he passed through a continued avenue of forest and fruit trees planted on both sides of the highway for more than one hundred miles, that has passed through New England, in some that had admired the beautiful trees with which it is a measure enshrouded? The great object of planting is, that one may retire to enjoy the shade of the trees which he plants. Such a reflection is unworthy of the age, which should, does not, have regard to the interests of the family and of posterity.—and is, besides, a

to hold a shorter tenure of life than all of us hope for, and most of us expect. Twenty years ago, at forty years of age, we commenced the cultivation of what was termed a barren, unmeable common, not an acre of which had been cultivated, and on which a tree or shrub had never been planted by the hand of man.— We have now growing in our court-yard, comprising about half an acre, and in the highway in front of it, fifty species of forest and ornamental trees, many of them forty and fifty feet high, more than fifty species of ornamental shrubs, not including the rose, besides a vast number of herbaceous, ornamental, and bulbous and flowering perennial plants—the greatest number of which, in all their variety and hue of foliage, flowers, and fruit, may be embraced in a single view from the piazza. Most of our fruits have been raised by us from the seed, or propagated by grafting or budding. Yet we can enumerate more than two hundred kinds, including varieties, which we are now in the habit of gathering annually from trees, vines, &c., of our own planting. We feel grateful to God for these rich and abundant blessings, and for the impulse which prompted our labor. We have adduced our own example, not in a spirit of vaunting, but to convince the young and middle-aged, that there is abundant reason for them to plant with the hope of enjoying the fruit of their labor. The old should plant from an obligation they owe to society, and for the reward of which they have but a short period allowed them. The young should plant for the double purpose of benefiting themselves and their children.

"We would by no means advise that the farmer should confine himself to mere ornamental trees.— There are many fruit trees that are not only ornamental but useful, about dwellings, as the cherry, pear, apple, quince, &c.

"There is not a spring or an autumn in which a few hours cannot be spared without detriment to the labors of the farm, to plant out fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery about the dwelling, and but very few hours are requisite. There is no great cost incurred in the business. The holes for the plants should be dug larger and deeper than the size of the roots, in order that they may be surrounded on all sides by a rich surface mould, into which the new roots may push freely, and find food. The minute soil from the pit should be thrown away, and its place supplied by mould taken from the surrounding surface; the roots should have their natural direction, and the earth be well pressed upon them; and the plants should be protected from cattle till they are of a size not to be injured by them."

We commend the work to every individual interested in agriculture; and we trust its dissemination will elevate and improve the standing of agriculture, and conduce to its prosperity throughout the country.

From the Yankee Farmer.

BETTER BUY THAN BORROW.

I like to see a farmer well provided with tools, that he need not be subject to the very troublesome inconvenience of borrowing. Some, however, prefer to carry on their work by means of their neighbor's implements, and, from frequent use of the same, they seem to think, that they derive a positive right to them. You may bring home a new axe, for instance, all ground and sharp for business, and, in half an hour, if you wish for it, you are pretty sure to find it at the woodpile of your borrowing neighbor. Is not this most provoking? A farmer, as well as a mechanic, should have tools of his own. How would it answer for a carpenter to depend upon a brother mechanic for his broad-axe, his mallet, his hammer, and hand-saw? For myself, I have always on hand, and ready for use, every sort of farming utensils, that I think I may need, in my ordinary way, perhaps of husbandry; and it may be, that what has been remarked about it is true, viz: that, for this very reason, my neighbors are but too negligent in this matter, calculating that whenever they want a tool, they know where to find one. I have been called a "good-natured man, and willing to oblige," but, from this time henceforth, I am determined to set up my Ebenezer in the business, and show them, that I am not without grit and resolution. I will not be bothered, as I have been for a series of years, with such continual annoyance. I would be liberally disposed towards my neighbors; I would be in season and out of season in my good offices; but with respect to farming tools, there is no more lack of them for the agriculturist, than there is of lace, rlands, and trinkets for a bull farmer. Every sort and kind of tool is offered for sale at the Agricultural stores, and a man is not obliged now, as once, to botch up an old, worn-out tool, because there are no more to be purchased. The best accommodation on this behalf may now be found on

the right, and on the left, so that borrowing is out of the question. I say to the farmer who expects to carry on his business by depending on his neighbors for tools,—avaunt! nor presume to meddle with my scythe, my rake, my flail, my blade, my axe, my hoe, my plough, my crow, & wedges, and again I say, hands off from my beetle and wedges.

Beetle and wedges! Apropos.—These are the worst of all implements for lending, and, when once from home, the owner is sure to see his beetle returned, (if it even be returned,) cracked, rimples and useless. By the way, I have said above, that every sort and kind of farming tool is offered for sale at the agricultural stores; but it is not so altogether. Not long since I made inquiry at the several establishments in the city for a beetle, when, behold, I was told that no such thing was there, or ever was. "Call at the wooden-ware shops," said they, "and you will be accommodated." I inquired that a beetle was a farmer's utensil, and why not keep them? "No," was the answer, "a beetle belongs to the line of brooms, baskets, rags, and bread-trays." "Who?" said I, and, trudging away to one of the wash-butchers, made inquiry for the article. They, indeed, showed me something, called a beetle; but, "O tempora, O mores!"—a miserable, flimsy affair! What a wretched falling off, in the beetle line, from those noble thumpers in the days of our grandfathers! Abraham Aulditch stood hind by and remarked, "what a coil of such tools now-a-days, when we old-timers have grown out of fashion, and coal is all the go!" But I soon satisfied Abraham, that he knew not both the purposes of beetle and wedges upon a farm. "Farmers do without them?" "This is absurdity." I may be thought more nice than wise, when I say, "give me a finished beetle for my use. I want none of your ill-shaped smashers, as long as a horse's head. I would have a smooth and stout handle also, a little biggest at the upper end, that it need not slip out of my hands, when I give the blow. The rings, to be true, need not be polished, but they should be of proper width, circumference, and thickness, and of tough iron. I want no champing in the banking of my farming tools." I turned to leave the place, when Abraham again accosted me, saying, "I tell you what, neighbor, come to think on't, you should purchase a good beetle. Un my want to borrow it in peering some young's-sall for a little lot I have in your vicinity." "Borrow! you borrow, Abraham?" said I, and hastily departed, leaving him to ponder on where and how he might supply himself with beetle and wedges.

Again, another word or two on the subject of borrowing. You may say, Mr. Reader, that farmers ought to be obliging to each other, and, that without borrowing and lending, more or less, it will be difficult for a neighborhood to prosecute their business of agriculture, as, sometimes, it happens, that accidents occur—tools may be suddenly broken and destroyed, without a chance of immediate reparation, &c. Granted. It is the duty of all to lend their aid in such cases, and when I refuse to assist my neighbor in such an emergency, then mark me for a disobliging, cross-grained fellow. But, sir, it is the negligent, habitual borrower, the one who can not find a fig for your tool, after he has done with it, and who never will own one, so long as he can borrow, against whom I lay my charge. Neither do they confine it to tool-borrowing altogether; I can hardly get my newspaper into my hands from the Post Office, before I am accosted by some little archin with—"daddy wants the paper," as much as to say, that we take it in partnership!—But, in particular, with borrowing farmers I have no patience. No one can work without tools, and if a man owns land, and pretends to farm it, let him simply hand-off, to prevent hard words and wry looks. I set my face against these habitual borrowers of farming tools. Let them not think of being accommodated from my tool-house. Tough not,—meddle not with mine, from my garden dibble to my beetle and wedges. S. H. HOG.

Decomposition or Putrefaction of Vegetables.

All vegetables, when the principle of life has departed from them, begin spontaneously to be decomposed (to putrefy). The elements which enter into the composition of plants, when left entirely to the disposal of the ethereal affinities, have a tendency to separate from each other and form new compounds very different from those which compose the living plant. This is termed the "spontaneous decomposition" of vegetables. The substances formed by the new arrangement of the elements of the vegetables, as if it had been totally annihilated when life ceased to preserve its particles together in the vegetable form. The compounds formed, when the vegetable dies and putrefaction proceeds, are, carbonic acid, water,

carbonic oxide, and carburetted hydrogen. The two former are the chief results of the decomposition; the two latter formed more sparingly, and principally when there is not a free supply of oxygen to the substance undergoing decomposition. The carbon and hydrogen of the plant have a constant tendency to unite with oxygen, and form carbonic acid and water. Now there is never present in the vegetable a sufficient supply of oxygen to produce these compounds produced from external sources, so formed, one of which (carbonic oxide) requires a large quantity of carbon and hydrogen.

In vegetables which decay under water, and treated by hydrogen is abundantly formed; hence it is the gas which is found so plentiful in summer in stagnant waters containing quantities of putrefying vegetables.

The spontaneous decomposition of vegetables goes on most rapidly when they are exposed to the air, kept moist, and preserved at a degree of warmth higher than the usual temperature of the atmosphere. Putrefaction is retarded or almost prevented if the vegetable be dried, so that its own moisture is expelled, carefully excluded from air and moisture, and kept cold. The influence of heat in promoting the decay of vegetables depends upon the repulsive power it possesses, by which it disposes the various elements to assume the gaseous form. Animals and vegetables are frequently found in a snow or ice, in a high state of preservation.

Such are the changes which go on in the dead plant. That mysterious agent, Life, is able by its peculiar power, to control and overcome the chemical attractions which tend to produce the changes and retain the elements in that state of combination best adapted for the performance of their proper functions: at the moment however, in which life ceases to superintend the exercise of these functions, they cease, and the chemical attractions, no longer restrained by the vital principle, obtain full sway. The carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, formerly existing in the state of wood, bark, leaves, fruit, or seeds, obey the laws of chemistry, return to the state of carbonic acid, water, or flammable gas, mix with earth and atmosphere, afford nutriment to the new plants, again form leaves, flowers, and all the beautiful and diversified organs of the vegetable creation—again wither and decay, and return to the soil to supply new generation, and continue the same scenes of unceasing revolution.—*Chemistry of Nature.*

Notwithstanding the immense grain crops of this country, the past season, and the fact, that large quantities of flour have been exported to Europe, that great vessel, have arrived at New York from the city of Trieste, from Odessa. This may seem like a contradiction to New Castle, to those who recollect the fact, with the fact that this rice is intended for the market.—*Boston Times.*

GREAT WHEAT MARKET IN OHIO.—A report from the Zanesville Ohio Republic, contains the following: "There have been two millions one hundred fifty thousand bushels of grain sold this year in that country." There is nothing to some purpose.

Let the best ears of corn be selected annually, and there will be an annual improvement; in this way, some kinds that were only raddling some years ago, may now become excellent.

Two farmers may have the same kind of corn, and one selects with care his seed, while the other is negligent; after some years there is so wide a difference that the negligent man is astonished at the superior crop of him who he accused with sagacity, and pays a high price for the improved variety.

It is confirmed by positive proof that others have been going forward while he has been stationary, or as Paddy says, "advancing backwards," and at last he awakes from his lethargy and endeavors to progress in rapid strides, by adopting the improvements that others have steadily and profitably pursued.—*Yankee Farmer*

SINGULAR TIMING.—King John gave several lands at Koppington and Atleton, in Kent, to Solomon Aulditch, to be held by the singular service; That, as often as the King should be pleased to cross the sea, the said Solomon, or his heirs should be obliged to accompany him, to hold his majesty's head, if it should be convenient for it, that is, if he should be executed; and it appears, by the record in the Tower, that this same office of head holding was actually performed in the reign of Edward the First.

More than sixty thousand persons are registered on the books of the twelve municipalities of Paris, as in a state of starvation.

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.

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 re-suscitated.

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 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 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.—Farmers' Cabinet.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this paper, except such as relate to matters connected with Agriculture and Horticulture; and these will not be allowed more than 2 or 3 insertions.

BUFFALO NURSERY.

LARGE ADDITIONS are constantly being made to this establishment, and it now embraces a large collection of choice varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Almond, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

The location of this Nursery is well adapted to supply West and orders; as the numerous Steam Boats on the lakes enable the proprietor to ship all packages direct to port without delay.

B. HODGE.

Buffalo, Feb. 1st., 1-10.

NURSERY AT POULTNEYVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has several thousand thrifty young Mountain Ash and Yellow Locust Trees for sale, low, in large or small quantities. Also, an assortment of Peach and Apple Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c.

S. LEDYARD.

Poultneyville, Wayne co., N. Y. Feb. 1-10.

Gilson's Straw Cutters and Root Slicers.

FOR CUTS AND DES. R. FIG. 9, SEE PAGE 25, N. G. FARMER.

THESE MACHINES are now manufactured by the Subscriber at his machine shop, near the east end of the Aqueduct, Rochester, where a supply will be kept for sale, and also at the Rochester Seed Store.

The price of the Straw Cutter is \$20 and of the Root Slicer, \$11.

Rochester, Feb. 15-10.

PURE CLOVER SEED WANTED.

ANY PERSON having a load or more of warranted pure Clover Seed, may do well to call at the Rochester Seed Store, or write to the subscriber.

Rochester, Feb 1st. 1-10.

SEED STORE CATALOGUE.

THE New Catalogue of the Rochester Seed Store, will be published in time to send out with the next number of the New Genesee Farmer. Descriptions of some new and valuable articles from Europe, will be given in the next number of the Farmer.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to those who would engage in the silk business, in Western New York, good sized and healthy trees, of last season's growth, and measuring from three to five feet in height, and untrunked, on as reasonable terms as any other person.

E. F. MARSHALL, Corner of Buffalo & Exchange-sts. Rochester, 1 mo 1, 1-10.

GENUINE ROMAN POTATOES.

THESE celebrated potatoes are for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, at the following low prices:—\$2 per bushel—\$5 per barrel, (2 1/2 bushels.)

As the price will undoubtedly advance in the spring, those who wish to obtain them will do well to order them soon.—They will be safely kept till spring, if desired, and sent according to order.

January, 1. 1-10.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE, 1810.

THE liberal support which this establishment has received for several years past, affords flattering evidence that the proprietor possesses the confidence of the public, and that his efforts to accommodate the community are not unappreciated. While he expresses his acknowledgments for the past, he is happy to inform his friends, that he is now better than ever prepared to serve them; and is confident that future transactions, in his line, will be attended with increased pleasure to himself and satisfaction to his customers.

The present stock of imported seeds is very extensive; they were selected with great care among the best growers of England and Scotland. Among them are many improved varieties, which will be great acquisitions to our gardens and fields. Some account of them will be published hereafter.

With his present advantages, and experience in the business, the proprietor flatters himself that he will be able to guard against every source of complaint, and furnish an abundant supply of superior seeds at very reasonable prices. Any person who had seeds from him which proved bad, last year, are requested to mention the circumstances to him, that reparation may be made.

New Catalogues will be published soon, and sent (and applications, gratis.)

Rochester, January 1, 1-10.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

THE following seeds were procured in Europe, especially for Nurserymen. The supply is not large, and those who wish any of them should order soon:

- European Silver Fir, Norway Spruce, Larch, English and Scotch Larch, Broom, Furze, Pyracantha Berries, Cypress, Horse Chestnuts. Also, for sale, 20 Bushels of fine Peach Stones. A correspondent wishes to dispose of a few hundred young thrifty Mountain Ash Trees.

M. B. BATEHAM. January 1, 1810

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND NEW GENESEE FARMER.

THE following persons will, in a few weeks, receive full assortments of seeds from the Rochester Seed Store.—They will also receive subscriptions for the Farmer.

- Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant. Lockport, S. H. Marks & Co. Albany, Rathlun & Clark. Brockport, George Allen. Scotsville, Andrus & Garbutt. Le Roy, Tompkins & Morgan. Batavia, J. V. D. Verplanck. Avon, R. & N. Wells. Perry, S. B. Parsons & Son. Mount Morris, R. Sleeper. Geneva, J. F. & G. W. Wyman. Canandaigua, J. B. Hayes. Tonawanda, J. N. Bogert. Waterloo, Abram Duell. Auburn, T. M. Hunt. Putney, Hoyt & May. Newark, Hoane & Co. Syracuse, J. B. Fitch & Co. Utica, J. E. Warner. Oswego, M. B. Edson.

In answer to the numerous applications which are made for seeds to sell on commission, I would here state, that I do not furnish seeds in that way except to regular agencies; and I do not wish to increase the number of them at present, especially at far distant places, or small villages.

M. B. BATEHAM. Rochester Seed Store, Jan. 1, 1810.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, FEB. 1, 1810.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, PEARL ASHES, POT, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

Explanation.—Of such articles as are bought of farmers, at wholesale, and sold again at retail, the first mentioned is the average wholesale price, and the last the retail. Thus, clover seed is bought at \$6, and sold again at \$7.

Remarks.—It will be seen, on comparison, that our report of the Market this month, is rather an improvement on that of the last. Although but very little is done as yet, the prices of wheat and some other articles, have somewhat advanced. The scarcity of money is, perhaps, as great as ever; but there is less of panic. Men begin to see that some business can and must be done; people still live, and must eat; consequently the produce of the farmer must find a market. The supplies of flour in the eastern cities, are fast being consumed or sent away, and as the season advances, the usual demand for supplies from this section, will return, and revive the desponding energies of our millers and merchants. It will be some time however before much relief can be expected. The banks will not, and cannot, discount largely until the nearer approach of Spring, when our millers and flour dealers can offer them shorter paper. We must, therefore, endure hard times for the present, as patiently as we can, encouraged by the hope that better times are at hand.

THE NEW GENEESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors. } VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, MARCH, 1840.

NO. 3. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$1.—*Facile* copies for \$5.—*Twenty-five* copies for \$10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notes to Agents, Correspondents, and Readers.....	33
Exercises, on Blight, on Plum Trees.....	33
Scraps—Culture of Fruit—Good Crops—Sugar Beet for Cows—Bad water in Wells.....	34
Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet for Stock.....	34
Farm Stock No. 2, by W. S. T.....	35
Agricultural Improvements—Bee Moth.....	35
The different kinds of Grass and Clover, by W. Garbutt.....	36
Improving New Farms.....	36
"Elements of Agricultural Chemistry".....	36
Siberian Bald Spring Wheat, good crop of.....	36
Borrowing and Lending.....	37
Rohan Potatoes in Wheatland.....	37
Domestic Economy—To restore tainted Butter—Rice Apple Dumplings.....	37
China Corn, and Rohan Potatoes down east.....	38
Of Stock, and the manner of Feeding.....	38
Who is Independent?—Important Facts—Bauky Horses—Good Sentiments.....	39
Hints for the Month to farmers.....	40
Cattle and Horse Bains.....	40
Gardener's works for March—Making Hot-Beds, &c.....	40
Discriptive Catalogue of Turnips.....	41
Giant Rhubarb—New species of white Clover.....	41
Agricultural Societies, for the Farmers of New-York.....	42
Change of Soil effecting a change in Plants.....	42
Choice of a Profession.....	42
Silk Culture—Now is the time to begin.....	43
The Farmer—English Hay-making and Hay-makers.....	43
Improve! Short Horn Bull, Sir Walter.....	44
Agricultural Society and Fair.....	44
Horticultural Fair and Premiums for 1840.....	44
"Eaton's Botany"—"Unfrequent Plougings"—Silk publications.....	44
Observations on the departing Winter.....	45
Wild Rice—Duty on Silk—Maple Sugar.....	45
Address of D. V. M. Lein before the Amer. Silk Society.....	46
Allowance of Water to Horses.....	47
Female Readers—Farmer's Daughters, by ANNETTE.....	47
Advertisements—Prices Current, with remarks.....	48

To Post Masters and Agents.

Caution.—Some of our friends send letters and papers intended for us, addressed to "the Genesee Farmer;" very naturally supposing that as there is no other paper published here of such a name, that we shall of course receive them.— Now we wish to inform them that no communications addressed in that way are received by us. The publisher of the late Genesee Farmer still keeps an agent here, who claims all such articles and takes them from the Post office. This perhaps will explain the reason why several letters have not reached us, of which we have had complaints. We hope all who have erred in that respect, will immediately inform us of the circumstances, and be careful hereafter to address papers to the "New Genesee Farmer," and letters to

BATEHAM & MARSHALL.

Uncurrent Money.—All western and southern money is at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent. with us; and the low price of our paper will not afford so great a sacrifice.— We hope, therefore, our friends will endeavor to send bills of this, or the centre states. If they cannot get it without, we are willing they should give a premium of five or six per cent for it, at our expense. When it is necessary to send western or southern money, the bills of city banks are preferred.

Valuable Assistance.

The readers of the New Genesee Farmer will be gratified to observe the signatures of some highly respectable writers in this month's paper. Among them we are happy to say, is DAVID THOMAS, of Cayuga county, whose writings on Agriculture and Horticulture have long been familiar to many of our readers, and have done much for the improvement of this section of country. Both he and his son, (our J. J. T.), have been frequent correspondents, and the assistant editors of the old Genesee Farmer; and their united efforts cannot fail to give the new a high reputation for talent and usefulness. M. & B.

To Correspondents.

We again acknowledge our obligations to the friends of the cause, for the kind assistance they have rendered; and we intend to merit a continuance of their favor. We also hope that others, from whom we have not heard, will lend us their aid; so that the high reputation which the Genesee country has obtained abroad, may still be fully sustained by the undiminished talent and usefulness of its agricultural journal.

A number of communications intended for this No. were not received in time, and will appear in our next. Correspondents will oblige us by sending their communications as early as the middle of the month, if convenient; although brief articles may be sent as late as the 25th. The Postage on communications need not be paid by the writers.

We will gladly recompense our correspondents by sending papers to each of their friends as they desire should have it.

One correspondent asks, "what kind of communications are most acceptable" to us? We answer, such as are best calculated to benefit our readers. They are mostly farmers and their families; and whatever will be interesting and useful to them, on subjects connected with their profession, will be acceptable to us.

OUR ENCOURAGEMENT.

We are almost daily receiving from the friends of agriculture, the most flattering expressions of approval and satisfaction, respecting the appearance and character of our paper. All agree in declaring "that the New Genesee Farmer is worthy of its name, and creditable to its conductors;" and express the fullest confidence "that it will exhibit as much talent, and prove as useful as its predecessor." The approval of such friends is highly gratifying to our feelings, and stimulates us to greater efforts. The talent and reputation of the paper will depend on the character of those who contribute for its pages; and we are happy to say that the contributions which we have received more than equals our most sanguine expectations. But there is another kind of assistance indispensably necessary, for the usefulness of the paper to be fully established, it must have an extensive circulation; so that its beneficial influence may be felt and seen, in the agricultural community. And here we conceive is a duty imposed upon each and all of our readers, who profess to be friends of the cause, and wish the good of their neighbors and their country, especially is it the duty of those who wish to see the New Genesee Farmer succeed, and the reputation of the Genesee country sustained. The pecuniary embarrassments of the present time operate severely against such an undertaking as this, and calls for more decided efforts on the part of its friends. Then there are thousands of farmers in the land who would willingly subscribe, and even of those who were readers of the old Genesee Farmer, who are not yet aware that a new one is established; or if they are, they have not seen it, and imagine it to be some "spurious" catch-penny concern, against which they have been strongly cautioned. Such men can be found all through the country, but we know not who, or where they are, and have no means of reaching them, except through the kind agency of others. We respectfully ask therefore that all who wish success to the cause, will give a little attention, and time if need be, to this subject, show the paper to their neighbors and acquaintances, and extend the means of our usefulness; and we pledge ourselves that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make the New Genesee Farmer, full as talented and interesting as the old.

"Number One."—Some of our friends seem to have inferred from a note in our last, that No. 1, of this paper could be no longer had. We did not intend to be so understood however, and therefore state that all new subscribers will be supplied with it. At the same time we hope all agents and postmasters will let none of that number be lost; but be careful to inform us if the subscribers have got it, and save all the duplicates.

Correction.—In the last number of the Farmer, page 28, 3d column, middle paragraph, Oliver Cutler's "Cult" should read Horse—he is six years old.

Exercises on Plum Trees.

Many years ago, perhaps thirty, we heard of an insect in the southern part of Pennsylvania, that was destroying the Morello cherry trees, and not unfrequently the plum trees,—by loading their branches with dark excrescences. Since that time, we have not failed to mark its progress as opportunities occurred; and from repeated observations, we arrived at the conclusion that this insect is indigenous to the mountainous regions of that state. There it appears to confine itself to the wild cherry which so much resembles the peach in its leaf; but on descending into the lower country, it finds other sorts of trees to suit its purposes; and the careless cultivator lets it work on without interruption.

The progress of this insect has been north-westerly through this country, and its advancements rather slow. It has been several years in this vicinity (perhaps 8 or 10,) and yet last summer was the first time that we observed it among our trees. During the present winter however, we have seen its work in Seneca and Ontario counties; and from the appearance of the trees, we concluded it was a stranger in those parts.— What a pity then that so destructive a creature should not be exterminated, when the work could be so easily done!

We have not seen this insect except in its larva state. On cutting into the excrescences several years ago (we believe it was summer) we found worms; but at this season, though we have examined a considerable number of protuberances, we discover nothing but empty cells. It is therefore not improbable that this moth (if it be one) has gone, deposited its eggs, and perished; and we make this suggestion for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the subject. Let the trees be carefully watched the ensuing summer, and let the excrescences be cut off and immediately burned, before the insect escapes.

In the mean time, the trees should be cleared of these unsightly appendages, even if there are no insects in them; and then we shall not be so likely to overlook those which may be formed next summer.

A neighbor lately told me he had cleared his trees in this manner, but was greatly discouraged the next season on finding them as much infested as before.— Now his disappointment may have been owing to not burning branches, and thus allowing the insect to escape; or it may have previously escaped, and deposited its eggs in branches from which no excrescences at that time had arisen. If we watch them carefully however, for a year or two, such mysteries may be easily explained.

In Pennsylvania, the Morello has suffered more than any other tree; but in this quarter we have only seen them on the plum trees. In truth, the Morello is a rare tree amongst us. D. T.

Cayuga Co. 2 mo. 15, 1840.

Note.—This insect, (or as some term it, *knotty blight*) has been spreading among the plum trees in the vicinity of Rochester, for two or three years past, and has nearly or quite destroyed many fine trees; still but little notice is apparently taken of it, and nothing is done to arrest its ravages, or remedy the evil. We hope all those whose trees are effected, will at once adopt the suggestion of D. T. and cut off and burn all the branches which appear to be at all infested; and repeat the operation during the summer, as often as any marks of the enemy appear.

SCRAPS--CULTURE OF FRUIT, &C.

In the catalogue of the London Horticultural Society of 1830, are enumerated, as growing in its garden, *three thousand four hundred varieties* of hardy edible fruits, and fifty-eight varieties of nuts, exclusive of eighty-nine varieties of the fig, one hundred and eighty-two of the grape, fifty six of the pine-apple, and one hundred and thirty-one of the melon.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer in 1831, says, "One of my friends has had plentiful crops of plums for *eighteen years in succession*, by keeping hogs in his fruit garden, yet trees within fifteen rods of that garden, have annually lost all their fruit by the Curculio."

A writer in the Port Carbon Gazette, some years ago, speaking of the importance of cultivating table grapes, observes, "It will be perceived that I admit of no excuse for not possessing a vine; those who have no room for a single garden bed, may have their clean brick walk under the shade of one of luxurious growth—the expense is trifling, compared with its permanent advantages. I have known a single vine, cultivated in this way, to produce in one single season, fruit which sold for more than one hundred and fifty dollars—and a neighbor of mine, who keeps a shoe store, could show on a vine, seven years old, nearly seven hundred bunches of sweet water grapes, well ripened—yet he had no room for a single garden bed, and trained his vine over a brick pavement. Some of his leisure hours were thus innocently and delightfully occupied, without any interference with his business."

The following fact in relation to a fine foreign pear, and which appears to be the case with some other varieties, should not only be well known to nurserymen, but to purchasers and cultivators. "One of our best new European Pears, the 'Duchess of Angouleme,' when grown as a dwarf [upon quince stock] produces a fine large fruit, but small and greatly inferior when grown upon a standard [or pear stock.]"—*Manning's Book of Fruits.*

Good Crops.

The following statement is from a report of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, which held its meeting last autumn at Cleveland, Ohio. The account of the crops of corn, shows most clearly, that the *cheapest* way to farm is to raise large crops, and obtain as much as practicable from a given quantity of land. Who can furnish a single instance of as great a clear profit from a crop of twenty or thirty bushels to the acre, however cheaply it may have been raised?

"The following is the account of the field of corn raised by Mr. Sherman, of Mayfield, and which received the first premium. Two acres were offered.—The land was a black ash swale, without manure, planted four feet each way, labor performed as follows:—"

Ploughing two acres 2 days with team,	\$4.00
Planting, 2 days,	1.50
Hoeing first time, 4 days,	3.00
do second time, 3 days,	2.25
do third time, 3 days,	2.25
Harvesting, 4 days,	3.00
Cutting & shocking, 2 days,	1.50
	\$17.50

C.R.

By 182 bush. 22 qts. corn, at 50 cents,	\$91.00
" Corn fodder,	8.00
" 16 loads of pumpkins,	8.00

\$107.00
17.50

Nett Profit, \$89.50

Of other crops that received premiums, was one of potatoes, 432 bushels per acre; of carrots, one at the rate of 253 bushels per acre; ruta baga, 972 bush-

els per acre; sugar beet, 925 bushels per acre; wheat, two crops of two acres each, at 52 and 56 bushels per acre.

Sugar Beets for Cows.

In a late number of the American Farmer, is a letter from Homer Eachus, dated "Edgmont, Nov. 28, 1832," from which the following is an extract. The writer does not state the extent of his crop of beets, but gives *forty tons* to the acre, as the rate of product of a part of his crop. The whole product was 900 bushels.

"The tops of my beets lasted my cows about three weeks, feeding them well once a day. The first week of our feeding them increased the quantity of butter nine pounds, and continued the same quantity for the two succeeding weeks, which, at the decline of the season, is a great consideration, when we take into account that a stock of 25 cows, decline in the fall of the year from 8 to 10 pounds a week.

"Before they had the tops of the beets, they were down to 55 pounds, at the last churning; the week following, when they had the tops they were up to 61 pounds, and the butter was of a superior quality, both for color and flavor. The week after they got no tops, their produce was 51 pounds; and the week following it was 41 pounds; and this week it is 28 pounds."

Bad Water in our Wells.

We recently met with a case where the water in a newly dug well was excellent, until a few days after stoning it, when it became offensive in odor, and unfit for use, and continued to become worse, until no domestic animal, however thirsty, would touch it. It was suggested that this was caused by the water dissolving certain impurities in the stone, and that therefore cleaning the well after these had become dissolved would remove the evil. Accordingly, in a few weeks, the water was all drawn from the well; the next which ran in was consequently much better; a further improvement followed the second cleaning; and after the third the water was quite sweet and good.

In some regions of country, as in the neighborhood of fetid limestone, it is necessary to select the stone used in walling the well, choosing those which contain no soluble parts, as, for instance, granite and sandstone. It is probable that stones containing iron pyrites, by decomposing the water and causing the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, may add very much to the offensive qualities of water.

A knowledge of the experiment related above, may render the water of many wells good, which are now considered of no value and are abandoned.

The Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet, for Stock.

BY WM. GARRETT, OF WHEATLAND.

*(Continued from page 20.)***After Culture—Hoeing, Thinning, Transplanting, &c.**

The seed does not vegetate very quickly, and if the weather is cold, it will be several weeks after sowing, before the plants are all fairly visible. In most cases, two or three plants will come up from one seed or capsule; and as soon as they are all plainly visible, I go over them and pull out the extra plants, leaving only one in a place, about two inches apart. If this is not done early, and they are allowed to grow together until they are of any considerable size, they retard each other's growth, and cannot be separated without injury. If young weeds have sprung up, they should be destroyed by a light hoeing at the time of the first thinning. In about two weeks, or as soon as the plants begin to acquire some strength, and weeds begin to appear, I go over them again with the hoe, and at this time pull out about half of the plants, leaving them four inches apart. I also go through between the rows with a horse and shovel-plough, (a common small plough or a narrow cultivator will answer,) in order to stir the earth and keep it loose, as well as to assist in hoeing and killing weeds.

If any vacancies occur in the rows, they may be filled by transplanting; observing to take the plants up without injuring the roots, and set them straight and firmly in the ground. I have sometimes transplanted large numbers, but they seldom do as well as those which grow where sown. The young plants are not very liable to be destroyed by insects. Mine are never injured by the fly or any insect, except the black grub, or cut worm, which sometimes thins them out for me not quite to my liking, and I have to fill up the vacancies by transplanting.

As soon as the plants acquire sufficient size, we begin to use them as greens for the table, thinning them out of the rows as desired. They are much esteemed for this purpose by my family and hired men, and during harvest we use large quantities of them with great advantage and satisfaction. The roots are very good for the table when young, but they become rather coarse as they grow old.

Reserving a sufficient quantity for table use, the remainder of the plants should be thinned out at the third time hoeing, to the distance of ten or twelve inches apart. Care should be taken to keep the ground free from weeds; and if the soil is heavy and inclined to become hard, it should be frequently stirred by going through with a horse and plough, or cultivator. This is particularly necessary after rains, before the ground becomes dry. I consider frequent hoeing and stirring the soil, with liberal manuring, the great requisites of successful beet culture. Some persons may suppose, from reading these directions, that the culture of this crop is laborious and difficult; but such is not the case; at any rate I do not know of any crop which better repays for the labor bestowed on it than this. The quantity and value of the produce is so great, in comparison with the amount of land and labor required, that he who neglects, or only half cultivates this crop, in my opinion, practices very poor economy.

Harvesting and Preserving the Crop.

Slight early frosts do not injure this crop, the harvesting may therefore be deferred until severe frosts are expected, which is usually about the middle or latter part of October. Some persons have recommended stripping off the leaves and feeding them to cows, &c. before the time of harvesting. But I consider this practice decidedly injurious, as it not only stops the growth of the roots, but exposes them to injury from frost. If any are wanted for feeding before they have done growing, the best way is to pull them out where they stand too thick; or, if their growth is completed, they may be pulled up clean where most convenient.

My manner of harvesting is as follows:—I pull up four or five rows and throw them together in one row; then go between with a wagon and load them on to it, and draw them to the barn, where the tops are cut off, and the roots put into the cellar under the barn. I consider the tops of great value for feeding cows and other cattle; and if thrown into a shed or barn they will keep good for feeding several weeks. Those who have no proper cellars, may preserve the roots in pits in the field. They are not as liable to injure by heating as turnips or carrots, and if too large a quantity are not put in one heap, they will be in no danger from this source. The best way to bury all such roots, is to make the pit long and narrow, and pile the roots up pretty high. Beets are not so easily injured by freezing as potatoes, and need not be covered more than about half as deeply with earth. The end of the pit may be closed with a few bundles of straw, so as to have easy access to the roots when desired.

Amount of Produce, Feeding, &c.

Not having taken particular pains to weigh or measure my crops, I cannot say exactly what the amount of produce is per acre. But judging from the number and weight of the loads, and the space which the roots

occupy, I should think that I obtained upon an average, about twenty-five tons from an acre. I this year raised three acres, and harvested one hundred and two large loads of about a ton weight; one fifth of which we calculated for tops.

I feed the roots to all kinds of farm stock, except horses. For milk cows, fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, I find them of great advantage. Some animals will not eat them freely at first, but they soon learn to eat them readily. I let them first get well hungry, then cut a few roots and sprinkle on them a little bran and salt. My horses alone do not seem to fancy them. They prefer carrots instead, and if worked hard, want a few oats in the bargain. I feed my milk cows half a bushel of mangel wurtzel each per day, with hay. They keep in good condition, and give milk freely all the winter. Fattening cattle require a bushel or over per day. They thrive and fatten finely on them.—For working oxen I think they are superior to any other food, especially when worked hard in the spring, and during hot weather in summer; as they will do more work, and bear heat better than with any other food. (The roots can be kept through the summer if desired.) I keep my store hogs on them almost exclusively during the winter, and they thrive admirably. With the addition of a little corn, hogs fed on these roots will fatten rapidly and make good pork. Sheep also do extremely well on them; and they are superior to all other food for feeding ewes at lambing time in the spring. I keep 130 ewes, and find them greatly benefited by this practice. For sheep and hogs it is not necessary to cut the roots, but for cattle I cut them to pieces with an axe or spade. A proper machine for the purpose would be some advantage.

I use very little hay, as my sheep and young cattle are fed only straw with the roots. They eat the straw readily without cutting, and keep in good condition.—Thus by raising only two or three acres of these roots, I can devote nearly my whole farm to grain, and at the same time keep a large amount of stock, with good profit.

Whiteland, Monroe co., N. Y.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

FARM STOCK--NO. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Not having exhausted the subject, I again take my pen. It is a subject fraught with many pleasant reflections, and one that ought to require the attention of every farmer in the country, but has been very much neglected in Western New York. Those who have the management of farm stock, ought to have their minds continually upon them, in the winter season, and see that they are well provided with good shelters. Some suppose that milk cows will do better without being stabled: but they are, in my opinion, in a great error, because it is very evident that milk cows require more than usual care, if we expect to reap much benefit from them. We cannot expect a cow will give a very great quantity of milk, without we mess her with turnips or sugar beets, at least twice a day, until grass comes; and a plenty of good hay. If it were convenient for a farmer, it would be far better to stable all of his domestic animals (save the sheep) in the winter, as he would save a great deal of fodder, and have all of his cattle in a thriving condition in the spring. But the fact is, many think it too much trouble to go to the expense of building stables, for the protection of their animals; and, therefore, had rather see their cattle exposed, at the north-west corner of their barns, almost frozen, than to lay out a little expense, and have them comfortable. Many think to save labor, but it requires as much, if not more, to winter a lot of cattle out in the storms, as to keep them in stables, where they will be comfortable. I say, for one, and that truly, that it will not cost more than two-thirds the labor and expense, to winter all domestic animals

with protection, than it does exposed to the cold and bleak winds of our variable climate. A great many farmers, who are in the habit of raising fine horses, are very careful that they are well fed, and have warm and comfortable stables, but think their cows and sheep can do well enough, without any thing to shield them from the chilling winds of winter; and thus are permitted to remain five or six months. In this way, we cannot expect to see good cattle, because it will require all summer to recover. But if domestic animals are kept in good condition through the winter, and in good heart in the spring, it will not require much attention through the summer, to have them thrive and grow into money very fast; and amply repay the husbandman for his kind services.

In Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, page 286, he thus describes the buildings in which domestic animals can be healthy: "That the habitations of domestic animals may be healthful, it is necessary that they be spacious enough, not only to allow free respiration, but to permit the inhabitants to assume all the positions natural to them. It is likewise necessary they should be ventilated: this may be done by means of windows or doors placed on opposite sides, so as to form a thorough draught of air; through these, respirable air will be constantly brought in, and the pernicious exhalations as constantly carried off."

If all farmers would adopt the above method, there would be but little complaint, in our country, about cattle. But rather than do this, the fact is, they want to be sleigh-riding, and leaving the management of their stock in the hands of those who care but little about them.

Cattle ought to be supplied with a plenty of pure water in winter; and if they do not have it, they will run down hill. They need more water in winter than they do in the summer, because their food is very dry, and therefore causes great thirst; and if that cannot be quenched, they will greatly suffer. There are many farmers in this section, who are not supplied with running brooks; therefore they are under the necessity of digging wells to supply their stock with water. If a farmer is compelled to dig for water, it is highly important that he should select the most convenient place, which, in my opinion, would be in the barn yards, and thus save the cattle from going to and fro through the mud to obtain it. One great thing, in my opinion, that causes the hoof ail to be so prevalent among our horned cattle, is their going a half or three quarters of a mile to get water, getting their feet into the mud and water, and thereby they are frozen, which, in my opinion, is the only cause of the hoof ail.

The winter food for domestic animals is an article of importance, both on account of the quantity required and the value. There is scarcely any place where good hay will not, at some season of the year, bring several dollars a ton. Every means, therefore, by which it may be saved, or the nutriment it contains applied to the best effect, should claim special attention. It has been asserted that by cutting all kinds of fodder before feeding to cattle, at least, in my opinion, one half is saved; but supposing it saves one-third, it is very evident it would, in a few years, amount to no small sum, where there are a considerable number of animals wintered. The labor in cutting fodder for a lot of cattle, to be sure, is something, but it is nothing, when we can have a good straw cutting machine for the purpose. Among the best now in use, is Green's patent. It does the work exceedingly well, although it is turned by hand; however, one man is entirely sufficient to turn it, and cut all the fodder that another can put in, working with activity too, and having the hay or straw close by. Two bushels of fodder can be cut in a minute, though sometimes it requires to be cut over twice to make it fine enough for use. The expense of cutting fodder is very small, and if driven by horse power

would be *trifling*. All our coarse fodder might be saved, especially our corn stalks, (which very often are entirely wasted,) by cutting them up in a straw-cutter, and mixing a very small quantity of meal with them. Yet, notwithstanding all this, what a vast majority pursue the old wasteful course of foddering about stacks, and throwing their fodder into the mud, to be trodden under foot and wasted. If a farmer wishes to prosper in his pursuit, he must, of course, have a great deal of care upon his mind, and see that his cattle and sheep are well taken care of; and a good supply of food, as often as twice or thrice a day, given them.

Some suppose that swine can provide for themselves in winter, only let them have free access to an orchard, where, perhaps, a very few apples were left at the time of gathering, in autumn. But it would be altogether impossible for farmers to winter swine so in this country, (where the snows fall so very deep,) if they did have a free access to an orchard—I care not how plentifully the apples are, or how ample the orchard—they would, in my estimation, come out, as the old saying is, at the little end of the horn in the spring. Swine need a warm and comfortable place in winter, and then a very small amount of food will keep them in a good condition through the winter; and when spring arrives they will look fine, and therefore thrive much faster than those that are wintered out in the cold and stormy weather, with twice the quantity of food given them. Therefore a neat is gained by having warm and comfortable places for the protection of swine, through the inclemencies of our winter seasons.

Enough has already been said to convince the farming community that the protection of their domestic animals, in the winter, is one great thing that will, in the end, conduce to their prosperity in future years.

Respectfully yours, W. S. T.

South Venice, January 16, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the retrospect of the past, we find that agriculture has received a greater impulse 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 integral 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 they have reached to ultimate perfection, but keep this always in view as the point to arrive at.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Bee Moth.

Mr. James Thatcher, author of the "American Orchardist," &c. &c., in a communication to the *New England Farmer*, says, "I will embrace this opportunity to communicate, for the benefit of the 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 an 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. The remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years, with the most complete success."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

On the different varieties of Grass and Clover.

Messrs. Editors—Believing that a mutual interchange of our opinions, through the medium of the New Genesee Farmer, is of great advantage to us farmers, I will offer a few remarks on the different kinds of grass and clover used for hay or pasture in this section.

Red and white clover, timothy or herds grass, red top and June grass, are the principal kinds known or used by farmers in Western New York.

June Grass, (*Agrostis vulgaris*,) is considered much more injurious than beneficial. It is never sown by farmers, but it seeds and spreads itself so abundantly, that it appears to spring up spontaneously in most of our cultivated fields. It yields but very little pasture, and is worth nothing for hay. It is difficult to eradicate, and is very injurious to cultivated crops. In short, it annoys the cultivator and injures the land, without yielding any profit in return; and it would be well for Western New York if it was wholly exterminated.

Red Top, (*Agrostis stricta*,) is sown to some extent in this section, particularly on moist soils, for which it is better adapted than timothy. It produces plentiful crops of hay on such lands, but is of little worth for pasture. I do not think the hay contains much nutriment, although some intelligent farmers think differently. Sheep can scarcely live on it, and cattle and horses do not thrive well though fed on it plentifully. It also impoverishes the soil and is difficult to eradicate, consequently it is injurious to grain-raising farmers.

Timothy or Herds Grass, (*Phleum pratense*,) This is a most valuable grass for hay or pasture; and on good soil it yields heavy burdens. When intended for pasture, it always should be sown with white clover, as the two together make the best and most nutritious pasture. They do not impoverish the soil, unless when suffered to remain too long without ploughing, as is frequently the case.

White Clover I consider more nutritious than any other kind. It is very valuable for pasture, especially when intended to remain long down. If the bottom be smooth so as to cut it close to the ground, it yields tolerable burdens of hay; but, as before stated, its chief excellence is for pasture, and it ought always to be sown with timothy. White clover springs up so spontaneously in most of our lands, that it is seldom sown by farmers in this section—although I believe it would be of great advantage to the farmer; as it would then start with the timothy, and while the ground is fresh and in order. It is easily eradicated, and it cleanses and enriches the soil, so that I consider it of great advantage to the farmer.

Red Clover.—This is by far the most valuable to wheat growing farmers, and cannot be too much cultivated. It cleanses and enriches the land, and is, in reality, the great renovator of our wheat soils. Owing to its more rapid and succulent growth, it is not so nutritious for pasture as the white clover; but what it lacks in quality, it more than makes up in quantity. It yields an abundant crop of hay which is very good for sheep and cattle. Horses are also fond of it, and it is very good for them if it is preserved free from rust or dust, which is rather difficult to be done.

There are two, and some say three, varieties of red clover, the Small, the Medium, and the Large. Farmers are not all agreed as to the relative value of the different kinds, particularly for hay. I prefer the large kind for all purposes, especially on a hard dry soil. It is more luxuriant and productive, and more cleansing and fertilizing to the soil; and, owing to its stronger and deeper roots, it is less liable to suffer from frost or drought. When red clover is intended to remain for hay more than one year, timothy should

be sown with it. The large clover and timothy come to maturity at about the same time, so that the full benefit can be obtained from both. When the large clover is intended for mowing, it should be pastured awhile in the spring, so as to reduce its growth and prevent its lodging. It may be pastured till midsummer; and it will afterwards yield as much hay as the small kind. I find this early feeding of much advantage to me, especially when I have a large flock of sheep. I frequently pasture my clover meadows until the 20th of June; and this past season I pastured one piece until the first of July, and mowed it after harvest, and it then yielded me full a ton and a half to the acre. If the land is poor, and the season dry, it will not answer to pasture so late, nor will it do so well with the small kind as the large. The small kind should be mowed early, and it may be cut a second time in October, or it will afford good pasture in autumn. This is an advantage to those who have time to make hay before harvest. Those who want much clover hay, will do best to sow both varieties, as the difference in time of maturing allows a longer time for cutting and securing the hay which is a great advantage, as it is very essential that all clover should be cut when in full bloom, or as nearly so as possible.

WM. GARRETT.

Wheatland, Feb. 22d., 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Messrs. Editors.—Being a reader of the old Genesee Farmer, and perceiving the establishment of the New, I thought I would give my opinion on the best way of improving new farms, especially on a thin and clayey soil. They should always be seeded down at the first or second crops with clover, where intended for ploughing; but with clover and timothy, when for meadow. Clover is much more easily subdued with the plough than timothy, especially if such land is wet. Many think if they lay their land to clover, they will reap but little benefit from it; but they are under a mistake. Let them stock with cows; and see the profit when one cow can summer on an acre of grass, and winter on another. If rightly managed, at a low calculation, she will make 150 lbs. of butter in a season, besides raising a calf, (by feeding sour and buttermilk after two months, and grass,) and will make 100 lbs. of pork by feeding a pig.

Butter, at 15 cents per pound, \$22,50

Calf, in autumn, 5,00

Pork, six cents per pound, 6,00

\$33,50

Some may inquire, where is the pay for the labor? I consider every industrious man or woman must use the means for every thing they obtain. Raising wheat is not done without labor; and on lands of this sort, the second or third crop will not average more than from six to ten bushels per acre, besides reducing your land; and in a few years you will be obliged to stock down, or lose the benefit of your land and labor entirely; when by stocking down while your land is good, you are giving time for the roots to rot, so that you may afterwards plough it with greater ease, and by the abundant product you will find yourself richly rewarded for your labor.

I give my opinion on this subject from my own experience. It is about twelve years since I first commenced farming in the woods. I thought at first I must continue ploughing year after year, till I found that raising grain was not what it was "cracked up to be." I thought clover seed so high I could not afford to purchase it; but I found I lost a great deal of time and labor, and that it is not wise to starve our land to make it profitable. Clover should be sown after every third crop, and always after oats, if possible, for there is no crop that reduces our land so much as oats. By clovering and keeping stock, land of this kind is fitted

for all kinds of crops, and for heavy crops of wheat, which exceeds in quality that raised on flat land. I still see the old practice among farmers, "no plaster, no clover, no grain, no stock"—they cannot afford to purchase the materials, their farms will not afford them—well, if they do not commence, they never will be able to obtain them by farming.

F. C.

Tompkins co., 1840.

Agricultural Chemistry.

We offer our best thanks to the Editor of the Farmers' Register, (Petersburg, Va.) for his valuable presents; but at this time would especially notice as one among them, a new and correct edition, in pamphlet form, of Sir Humphrey Davy's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," published by our respected correspondent. It is a very important work, and ought to be in the library of every scientific farmer.

From an advertisement on the first page, it appears that this is an exact re-print of the last London edition, copied from that of 1827, which had received the latest alteration and improvements of its illustrious author, after fourteen years observation and discovery since its first publication; and at a later period, notes were added by his brother Dr. John Davy, yet it is remarkable, that all the American editions preceding this, were copied from the early and imperfect edition of 1813.

In this number of our paper, we shall only give two extracts, but if we find room hereafter, we may be more liberal.

The most nutritive Compounds in Vegetables.

"The most nutritive, is gluten, which approaches nearest in its nature to animal matter, and which is the substance that gives to wheat its superiority to other grain. The next in order as to nourishing power, is oil; then sugar; then farina; and last of all gelatinous and extractive matters."

The best time to apply Manures.

"There has been no question on which more difference of opinion has existed, than that of the state in which manure ought to be ploughed into the land; whether recent, or when it has gone through the process of fermentation; and this question is still a subject of discussion. But whoever will refer to the simplest principles of chemistry, cannot entertain a doubt on the subject. As soon as dung begins to decompose, it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and the most efficient. *Dung which has fermented, so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass, has generally lost from one third to one half of its most useful constituent elements;* and that it may exert its full action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers, it should evidently be applied much sooner, and long before decomposition has arrived at its ultimate result."

This edition is large octavo, about 120 closely printed pages of two columns, (7½ sheets) price 75 cents single; but five dollars will pay for eight copies. It is not sent to the booksellers to be sold; but those who have friends in congress may obtain it free of postage, perhaps, after they adjourn next spring.

Siberian Hard Spring Wheat.

This variety of wheat was introduced into this section from St. Lawrence co., two years ago, and sold at the Rochester Seed Store. It was sated last year, that a farmer in the town of Wheatland had tested this, together with several other kinds of spring wheat, and it proved superior to them all. The experiments of the past season, although an unfavorable one, fully establish the superiority of this variety over all other spring wheat, not excepting the celebrated Italian. The following account of a crop raised on a farm owned by Mr. Gay, in the town of Gates, near this city, is to the point.

The land was three acres of good sandy loam, on which corn had been raised the year previous. The seed was sown the last week in April, at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre. It grew very strong and handsome, was but little injured by rust, and did not lodge except in some places where the ground was rather too wet, and would have turned out a very fair sample, but the worm attacked a large part of the

heads, and destroyed some of the kernels and caused others to shrink. Still the produce was extraordinarily, and superior to most crops of winter wheat. A neighbor offered to cut and thrash an acre of the best of it, and take for his pay all that it produced over forty bushels. Only a small part of the crop has been thrashed out, and consequently the exact amount of the produce cannot be ascertained. The sheaves were counted when harvested, and their number was 1600. On thrashing a part of them, without selecting, they are found to yield at the rate of a bushel to 14 sheaves. According to this ratio, the three acres will yield 114 bushels, or nearly 35 to the acre.

A field of the *Italian* wheat, raised on an adjoining farm, was so smutty and shrunk as to be not worth the thrashing, while this Siberian wheat is pure and handsome, and not a particle of smut can be found in it. The millers offer to give within 6 cents per bushel as much for it as they do for common wheat. A sample of this wheat, in the straw, together with the clear grain, can be seen at the Rochester Seed Store and Agricultural Repository.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Borrowing and Lending.

"From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."—M^{at}. V. 42.

Messrs. Editors.—That "it takes all sorts of folks to make a world," is a true maxim; and hence we see the use of such a being as "Splitlog," the writer of the matchless article in your last paper.

Why, for all the world he reminds me of the well-meaning woman, who, after living to a good old age by borrowing every thing she used, at length bought a "brand new" pail. "Now," said she, "I mean to be as obliging and neighborly as any other person; but a PAIL I will neither borrow nor lend."

Now, "Splitlog" has no doubt been, as he says, never "a disobliging, cross-grained fellow," but, on the contrary, "a good-natured man, and willing to oblige;" i. e. he, like the good old woman, was always willing to lend any thing and every thing which he *did not possess*; but prosperity has probably turned his brain:—alas! how few of us can bear what we all sigh for as a blessing.—He is now enabled to substitute the pronoun "*my*" for "*your*;" and in musical and sonorous strains, he forthwith cries "avunt! nor presume to meddle with *my* scythe, *my* rake, *my* flail, *my* brake, *my* axe, *my* hoe, *my* plough, *my* crow.—He moreover, "sets up his Ebenezer," puts on his "grit and resolution," declares he "will not be pestered as he has been for a series of years;" he forthwith mounts his "Rozinante" and repairs to "*the city*," to purchase something which he can have the pleasure of calling "*my* beetle."

But alas! in the city his good fortune deserts him. He is evidently "not at home" in the beetle line. He "enquires at the several establishments" without success. He "whews" and "trudges away" from place to place;—whether he inquired at the banks or insurance offices,—the upholsters or the milliners, he does not say. Poor man! his mind was too expensive;—he looked too far off. Indeed, were it not for St. Paul's famous charity chapter, I should be almost tempted to insinuate that he possibly might have found the article he so much desired, where the man found his spectacles after so long looking for them whilst they were on his forehead. At length, however, he succeeds in finding "a miserable flimsy affair," an "ill-shapen smasher, as long as a horse's head;" which, notwithstanding its ugliness, he makes sure of; for it is "called a beetle," and he is thereby enabled to say "hands off from *my* beetle and wedges."

Pardon me, Messrs. Editors, for permitting such a compound of egotism and selfishness to keep me so long from saying, (what I designed to say on taking up my pen,) that *no man can live in society without borrowing and lending*. I never heard of but one

creature who was rash enough to undertake it, and he did "not live out half his days." If "Splitlog" is really about to embark in the experiment, I would suggest that he should—for his own convenience, as well as the benefit of society—together with his beetle and all and singular his goods and chattels, as by him particularly set forth and enumerated—be consigned to some desolate island, where he can be "monarch of all he surveys."

Contending, as I do, that every *member of society* must, from his own nature, and the universal law of custom, both borrow and lend, I had proposed in my mind to submit, with deference, to the consideration of your readers, a few plain, practical rules for neighborhood intercourse in the mutual interchanging of friendly offices in general; but, as you and your readers prefer short articles to long ones, these must be reserved for your next paper. C****.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Importance of a Newspaper.

Messrs. Editors.—In former and better times I was, in connection with one of my neighbors, for several years, in the practice of selecting, in the summer or fall, a choice lot of wethers, and feeding them through the winter for the spring market.

In doing this we found it both convenient and profitable to purchase beyond our own wants, with a view to sell to drovers or feeders who had not time and patience to collect for themselves.

Finding ourselves one year, late in the fall, with twice as many sheep on hand as we could conveniently winter, we advertised the balance in the village paper. The same day on which the advertisement was published we were called upon by a feeder from Massachusetts, who, before he went to bed, closed a bargain for above 300 sheep, at a price which gave us a clear profit of about 60 cents per head. He then asked if we knew of any more such sheep for sale, saying he wanted about 500 in all. We told him our neighbor across the way had some, to whom we introduced him the next morning. Here he purchased 200 more, and was ready to start home before noon.

Before he left, he told us he had, in company with his brother, (who resided in this county,) spent a whole fortnight riding round the country enquiring for sheep, without being able to suite themselves in a single purchase. That they had indeed abandoned their undertaking, and set their faces towards home; but on stopping at a tavern in the village for refreshments, he observed on the table the picture of a sheep in a newspaper. He took up the paper, and on reading our advertisement, wet from the press, they started to see our sheep. "And now," said he, "within less than 24 hours, I have completed my purchase. You have no doubt sold at a profit. I, on my part, am well pleased with my trade. These sheep will be worth, when I get them home, 75 cents per head more than cost and charges. Hence you see the importance of a newspaper." C****.

Ontario co., Feb. 1840.

Rohan Potatoes in Wheatland.

Messrs. Editors.—As I do not think the subject has become exhausted, I will venture to give your readers a few words on the *prolific* theme of *Rohan Potatoes*.

In your last paper I noticed the remarkable success of Mr. John North, with his peck of Rohans. I say remarkable, not because I considered the quantity he produced as very extraordinary, (although it was a good yield,) but because I think he had remarkable success in making sale of them. I have known some experiments made during the past year which in quantity of produce are equal if not superior to that of Mr. North. I let one man have half a peck last spring, and he raised from them 18½ bushels. Another man had less than

half a peck, or what he called three quarts, and he raised 14½ bushels. Another I let have one peck, from which he gave a friend four potatoes, and then raised from the remainder, 26½ bushels. And if the four given away, yielded as well as some that I planted, the whole peck would have produced 32 bushels. Another neighbor planted fifty hills, three eyes in a hill, and dug from them ten bushels. Some of the largest weighed three pounds each, and seven weighed twenty pounds. The land on which these crops were raised, is what is called "oak openings," and not of the richest kind for potatoes. A farmer in the town of Chili, who planted a few of these potatoes last spring, informs me that he is fully convinced that he can raise one thousand bushel from an acre; and intends to make the trial next summer.

Every man to whom I sold these potatoes last year, as far as I have heard from them, is well satisfied with his crop, and some have made very handsome profits from them. I do not know of any one except John North, however, who has asked or expected six or eight dollars per bushel for them this season. I think, with respect to profit, his crop was one of extraordinary merit; and I should be glad if he would inform us of the manner in which he disposed of them to so good advantage. I advertised mine last fall for sale at \$2 per bushel, and have sold a good quantity at that price; yet I have a good supply left for those who desire them.

I am fully convinced that this potatoe needs only to become known, to be approved and extensively cultivated. The small quantity of seed which is required for an acre, (four or five bushels only,) and their unparalleled productiveness, certainly gives them a decided preference over all others. Then their large size and compact manner of growth, renders them much easier to dig than other kinds. Add to this their fine quality, either for the table or for feeding stock, (which is admitted by all who have tasted them,) and it is safe to predict that this root will, in a short time, be more generally cultivated by farmers than any other kind.

R. HARMON, JR.

Wheatland, Monroe co., Feb. 20, 1840.

Domestic Economy.

Restoring Sweetness to Tainted Butter.

Messrs. Editors.—I am not able to answer the inquiry of your correspondent respecting the taste of turnips in milk, as I have had no experience on that subject; but the following simple method of restoring rancid or over salted butter, I have practised with success, and it may be of value to some of your readers.

Cut or break the butter into very small pieces; or, what is better, force it through a coarse wire sieve, so as to make it small as possible. Then put it into a churn with a sufficient quantity of new milk to swim it, and churn it well; then take it out and work it thoroughly to free it from the milk, adding a little salt if necessary, and it will hardly be distinguished from entirely new butter. ANSELMO.

To make Rice Apple Dumplings.

Boil the rice ten minutes; then let it drain thoroughly.—Pare and quarter as many good apples as you want dumplings; then take as many small cloths, and put a portion of the rice, enclosing an apple into each—the rather loosely, and boil three quarters of an hour. Serve with butter and sugar as usual. If you do not believe this is good, try it. ANSELMO.

SEED STORE CATALOGUE.

The new catalogue of seeds for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, is sent as an "Extra" with this No. of the Farmer, to each of the subscribers. It contains many new and rare kinds of seeds; and any of the agents or correspondents who have assisted the *New Genesee Farmer*, may obtain, gratis, any kind which they wish to try by way of experiment. Persons writing from a distance will please name the kinds they desire, and the manner in which they can be sent.

M. B. B.

From the Maine Farmer.

China Corn and Rohan Potatoes, down East.

DEAR DOCTOR—I see that numerous of your correspondents manifest a peculiar affection for Grant Thorburn and his "China Fall Prolific Tree Corn." Indeed they seem to regard it as the most "magnificent humping" of the nineteenth century. If the old "Sweden" believes that it is better to be infamous than non-famous, his present position must give him great joy. I have no doubt that he feels in his pockets all the triumph which his experiment on popular credulity gave him.

Why should the people so abuse him, when they pay daily to be hoaxed, and the intention of the hoax is declared in advance? Why should Grant Thorburn shine out in such deceptive splendor from amid the petty luminaries which twinkle in the world's firmament?

I have had some experience in this China Corn—that is, I have been made the repository of other people's experience, and will, with your favor, bestow a little of it upon your readers.

The farmers on Saco River are good corn growers. They were among the first to bite at the China Tree Corn. A friend of mine who cultivated a garden patch—purchased, last year, in Hallowell, at the rate of a cent a kernel. He, of course, believed that he had got his money's worth—and I think now, is gratified that he did not get more for his money—for more would have been a misfortune. He got just enough for his money to test the cheat, and I guess was fully satisfied on that head with his bargain. I used frequently to visit his garden for the purpose of watching its growth and development. I saw, first the "blade, then the ear," but never was my sight blessed with the full-ripe corn upon the ear. My friend was proud of his rod of corn, though it was only a rod in pickle, and used to expatiate upon its luxurious growth in glowing terms. Nature proceeded in this way until the ear began to form. This did not appear, as was confidently expected, upon the ends of the promised branches, but grew close upon the main stalk, and stuck close to its side, as a man's rib. This opened his eyes to the deception which he had purchased, and paid for. In addition to this, it was plainly evident that Jack Frost would do the harvesting. Then it was that the tide turned, and I was requested to blow up the China Tree Corn in the newspapers. It was, however, too late, for it had blown up of itself. Almost all our farmers on the Saco got more or less of this corn. One man purchased five dollars worth, and gave up to it almost all the land he had intended for his corn crop—others purchased and distributed in small parcels of a dozen kernels to 'the neighborhood.' The determination seemed to be that this blessing should be as widely diffused as possible. It was early a marvel to me how there could be such an abundance of this new variety the "first year." Joseph's Egyptian granary, which contained a seven year's supply, could hardly have answered the drain which was made upon the little Long Island patch. It seemed to realize anew in a more remarkable manner than the poor widow's oil-cruise—for the more there was sold, the more there remained to sell. It multiplied, though it has failed to replenish itself from the earth in our region.

The Tree Corn was the butt of much merriment, and the wags found it more fruitful, for their purposes, than it was recommended. To them it yielded more than a hundred fold. It was truly "prolific" in causing fun and humor. During the latter portion of the summer, it was at all times a standing joke of "the tallest kind." One man declared that if his had turned "other way, it would, in the course of the summer, have gone down to China. On one man's land it "turned out a box," while his next neighbor's patch did not "turn out at all," and in the garden of gardens, the pride of the village, it "turned out tall." Our man was complimented on the luxuriant growth of his sap-lings—and generous offers were made to secure *stumpage*. Another was asked whether his tree-corn would *surrey or measure* to the best advantage. It was recommended to the Pigwacket farmers as the best corn for them, as they could "tree hoar" on it. Time, space, and patience would fail me to record even a moiety of the jokes which were coined on this matter. They are, however, worthy the attention of some modern Joe Miller, and deserve to be *corned* down for preservation and use.

The corn-planters were variously affected, as their dispositions were various. Many laughed, while the more testy, when reminded of their crop expectations would like Commodore Trumion, let off an oath to ruffle the current of their speech. Some were for running Grant Thorburn "up a tree" higher than that of

Haman. Indeed could the old man have heard a few of the many imprecations poured out upon him, he would have begged a "Tyburn Tippet" and permission to do his own hanging—and perhaps, in mercy, Grant's petition for this purpose would have been granted him, and care taken that he should have perfected his own execution.

There were others who practised upon the poet's maxim:

"Meth always should good fortune meet,
And render 'e'en disaster sweet."

These were willing, as a return for Grant's benevolent enterprise, that he should be granted titles from all the crops, on condition that he would gather them himself.

In this way matters proceeded until Jack Frost took the crop into his own hands—and he at once *cropt* short its existence. Early one October morning he whispered something in its ear that chilled its very life blood to freezing, and curdled the sweet milk of kindness which nurtured its bosom. Then those who speculated on the "rise of stalks" during the summer, began to count the loss occasioned by their anticipated fall, in autumn. If the corn did not ripen—there was much ripe humour expended on it. If it did not get dry to cut up—there were the more jokes "cut and dried" and traced up on its account—on Saco-River the last was emphatically a "Tall-corn" year. This corn was all and more, than it was "cracked up to be."

Then there were Rohan potatoes. But these were no hoax. They were planted in little patches about our "diggings" and in the end dug well. "Look here Tom," said a friend of mine, as he examined a gigantic Rohan from the earth—"Don't that make your Irish mouth water?" I was fain to confess that made into Irish Whiskey, and smacked off with the smoke of the pipe fire, it would smack right well—and even if he would get a good bake on it, I promised not to be mealy mouthed about buttering and eating it. The way the little potato hills elapped their hands for joy, was mirth inspiring, truly. The murphies were "good nice big 'uns," and a good many of 'em in a hill.

But I have exceeded by far the limit which I proposed myself, and will stop here, for fear I shall get off my sheet and not get into yours.

Yours truly,

SALATHIEL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Of Stock, and the Manner of Feeding.

I have learned that a good cow, in good condition, will more readily sell for forty dollars, than a poor cow, in low flesh, will bring twenty dollars. A good cow, well fed, is more profitable than two poor ones. Hence the importance of keeping such stock as will pay well for first rate keep. We are too careless on this subject. A great proportion of the farm stock is of that worthless character, that its best returns will not pay for the food it consumed. But still, I believe there is more carelessness and indifference, more censurable negligence, and perhaps greater call for reform, in the manner in which our stock is protected and fed, than in the quality of the breed. Within the last two years, in the course of business, I have visited many farmers in different parts of the country, and for the most part during severe winter weather. I have been into the house, barn, cattle yard, and fields; and I am ashamed to tell the result of my observations. I am exceedingly mortified to see, and even to think of such slovenliness and poverty, even among men esteemed respectable. I mean not, however, poverty absolute, but poverty of the ewsens of cattle, sheep, and horses. And, sirs, I would only whisper these facts to you, were it not that I believe there is a remedy. And that remedy is in diffusing information.—And I feel it my duty to proclaim such facts upon the house-tops. I would go into the minutia of such management. I would draw such a picture of improvidence and recklessness, as should prove a looking-glass, in which every farmer, if he saw not himself, would at least see more or less of his neighbors.

And first, of the cattle yard, which, in some cases, was a lot of six, eight, or ten acres, and the barn somewhere near the centre. In other cases there was a pretended enclosure about the barn, but did not afford the least hindrance to all the stock, from rambling the whole farm over in search of scanty food and water. In these cattle yards I have seen dead sheep, which, from the appearance of those alive, one would expect had died of starvation. Colts and calves, which might be expected to be found in the same condition in a few days. Cows which, instead of furnishing the family with milk, looked as if they themselves would require to be fed with milk, to preserve their lives a month longer. Not a stable, cow-house, lavel, or shelter of any kind, to protect them from the chil-

ling winds and storms of winter. I have seen the owner of such a stock of cattle and sheep, scatter hay of the most worthless kind about the yard, which was filled with mud and filth. The stronger of the herd would, with reluctance, eat a portion of the hay, and trample the balance in the filth of the yard; while the weaker were driven away to shiver in the corners of the fence.

Such management I have seen with my own eyes, or I would not believe it. Such, to be sure, is not the general character of our farmers, but far too many would see themselves in the above description. Now, sirs, what do you suppose was the first question I should ask such a man? I will tell you. It was this: "Do you take the Genesee Farmer?" And can you imagine what was his reply? Of course you can.—He says, "No, I do not; I have thought several times I would, but my family expenses are large, and I cannot afford it." "What! not fifty cents a year?" said I. "Suppose you sell one of those pigs for fifty cents, give the same food to the other three, and subscribe for the Genesee Farmer. Here, (continued his visitor,) you have three or four sons, between twelve and twenty-one years of age, and it appears to me exceedingly important that they should have the opportunity of reading and informing themselves of the very great improvements in agriculture, which have been made within the last few years." But all to no purpose—Ignorant he was, and ignorant he will be.

But I rejoice to say I have visited farmers of a different character. And, with your approbation, will give you a little sketch of the management of one of them, with whom I am personally acquainted. I went also into his house, barn and cattle yard, for he had one deserving the name, on two sides of which were barns well filled; on one of the other sides, a good frame cow-house, and on the other side a large stack of straw, and a well-house, covering a good well of water and a pump, and in which well-house were deposited ploughs, harrows, cultivators, roller, wagon, &c. In the yard were good substantial racks for coarse fodder, such as corn-stalks, straw, &c. But no mud or water. This was all absorbed by the straw and litter which was scattered liberally about the yard. I went with him to his barn at night, (for he attends to these matters himself,) to observe his manner of doing things. And when he opened his stable door, first a large pair of oxen, next several cows, all in such condition as butchers would not complain of, marched into the stable, and each to the proper stall, in the most perfect order and regularity, where they were tied with ropes, standing to their knees in dry straw litter. Then he took a basket, and went into a cellar adjoining the stable, and brought out sugar beets, and fed to each milch cow a half bushel, first cutting them in a box standing on the barn floor, directly in front of the stable, with an instrument resembling a large family chopping knife, the edge straight and about fifteen inches in length. In the same manner, and from the same cellar, did he feed to his oxen and other cattle the same quantity of ruta baga turnips.

I requested of this farmer a statement of his opinion of the root culture, and the comparative value of roots and hay; also his manner of wintering his stock. And I was so well pleased with his views and his practice, that I am inclined to give it to the public through the Cultivator. It was in substance as follows:—He says, "In the first place, I keep no more stock than I can keep well. As to the feeding of milch cows, I commence in September with a liberal supply of pumpkins, which I continue until the first of December, and then commence with sugar beets, in preference to turnips, because the turnips give a bad flavor to the milk and butter. The sugar beets I continue all winter, half a bushel per day to each cow. When I put up my cows at night, I first feed them their beets, and in the course of the evening feed them with good clover and timothy hay. In the morning give them corn stalks, and through the day feed with straw, plentifully scattered in the yard. And I find by experience, that I can keep more stock in this manner than to feed hay only. And besides I am doubly paid for the cost of the roots, in the increased quantity of milk. And with this feed, together with good water in the yard, and a decent application of the card every morning, cows are always in good flesh, and, as may be supposed, are always glad to see me. I feed my oxen and calves in the same manner with turnips.

"My manner of feeding my sheep is as follows:—They are kept in yards well protected from winds and storms. They are fed in boxes made perfectly tight, very accessible, and yet so constructed that they cannot get into them. In these boxes I feed in the morning, at the rate of one peck of corn to a hundred sheep, and at evening $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels ruta baga turnips, cut fine and salted. This is all the feed they get except a libe-

ral supply of straw of the different kinds scattered about the yards."

Perhaps some of your readers may at first object to this manner of feeding sheep, thinking the expense greater than to feed on hay. But suppose we make an estimate for 130 days, say from 1st. Dec. to 1st. April. 130 pecks of corn, or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, at 4s. \$16 25
195 bushels turnips, 1s. 24 38

Total expense of keeping 100 sheep 130 days, \$106 37
It is generally estimated that ten sheep will consume as much hay as one cow, and some think more, which, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons for every ten sheep, would require fifteen tons for every 100 sheep, which, at \$10 per ton, is..... 150 00

Then would there not be a saving of..... \$106 37 in the keeping of 100 sheep for one winter?

Again. Suppose we compute the quantity of land which would be occupied in these two cases. Fifteen tons of hay, at an average yield of one and a half tons per acre, would require ten acres of land to furnish hay for the hundred sheep. But at a very moderate calculation, one acre of corn will furnish the 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, and the corn fodder in the bargain. And one-fourth of an acre of turnips will furnish the 195 bushels. Thus have we not 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land appropriated to other purposes? Or, if you please, let us put eight of the ten acres to corn, and the other two acres to turnips, and we shall have the means of keeping eight hundred sheep from the same quantity of land which would be required to keep one hundred upon hay; and the manure of the eight hundred sheep will keep the ten acres of land in good condition.

But enough for the present. Should you deem such communications conducive to the agricultural habits of the farming community, you may expect again to hear from your friend,
NIAGARA.

Who is independent?

Is that person independent who cannot satisfy the demands of a rational appetite without having half a dozen persons employed half of each day in torturing nature's plain, simple, healthy viands, into instruments of dyspepsia, fever, liver complaint and consumption?

Is he independent who cannot eat bread unless it is just from the oven, hot enough to burn out his very vitals; or meat unless it is rendered diseased by stult feeding and cramming, swine in gravy, and is covered with mustard and pepper?

Is it a mark of independence when a man cannot drink nature's purest, simplest, best—nay her only beverage—until it has been poisoned by a foreign narcotic herb or embittered by some filthy drug, or mixed with from four to fifty per cent of rank poison?

Is he the independent man—whether he ploughs or preaches—who cannot speak until his sounding box has been besmeared with snuff, both internally and exactly; or until he has converted his mouth into a sty, his nose into a chimney, and his lady's parlor floor and atmosphere into something which has no name in the English language?

Is he the independent young man, or she the independent young lady, who cannot forego the delights of celibacy, till late, not only to ride to church, but into the garden, in a coach and six, maintain a dozen domestics, and dwell in a palace?

Is he independent who cannot walk on the legs which nature gave him, except in dog-days, four rods without being clad in a Greenland dress, for fear the air should hold in solution some staggering particles of moisture, which might reach his lungs, or without India rubbers to keep the dew from the thick cuticle of his feet; nor ride, unless the carriage is so tightly covered as to entirely exclude the air?

Is the robust young man of eighteen or twenty, independent, who cannot go abroad in winter without wrapping himself up like an Egyptian mummy in a cloak without sleeves, or cannot walk in summer without an umbrella?

Is she the independent mother who has so much to do of greater importance, that she cannot find time to take care of her own babe; but must leave it to the disposal of those who will only take care to ruin it?

Is she the independent, valuable and happy housewife, who cannot for the life of her, break an egg without her husband to help her; or shave all, stoop so low as to wet her delicate hands in dish water?

Is she the independent female, who, (worse than the ladies of the Celestial Empire, that only brace their feet, or the parents of Charles II., that only brace—with steel boots—his feet and legs,) under the idea of affording support to her chest, dresses so tightly as to restrain the motion of those vast organs the

lungs, and thus prevent free circulation of the crimson tide whose purity is indispensable to cheerfulness, happiness and health?

Are they independent pupils at school who cannot study unless their books are prepared in the way of question and answer;—and unless, to prevent mistake, the questions and their appropriate answers are marked by the kind, indulgent, and excellent teacher; and who cannot read either at home or at school, a book that is not presented in language so plain as to save all trouble of looking into a dictionary?

Are they independent, in short, who, though they cannot deny themselves the smallest gratification, in compliance with the requisition of God's laws, or to promote the happiness of their neighbor, will yet submit to die by thousands and tens of thousands, the willing martyrs to the tyrant fashion, however unenforceable may be her mandates, or however arbitrary her decrees?—*Moral Reformer.*

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 claim 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 on it. Now who is benefitted 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 benefitted 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 ever 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 misdirected prosperity into deeper kinds of gambling, and too often impelling him into courses of extravagance, luxury, dissipation and profligacy, absolutely ruinous and dreadfully fatal.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

From the *New York Sun.*

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 is treated with absolute neglect compared with other 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 the sun ever sows 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 exhausted 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 dominees. This is all wrong.—Agriculture is the very back-bone of all business, the main-spring of all wealth, and should be regarded as a profession of the highest respectability. It gives those who are engaged in it a feeling of independence, genuine nobleness without ostentation, honor, honesty, and firmness, well calculated 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.

Barley Hores.

"A truckman in Boston, that had a refractory horse that would not draw or move forward, beat him most unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him he must not beat him any more. 'What shall I do?' said the man, 'my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all the day?' 'Oh no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope, twice as long as the horse.'—The rope was got, secured to his tail, and then passed between his legs forwards, then a smart pull on the rope was given. The horse was frightened and showed symptoms of kicking, but the pulling was continued. Suddenly he started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentlemen had seen that method tried on that most refractory of animals the Jackass of South America. If you question this, you that have obstinate horses, try it for yourselves."

GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Kings never hear the voice of truth until they are dethroned, nor beauties until they have abdicatd their charms.

A gentleman observed upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard—for he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

The most foolish thing in the world is to bow to the rich till you're unable to stand before an honest man.

Honest industry is, after all, man's only sure dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood.

An humble man is like a good tree, the more full of fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

MARCH, 1840.

Hints for the Month.

If the repairing of farming utensils has hitherto been neglected, it should now be attended to. Such work may be done on stormy days without interruption of other business. See that ploughs are in good condition for use, have good points, that no pins are lost out, the beam sound, and the handles firm. See that your hoes and forks are well provided with handles, your rakes and harrows with teeth, and that your harness is well oiled and in good repair. In procuring tools, be careful always to get the very best, though they may cost a little more. A good tool, that is much used, pays for its extra price a hundred times over by the extra work which is done with it. Provide a place for every thing, and be sure that every thing is in its place, by the time that the busy season of spring commences, in order that no time may be lost in long and fruitless searches.

Procure a pot of paint and a brush, and paint all your tools, your hoes, rakes, forks, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, spades, and shovels. The cost of this is very trifling, and it will, in most cases, make them last many years longer, especially if effectually done at the joints and accidental cracks, where moisture is apt to penetrate and cause decay.

In open weather, repair fences, lay up the fallen stones of walls, draw manure from barn-yards, and clear away and draw off old chips from about your wood houses,—if large, lay them aside for burning in summer, and if small, put them on land for manure. They are also excellent for putting round young fruit trees, to prevent drouth and the growth of grass and weeds.

In wet or thawing weather, examine the water furrows in wheat fields, and see that they are not obstructed by snow-banks, nor by crumbling earth. A want of this attention is often followed by large pools of water standing on the fields, and many a bushel of wheat has been lost which might have been saved by the work of an hour.

Every good farmer has doubtless drawn wood enough for the following summer—if it is not cut for use, let it be done during stormy weather, and pile it up neatly in the wood-house.

Now is a good time for cutting grafts—be sure to get good kinds—it would be better to travel ten times as far for them than get poor ones. Make grafting plasters—unsized paper is as good as cloth for spreading the wax on, and much easier made. Grafting may be done in cold weather, by having something always at hand to warm and soften the wax just before applying. Where but little work is to be done, a hot brick or block of wood, or a vessel of hot sand, will do; but we prefer a candle or lamp placed in a lantern. The most convenient is the common glass lantern, the plaster being held over the chimney in the current of hot air, where they become softened immediately.

Potatoes in heaps and in cellars should be examined as early as practicable, to see if they have not suffered from the frost. Where they have been but slightly touched they may be saved by sprinkling lime upon them in sufficient quantity to absorb the water under the skin. Those more affected should be immediately cooked in a large boiler for feeding to cattle and hogs.

Every farmer should always receive his best hay for cattle to the latter part of winter, and see that their feed is rather better than before. Let them enter the summer season in good condition. "Cattle well wintered are half summered."

Horses and working cattle especially should have every attention, in order that they may be prepared to endure the labor which is soon to come heavily upon them.

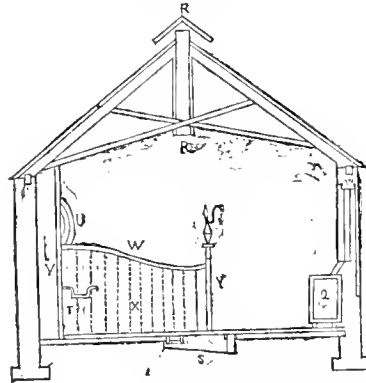
Cows near calving, should be kept housed in cold weather and at nights, and be well and regularly fed. The increased quantity of milk which they will give in consequence, will be ample payment. It is of great consequence at this time that they be kept very clean and well littered. The time of calving may be very nearly known by observing the time of gestation, which is forty-one weeks with a bull-calf, and forty weeks with a heifer calf.

Sheep should have constant care and good protection during the variable weather of this month, and if possible, well fed with roots.

CATTLE AND HORSE BARN.

We frequently hear the practice of keeping cattle in stables, strongly discouraged; and the reason assigned is, that the practice is less cleanly, and the confined air unwholesome. This is indeed true, where they are neglected; but when they are properly attended to, and their apartments sufficiently ventilated, we know this is not the case. A friend who has visited the dairy establishments of the Dutch in Ohio, informs us, that the cow stables are thoroughly washed every day, the animals carried every day, and more pains taken to keep them clean and comfortable, than any farmer here takes with his best horses; for which they are amply repaid by the increased quantity and quality of their products.

Stables for horses, we believe, are very much neglected, both as relates to construction and subsequent condition; and as a small contribution to an improvement in this respect, we furnish our readers with the following excellent plan of a horse barn, taken from *London's Suburban Gardener*, believing at the same time, that many, if not the most, of the principles of the constructions, will apply advantageously to stables for cattle. We would remark that, in relation to the latter, we consider it of importance, both on the score of cleanliness, and for the manufacture of manure, that clean straw litter be copiously used. If frequently removed, we think the objection which London makes to its use, would not apply with much force to cattle, especially during the cold of winter.



"The ground on which a stable is built ought to be dry, either naturally, or by drainage; and the walls ought to be of sufficient thickness to exclude the extreme of heat in summer, and of cold in winter.—There ought to be abundance of light admitted, as well for cheerfulness as for cleanliness; and, independently of the doors and windows, there ought to be suitable openings for ventilation. In the stable there ought to be a wooden tube, at least six inches square, placed over every stall, and reaching from the under surface of the ceiling to the ridge of the roof, with a cap on the outside to exclude rain; and a slide in the ceiling, at the lower end of the tube, to regulate the quantity of air admitted, so as to keep the atmosphere of the stable at about 50° in winter, and from 60° to 65° in summer. This flue will do for the stable of the horse, what the chimney does for the dwelling of the human being. To give a palpable idea of this mode of ventilating, we may refer to the figure in which the ventilating tube, with its protecting cover, is shown at RR; 2 is a corn bin, placed under one of the windows, s is a drain under the floor of each stall, which leads to a

main drain under the gutter behind the horses; these drains having grated openings, each with a bell-trap,* to prevent the ascent of bad smells; T is the cast iron manger; U, the bull's eye cast iron rack, the hay of which is let down from the loft above, through the open space behind. The mode of keeping hay in lofts, over the horses, and letting it down through a space over the racks, which is continually open, is very properly objected to, as contaminating the hay by the breath of the horse; but when there is a raised ceiling with a ventilator, as in the section before us, the breath of the horse rises to the ventilator, and does the hay no injury whatever. At the bottom of the rack there is, in the space behind, a grated floor, which retains the hay, while it allows the dust and seeds to drop into the open space V, whence they can be taken out at convenience by an opening under each stall.—There is a cast iron ramped cap, H, to the boarded partition between the stalls; and a cast iron sill, X; both cap and sill having grooves for receiving the ends of the boards which form the partition. The partition post, Y, is also of cast iron. That part of the floor of the stable on which the horse stands, should always be made perfectly level, with a grating and bell-trap under it, in the centre, for drainage. In general, the floor of the stable should never be covered with litter in the day-time, or when the horse is not expected to lie down; because the litter retains moisture, harbors insects, and produces an unequal surface for the horse to stand on. Stables, as they are commonly kept, contain an atmosphere, charged with an ammoniacal gas from the urine, and carbonic acid gas from the lungs of the horse, which, with moisture from the floor, and other ariform matters, are extremely disagreeable to man; but if the stable were properly constructed, ventilated and drained, kept free from litter during the day, and amply lighted, in the manner we have recommended, they would be as wholesome for a human being to enter and to remain in, as the living-rooms of a dwelling-house."

* A "bell-trap" is made as follows:—A vessel is placed immediately under the grating; through its bottom a tube passes, and extends upwards in the vessel about half way to the top, so that the vessel can be only about half filled with water, as the rest escapes through this tube. Directly over the upper end of this tube, is inverted a bell-shaped vessel, somewhat smaller than the other, so that its rim dips in the water of the lower vessel, and prevents the escape of bad air upwards, while it freely admits water to run downwards through the tube.—Eds. N. G. F.

Gardener's Work for March.

The severity of winter is now mostly past, and this month is called spring. The sun begins to make his power felt, and will soon revive the vegetable world. The gardener will now resume his labors and direct his attention to the production of an early supply of luxuries for the table. The first thing to be done by those who wish to obtain early vegetables, is to construct a hot-bed. The time of doing this may depend on circumstances. If it is desired to produce articles quite early, without much regard to the labor or attention required, the bed should be made early in March; but for ordinary purposes the middle, or latter part of the month will suffice. Every professed gardener knows how to make a hot bed; but for the benefit of the inexperienced portion of our readers, we will give brief directions.

For Making Hot-Beds.

Select a site for the bed, on dry ground, where it will be fully exposed to the sun, but sheltered from the north and west winds. Mark out the size of the bed, allowing six or eight inches on all sides larger than the size of the frame. Then drive down a good strong stake at each corner, as high as you intend to build the bed. Then take the manure (which should be fresh stable manure in a good state of fermentation) and commence building the bed by mixing the manure thoroughly, and putting on successive layers, beating it down with the fork. Observe to place it smoothly and firmly around the outside, so that it will not settle unevenly from the weight of the frame.—The height of manure requisite, will depend on the time at which the bed is formed, and the purpose for which it is intended. If made early in March, and

tended for growing cucumbers, &c., a good deal of heat will be required for two or three months, and at least four feet high of manure will be necessary. But a bed made early in April, for the purpose of forwarding early plants to be transplanted into the garden, will not require more than half that quantity.

The usual size of hot bed frames is either four feet by eight, or four feet by twelve. The former size has two sashes, and the latter three. The frame should be made of good sound boards or plank, firmly nailed or bolted together on corner posts inside. The front should be one foot high and the back about two, so as to give a good slope towards the sun, and carry off the wet.—The sash should be made without any cross-bars, and the glass set so as lightly to overlap each other, in order to allow the rain to pass off freely. (The crevices between the panes at the laps should not be stopped up, so they allow the steam and wet to pass out from the inside, which would otherwise injure the plants.)—The sash and frame should both have a good coat of paint, and they will last a number of years.

When the bed is made, put on the frame, and then ut in about six inches of good fine earth; put on the sash and let it remain two or three days for the heat to rise, when it will be ready for sowing.

Make the earth smooth and fine before sowing; if cucumbers or melons are to be planted, raise slight hills for them under the middle of each sash. The articles usually sown in hot-beds are cucumber, radish, lettuce and cress, for early use; and cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, egg plant, tomato, pepper, celery, &c., to transplant. The earliest varieties of each are of course the best for this purpose.

Every farmer can make up a small hot-bed, say four feet square, which may be covered with an old window sash. This would produce an abundant supply of early plants for the garden, by means of which many excellent vegetables may be obtained for the table, a month or two sooner than they could be otherwise.

After a hot-bed is sown, it should be carefully watched in order to give the young plants plenty of air, and see that they do not get scorched by the sun or killed by frost. It often happens that the heat in the bed will be too strong at first, and in that case the sash must be raised at the back, so as to let the heat and steam escape. A mat should be placed over the opening to keep out the cold wind. In sunny weather the sashes must be raised considerably, and if very warm, the plants should be shaded during the middle of the day. An hour of sunshine will often destroy a whole bed of plants, if the sashes are closed tight. They are much more frequently destroyed by heat than by cold. In frosty weather, mats or straw should be laid over the bed for protection, especially during nights.—Keep the bed moist by gentle waterings. The water would stand several hours in one corner of the bed, so as to become a little warm, before being used. As the weather becomes warmer, and the plants increase in size, plenty of air must be admitted.

Work in the Open Ground.

The weather during this month is so severe and changeable in this section, that little can be done in the open garden, except making preparation for next month. Manure may be carried on, and dug in as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, where early crops are to be sown. Towards the latter part of the month, on warm early soils, a few kinds of seeds may be sown, such as Peas, Parsnips, Lettuce, early Beets and Carrots. Plant Top Onions or small onion sets or early use.

Asparagus Beds should be dressed towards the latter part of the month, or before the shoots begin to start. Clean off the litter, if any, and fork up the earth carefully, so as not to injure the crown of the plants. If the earth has become shallow, put on a dressing of good rich mould.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should be pruned this month. Cut out all old or decayed wood and straggling shoots, so as to admit plenty of light and air, and leave young and thrifty wood to produce the fruit, which will be greatly improved thereby.

Raspberry bushes should also be pruned. Clean away the old stems, and cut off at the ground all but four or five of the strongest shoots in each lump, which should be left for bearing. Shorten the tops of these to three or four feet, and tie them to a stake. Keep the ground about them mellow and clean from grass during summer.

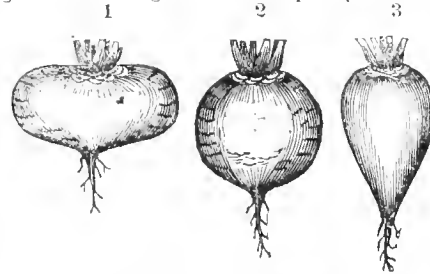
Grape Vines of the hardy varieties should be pruned as early as possible, if not done last month. Tender kinds which were buried in the fall, should not be uncovered before April.

Rhubarb or Pie plant may be forwarded by covering the roots with boxes, or tubs, or large flower pots, and surrounding them with hot stable manure

[Further hints on Gardening, next month.]

Descriptive Catalogue of Turnips.

The proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store, while in Europe last summer, took special pains to become acquainted with the different kinds of turnips; and obtained in England and Scotland, Seeds of all the most approved kinds. Some of these are but very little, if at all known in this country, and the following descriptions, with the accompanying engravings, will give the reader a good idea of the principal varieties:



White Turnips.

Large White Flat Norfolk, (No. 1.)—This, or a degenerate variety of it, is more commonly cultivated in this country than any other white turnip.—When grown in perfection it is very large and productive; flat and rather irregular in shape. It is not as firm in texture, or as sweet and juicy, however, as many others; and is not very good for the table except when young. It soon becomes light and pithy, and consequently is only fit for use in autumn, or early in winter.

White Globe, (No. 2.)—This is more generally cultivated than any other in England; but owing to the opinion which prevails among farmers in this country, that a good turnip must be flat, it is not much cultivated here as yet. Its true shape is nearly a globe, with a fine smooth skin, and small neck. But like most other kinds, it is very liable to be effected and changed by soil and climate. The flesh is more firm and juicy than the Norfolk, and much superior to it for winter and spring use, whether for cattle or the table. (Seed of this variety was imported two years since, under the name of *White Flat or Globe*, and sold as such at the Rochester Seed Store; but the term flat was an error, and should not have been applied to it.)

Long Tankard, (No. 3.)—This turnip is but little known in this country. The roots are long and smooth, grow much above ground, and are sometimes bent or crooked. The tankards are of very quick growth, and consequently may be sown quite late. The flesh, like the Norfolk, is soft and tender, and not good for keeping. There are several sub-varieties of this and the preceding kinds; as the red and the green top—distinguished only by the color of the skin above ground.

Red Round or Red Top.—In shape this turnip is rather more flat than the globe. Roots medium size, smooth, regular shape, bright red color above ground, flesh fine and good. This excellent variety is particularly adapted to light hilly soils. The writer of this saw fine crops of them growing on some of the poor chalk lands in Kent, (England) where, he was informed, no other variety could be raised. It is well worth a general trial in this country.

Early White Flat Dutch.—This is an excellent garden turnip for early table use; but when full grown, it

soon becomes light and pithy. It is of very quick growth, medium size, form quite flat.

Early White Garden Stone.—This is a handsome round turnip, rather below medium size, excellent for the table. It is of very quick growth, but apt to run to seed if sown very early.

Several other varieties of white turnips are worthy of trial, but do not differ materially from the preceding.

Yellow Turnips.

Ruta Baga or Yellow Swedish.—This is too well known to need any description. It is more productive, hardy and nutritious, and will keep longer than almost any other kind of turnip. Consequently it is more valuable to the farmer, and more generally cultivated than any other. There are several varieties of ruta baga, and it is liable to degenerate if great care is not taken to select the best roots for seed. The kind used a few years since, was the green or yellow-top.—This was superseded by the red or purple top variety, which has the upper part of the root of a dull red or purple color. An improved variety of the is now most in use, and found to be superior to all others; the roots are more uniform in shape and size, have a small neck, and a deeper purple color above ground—inside yellow and of fine texture.

Dole's Yellow Hybrid.—This is a mule or hybrid between the white globe and ruta baga; and partaking in some degree of the qualities of both. In hardness, firmness of texture, and keeping properties, it is next to the ruta baga; but it requires shorter time of growth, and may be sown later. Consequently, it is valuable for sowing when ruta bagas have failed or were not sown in season.

Large Yellow Scotch Aberdeen or Bullcock.—This, and its sub-varieties, are deservedly much esteemed and extensively cultivated in Scotland. The roots are large, smooth and handsome; of a flattish round form, firm texture, hardy, and keep well; very good for table use as well as for cattle. There are yellow, green, and purple top varieties of this turnip, with different names.

Yellow Malta.—This is a most excellent turnip for table use, when not overgrown or kept too long. The root is very flat, with a peculiar hollowed or concave form beneath—small neck and tap-root—flesh, a rich yellow color, tender and juicy.

Yellow Attingham.—This also is an excellent garden turnip. Form, globular, a little flattened. Skin smooth, green above ground; flesh yellow, sweet and fine; very small neck and tap-root.

Yellow Stone.—Similar to the preceding; a much esteemed garden turnip.

Early Yellow Dutch.—Similar to the two last, but of a much quicker growth, and more suitable for early sowing and summer use.

Seeds of several other, and newer kinds, may be obtained at the Seed Store, by any person disposed to give them a trial. M. B. BATEMAN.

Giant Rhubarb.

The leaf stalks of this improved variety of Rhubarb, are much larger and better for pies than the common kind. It is now generally cultivated for that purpose in the best gardens in England, where the writer obtained a supply of the seed.

There is still a larger and newer variety, called "Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb," which was raised by a gardener near London, a year or two since. This is quite rare, as yet, and the roots are sold at a very high price. It is said that the seed of this variety will not produce the same kind. I could not learn that any person had raised any of it from seed, or that any of the seed was to be had.

* A correspondent of the "Cultivator" inquired where this seed could be obtained. If the editors will send us his address some seed shall be sent him. B.

New Species of White Clover.

Among the articles brought from Europe by the proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store, is some seed of the *White Alsike Clover*, which was obtained of Mr. Lawson, at the Highland Society's Agricultural Museum, Edinburgh. It is said to be entirely a new species, introduced from Sweden, and not yet disseminated in Scotland or England. It is more perennial than the red and larger than the common white—grows to the height of two feet—stem branching—roots fibrous.—Not much is known as yet respecting its value; but it is expected to prove a great acquisition. Only a small quantity of the seed could be obtained. It will be distributed for experiments. B.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

To the Farmers of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN—You must have noticed that when two men ride on one horse, one must ride behind! It was established by that Bang who made the world, that the producer or agriculturist should ride before, and hold the reins of the common horse. And such was evidently the constitution of the producer and consumer in the early ages of the world. As these companions were compelled to travel together, they enjoyed for a time the order of nature; but when both stopped to rest in the early and dark ages, the consumer seized the reins and mounted before, and the producer has been compelled to ride behind ever since.—Now this state of things ought not to be; and a state of peace and order will never exist on earth, while it continues. A majority of men never can be content while the principles of Eternal Justice are violated to their immense injury.

We now call upon you to begin the remedy: to attempt a cure for an evil which has long afflicted your whole body, and to remove a burden which has long oppressed you. Many of your brothers and producers say to you that the remedy is easy, and will do injustice to no one. It is plain and may be seen by you all. It is only unitedly to say we will govern ourselves, and not be governed; we will ride before on the common horse, or we will travel in company no longer! We will say to those who are neither producers nor manufacturers, God made men to work six portions of time out of the seven of his active existence; and that when he was not in want of so many, or much of the fruit of labor as at present, God placed him in the garden of this world, not to study politics nor metaphysics, but to be an agriculturist. We will say to the rest of mankind, that while we follow the order which God has established, we are not to be looked into the shade or ruled over by those who have abandoned it! We are about to tell you that that class on which all other classes of citizens are dependent for clothing and bread, are not any longer to be ruled by the dependent ones. It is not for want of intelligence among the farmers, but for want of confidence in the knowledge which they have: a confidence which can alone be obtained by associating with their fellows, and participating in the business of deliberate assemblies, that they find themselves neglected. It is a known fact, that a man lost in the wilderness and a long time addicted to solitude, will flee from every man that approaches him! It is this principle of our nature, that makes us imagine that others are superior to ourselves, until we become acquainted with their weakness; and this can only be done by associating with them, where we shall soon find that their talents are diminished by comparison; and your confidence will be increased by a discovery of your own strength.

This is not all that is to be accomplished by associations. Your neighbors have made your laws and governed you, only because you have not placed before your eyes, common objects of action; and when you have had them, you have not been united in the manner by which these objects might be obtained; and therefore they have divided you and ruled you.

In order that you may be united, you must meet and associate one with another. You must form yourselves into a society, and enjoy a mutual interchange of thoughts and opinions. You certainly can unite in mutually aiding each other by a communication of the results of your experience in farming; and union of sentiment and opinion in one thing, will naturally pave the way for union in many things; and the effect of union in your agricultural pursuits will not fail to make you sensible of the importance of union in the business of vindicating your rights. We are well aware that our brethren of the field and mechanic's shop are extremely averse to the business of society makers in general; for they have often been to the community, and especially to the farmers, like dry sponges; they have taken up and absorbed your treasures, and from them nothing afterwards could be squeezed. But still, you must know that the formation of societies is the only way in which you can act in concert, and make your influence to be felt.

We invite you to unite in agricultural societies for other purposes more immediately connected with your employment in life. Nature is not yet half explored; not one half her capabilities brought to contribute to your comfort or happiness. Yes, farmers, it is true that more than one half of the power of the state of New York is yet unused, and a large proportion of it remains so only for want of practical and scientific knowledge how to use it to advantage. The formation of a society is the only way in which the whole community of the state may be benefited by the superior knowledge of the few. It is by coming together

and seeing the great improvements in husbandry, and the adaptation to use of the different improvements, that all can be effectually benefited by them; and it is by coming together and conversing on the best methods of cultivating the earth, and adapting particular means to particular soils, and ascertaining the most valuable seeds, that the knowledge of the few may become universal among you. Punditions may do much, but they cannot do all that is desirable to be done in this respect. Many subjects of valuable information cannot be so placed on paper as to be profitable to you all; and what is wanted cannot be known to those who might be disposed to unite, without such personal interviews as may be had in societies such as those which have been formed in your counties, and in which we invite you to take a part.

We are sure also that by the existence of societies such as have been formed in this state where due notice will be taken of every valuable discovery made by its members, and due publicity will be given to all the improvements that may be made, great encouragement will be given to the enterprise of farmers and mechanics to develop the powers of nature, and to bring to light and useful application her hidden resources of wealth and means of happy living.

And what must greatly add to this spirit of enterprise, will be the substantial reward that may be bestowed by the societies on those who make discoveries in the arts, by which the toil of the farmer is diminished, and the amount of the productions of the earth is increased. How much may yet be done by the discovery of the application of steam power to the purpose of threshing, ploughing, and performing other labors which now occupy much time and strength, no man can tell! Yet such things are on the eve of development, with many others that will soon facilitate the progress of the agriculturist in the acquisition of wealth and happiness. And no one can tell what new seeds may be introduced from some part of the world, which will double the population of the state, when proper encouragement shall be given to the discoveries of such things. —N. Y. Far. & Am. Gard. Mag.

From the Farmers' Register.

Change in Soil Effecting a Change in Plants.

A change of 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 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 pulverised 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. London states that cabbages have been produced weighing half an 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 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 frailest branches. Yet all the distinctive characteristics of the tree, the structure of its wood and bark, the shape and arrangements 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 channels 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 nectarines, 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.

Choice of a Profession.

It has frequently occurred to us that our young men, on completing their studies in our colleges, must take 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 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 though fear of adopting some pursuit that is attended with a little labor, and as some call it, *drudgery*—but which is the great 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 now-a-days, for a young man 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 a young gentleman admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the first commencement of the University of Nashville, by its venerable President, Dr. Phil 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 profession 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 public. You may be merchants, mechanics, farm manufacturers—and yet be eminently distinguished and eminently useful, if you will persevere in seeing after knowledge—and making a proper use of it. The Medici—Necker—Renois—were merchants 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; 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 alumni of Cumberland College, a more beautiful, dependent, useful, virtuous, honorable, patriotic employment, than that of agriculture. Nor is there a condition in life more favorable to the calm pursuit of science, philosophy and religion; and to all that previous training which ultimately constitutes wisdom and indelible 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 often thought that our college graduates often mistake the true path of honor and usefulness, in making choice of a liberal profession, instead of converting agriculture into a learned profession, as it ought to be, and thereby turning an honest livelihood in the tranquil shade of the country."

It is stated by the Mayor of Boston that one-fifth of the taxation of the city goes to the public schools.

From the Journal of the A. S. S.

Silk Culture--Now is the time to begin.

The price of mulleinis trees having fallen to a very low rate, the present is a most propitious time for the commencement of the silk business, by those who have heretofore avoided it on account of the high prices of the trees. Every thrifty farmer in the Union ought to plant at least one acre of ground--some out-of-the-way old field, some chestnut ridge, some inconvenient hill-side, that yields little or no profit in any other case. It will cost now but a trifle. A thousand trees should be obtained and planted either by layers or cuttings, and there will enough be certain to grow, to occupy the ground. Plant them in rows, four feet apart, and if they grow so that they stand nearer than six feet apart in the row, take up intervening trees and plant them where failures had left open spaces; and if you have still more than the above proportion, extend the field.

In July, they will have grown so far as to enable our daughters, or your female servants or children, to feed worms; and you may then hatch 10,000 eggs. Any common room will do to keep them in, and the first volume of the Silk Journal will teach you how to manage them. When the first crop is three weeks old, hatch 20,000 more, to be ready to take the place of the first as soon as they spin cocoons. When the second crop is three weeks old, bring out the last, the main crop of 50,000 to hatch. As 5,000 trees will produce 5,000 lbs. of leaves, and as each worm will eat one ounce of leaves, your 5,000 trees will feed 80,000 worms, which you will have fed in the above three weeks. As soon as your first crop has finished the cocoons, set a couple of intelligent girls to reeling. You can teach them from the Silk Journal above referred to. The Piedmontese reel should be used. In a few weeks, they will learn to reel as well as you may desire; and then let them take one or two other girls as apprentices to learn to reel. By the time the last crop of worms have spun cocoons, you will have four reels, who will be able to use up the cocoons speedily. The result will be twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds of raw silk, which you can either send to market, or use to be made into elegant silk dresses for your daughters, who have so well deserved them. Next year, double this amount may be made, and every year one two to five hundred dollars worth of silks may be produced without any cost to yourself.

Then why not begin? How hard must a farmer work to produce a hundred dollars in wheat, corn, or hacco; or in flour, whiskey or pork, or any other product. Let us see. He must break up four acres of ground, there is eight or ten days hard work at ploughing and seeding in October. During winter he is staid with promises of good weather, that seldom happens, and in the spring he fears his wheat is 'winter killed;' or, if it escapes that, in March there comes a season of freezing and thawing, that threatens to sweep it out of the ground. Well, it escapes even at, and now the fly flits about, but even that spares not.

The spring passes, and summer with its cradles and rakes, and harvest labor arrives. Six or eight days more of hard labor is again required and performed. The harvest is in the stack, October again arrives, and he flail now tells heavily of six or eight days more hard labor. But the wheat is in the sack, and two or three days more hard labor with the four-horse wagon, required to carry the one hundred bushels of wheat to the mill. The wheat is ground, and the flour in barrels. Well, now we have two or three days' labor with the four-horse wagon again, to carry the sixteen barrels to market, and some time in November, the farmer returns home weary and hungry, with his hundred dollars. Here we have had hard work enough, and time enough occupied too, for a hundred dollars surely. Let this picture be placed by the side of the little coconery of 80,000 worms, and then compare them. But we would not interfere with the growing of wheat, nor with the production of any other staple. We would not take the hardy ploughman from his plough. But while he labors in the field to produce his hard-won dollars in wheat and corn, we could enable the more delicate inmates of his house to add something to his income. And this they will be able to do, if he will only in the first instance furnish them with a small mulberry orchard. Try it, farmers, try it.

G. B. S.

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:--
"There is one class of men upon whom we can yet rely. It is the same class that stood on the little green in 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 who will stand as the sheet anchor of our liberties, and hold the ship at her moorings till she outrides the storm."

English Hay-Making and Hay-Makers.

The following lively and faithful picture of the rural peasantry of England, is copied from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, and cannot fail to interest many of our readers.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the land for a number of miles around London, is the large extent of ground kept in grass for producing hay for the metropolitan market. The hay is generally of a sweet and nourishing quality, very unlike the harsh kind of wry grass and clover which prevail in the northern part of the United Kingdom, where it would be called by the name of meadow hay; and its preparation forms an important branch of rural economy. The hay-making season, which is the busiest in the year, draws laborers from places most remote from the scene of operations, in the same manner as the grain harvest attracts a throng of reapers in other quarters of the country. Those who mow or cut the grass, are almost to a man English laborers; but the other class of workers are a mixture of English and Irish, the former being about two to one of the latter. A Welshman is rarely to be seen among either class, and a Scotchman never.

The hay-making season is from about the middle of June to the third week of July. In the beginning of June, English laborers are to be seen on the different roads, travelling with their faces towards London, each bearing his scythe and a basket or small bundle, the edge of the scythe carefully protected against the action of the atmosphere. These precursors are mowers, men known to be good and worthy workmen, who, year by year, work on the same farm, and until the times of cutting are sure of other work. Day by day the numbers of the travelling laborers increase, and by the middle of June the roads are thronged with them. Some of the English bear scythes, and most of them a bundle or basket; now and then one has a fork, its points guarded with corks. A few of the Irish carry a bundle, but the majority bear no greater burthen than the clothes they wear. At home, and on the road, the English term their emigration "going upwards for work." The English laborers commonly travel alone, or in parties of two, three, or four, and usually leave home with provision sufficient for the greater part or the whole of their journey, and money to pay for decent lodgings at night. On the other hand, the Irish, first congregated on board a vessel, when they reach England, commonly travel in droves, trusting mainly to chance for food and lodging during their travels.

The mowers are paid by the acre. A common price at the beginning of the season of 1839, was 4s. 6d. an acre without beer, but it afterwards rose to 5s. and 5s. 6d. an acre, with beer. The pay of a hay-maker (in distinction to a mower) was 2s. and 2s. 6d. a-day; and afterwards rose to 3s. and 3s. 6d. a-day, with an allowance of beer, some of them finding their own forks. When the hay is spread, or is fit to carry, and rain is expected, the farmers urge all hands to increased exertions by extra allowances of beer, and the promise of a supper. In this district, compared with others, the women employed in hay-making are few, and their pay is commonly 1s. a-day: this is not fair; for, although it is true that a woman cannot take every place in the work, she will, in the lighter portions, perform as much as a man. The boys employed are also few. In fact, very few women and boys are employed but those belonging to the resident agricultural population.

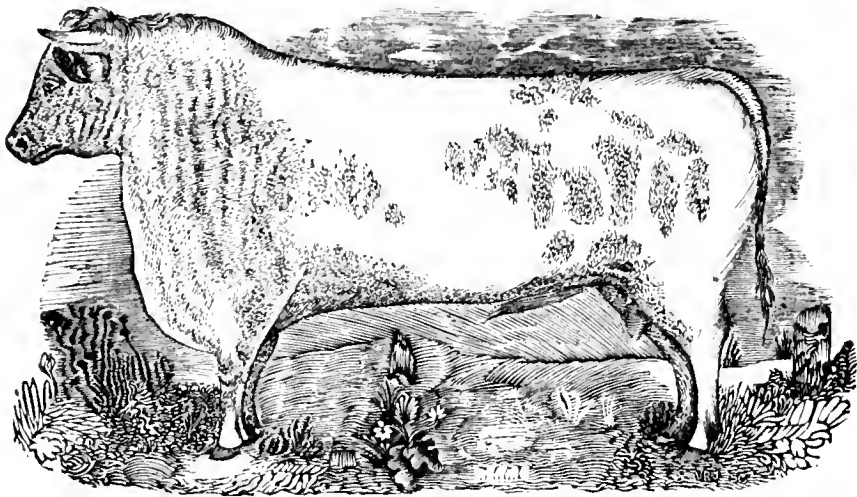
In the beginning and at the height of the season, the public houses and cottages in the district, where lodgers are taken, are crowded with the migratory laborers. Every chamber has as many beds as can be put into it, and the men sleep two, sometimes three, in a bed; in rooms of not greater dimensions than fifteen feet by twelve, from eight to ten, and even twelve men pass the night. The price of lodging to a man who has a bed to himself is sixpence a-night, but when more than one sleep in a bed, the charge for

each is fourpence. If a man pays four nights consecutively, he pays no more that week; at least this is the practice in some places. The Englishmen usually sleep in beds, and the Irishmen in barns, stables, or out-houses, sometimes encompassing themselves in a haycock. A prejudice exists against the Irish laborers, that they are not so clean in their persons as the English, and some publicans make a point of refusing them lodgings. When the Irish hay-makers have women and children with them, they often camp in the lanes, but without tents, there cooking their food, and taking their evening meals; such a case with an English party is very rare.

Beer is the hay-makers' usual drink. They very seldom have recourse to spirituous liquors, and, compared with the workmen on canals, railroads, and in brick-fields, they are generally of sober habits. The Irish are decidedly more sober than the English. When lodging either at a private or public house, each man buys his own food, the cooking being performed, and pepper and salt being provided, gratis. The publicans usually keep bread, cheese, and bacon, and sometimes cooked meat, for sale; at some houses soup is supplied, for which the charge is twopence a basin. Tea and coffee are not commonly used.

Towards their employers and strangers, the hay-makers are civil in manner and language, but with each other practical jokes are not uncommon. The language of the English laborers among themselves, particularly of the young men, is mixed up with many oaths, and horrible imprecations. This species of language is at present dreadfully on the increase, and has not yet reached its climax: for these laborers are still behind the workmen on railroads and canals, inland boatmen, brickmakers, and the like, from whom the contagion has been caught.

Upon their way from home, and at their places of destination, anxious are the inquiries and the mutual talk of the men as to the probabilities of the weather, the state of the crops, the numbers of workmen likely to come up, the prices of labor, and the masters who have and who have not engaged their complement of men. The season fairly entered into, the merits and demerits of the different masters who give the best wages, whose beer is the best, who are most liberal in giving that and victuals, and who look most sharply after their people, are engaging subjects of conversation; but of these, "the beer" is the most frequent; and it is impossible for strangers to conceive the importance which hay-makers, in particular the English, attach to beer, either as a source of pleasure or a help to work. When elevated with this same beverage, their own capabilities are boosted of; and how much, in one day, a man can mow of grass, cut or thrash of corn, fens of strength and agility, and the like, supply matter for noisy but friendly debate. Sometimes the meaning of words and phrases locally used in the neighborhoods of their respective homes, and local peculiarities in manners and customs, especially as regards labor, beguile their leisure hours. With them Saturday nights are times of carousal. Sunday is a tiresome day, not one hay-maker in a hundred attending a place of worship; from singing, or any kind of play, they usually abstain on Sunday, but often get tipsy; and if their master required it, (as is sometimes the case in wet weather,) they would not hesitate to work. Tobacco, in smoking, is used in great quantities; a few chew it; but snuff is only taken in fun, when an elderly mechanic or old woman offers a pinch. To sing huldence, to decide which man shall pay for beer, or a game of skittles, the stake very seldom exceeding a pint of beer, is almost the only gambling in which they indulge; cards are very seldom used. Over the rugs and pipes, a song is a favorite recreation; the music, however, is never, and the words not frequently, of a refined order. Occasionally a song is sung in praise of poaching, after the manner in which war or sea songs set forth the hardships, pleasures, glories, and honors of war and the ocean. The way in which such songs are received, and the heartiness in which all join in the chorus, prove that with the English agricultural laborers, poaching is not considered a crime; though, in talking of poaching, they treat it as a misfortune for a man to have a propensity towards it, and call him a fool for indulging therein. Politics they never discuss. If any portion of a weekly news, or paper be read aloud, it commonly is something which relates to a murder, a robbery, or dreadful accident. Quarrelling, likely to lead to fighting, is carefully avoided; and if a man in this respect lacks discretion, he is expressed by his fellow-workmen, particularly a mower or by fellow-mowers, and remanded, that a fight will probably spoil him for work for a week; not a slight consideration with a laborer, miles away from home, depending upon his daily work for his daily bread.



IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL SIR WALTER.

The noble animal represented by the above engraving, is owned by Wm. M'Knight, Esq., of this city, and kept on his farm at Paris, in this county, by L. W. METCALF. Sir Walter is now six years old, and weighs about 2,500 lbs. He was raised by Mr. Christy, a celebrated breeder of improved cattle in Northumberland, England, and imported in 1836 by Adam Ferguson, Esq., of Nelson, U. C.

Sir Walter was got by Batchelor, (Herd Book No. 1616;) Dam Sprightly, by Bamptom, (No. 1677;) Grand-dam, by Haverly, (No. 2819;) Great Grand-dam, by a son of Washington, (No. 674.)

It gives us pleasure to inform our readers where such animals as the above can be found; and we hope that the farmers in this section of country will avail themselves of such opportunities for improving their breeds of stock.—[P For Terms, &c. see handbills.

The Agricultural Society and Fair.

The subject of forming an Agricultural Society for the county of Monroe, was brought before our readers last month; and according to a suggestion then made, a number of farmers in this vicinity have given us their views on this subject, and are decidedly in favor of the project. We have not as yet, however, received as general an expression from the influential farmers of Monroe, as to warrant any decisive measures; and those who have given in their opinions in favor of a society, are not agreed as to the best time and manner of forming it. Two plans have been suggested, both of which are plausible, and either of which will prove successful, if the farmers will awake to their true interests.

The first is, that a public meeting be held this spring, to discuss the subject; and if agreed on, to organize a society, and make arrangements for holding a fair next fall.

We think this the most proper course to be taken, provided the farmers feel sufficient interest in the subject to induce them to come together for the purpose.

The other suggestion is, that no attempt be made to get a meeting or form a society this spring; but let general notice be given that an Agricultural Fair will be held at Rochester, next fall, at the time of the Mechanics' Fair; at which all kinds of choice stock and farm productions will be brought for sale and examination. This, it is thought, will bring together the best farmers in the county, and awaken a spirit of improvement which will induce them to unite their efforts to form an efficient Agricultural Society.

This plan will succeed well if farmers will manifest sufficient zeal in the exhibition without the stimulus of awarding premiums.

This subject is of so great and obvious importance to the farmers of Monroe, that we are unwilling to believe they will not give it their attention. All that appears to us to be wanting is, for a few well known influential farmers to lead the way, and set others an example. There are enough who are ready to follow; are there none willing to lead? Are there none who are willing to give a little of their time and influence for this purpose? Does not the present state of our affairs, the condition of our agriculture, and the credit of our country demand it? How many will answer during the present month?

Horticultural Fair, and Premiums for 1840.

The important art of Horticulture has of late received comparatively very little attention from this community. When we consider how largely it contributes to the enjoyment and comforts of life, to supplying our wants and furnishing our luxuries, all must admit that it deserves more attention, and ought to receive more general encouragement.

In view of this subject, it has been proposed that a Horticultural Exhibition be held next fall, at the time of holding the Mechanics' Fair. It is expected there

will be an Agricultural Fair also.) A fund will be raised for the purpose of awarding premiums for the best Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers; and it is confidently expected that all who are engaged in this business, or feel an interest in the subject, will lend their aid, so as to make the exhibition highly interesting and useful. A list of articles for which premiums will be awarded, will be published in the Farmer as early as possible.

Premiums for Early Vegetables.

In order to induce gardeners to exercise their skill in producing fine early vegetables, so that our market may be earlier supplied with these luxuries, the following premiums will be awarded during the spring and summer:—

Table listing premiums for various vegetables like Asparagus, Radishes, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes, Green Peas, String Beans, Green Corn, and New Potatoes, with prices per bunch or dozen.

The articles are to be delivered at the Rochester Seed Store, in the Arcade Hall, where they will be examined by the committee. All gardeners are at liberty to compete; but when two premiums are awarded for the same articles, they must be from different gardens. The size and quality, as well as earliness of the articles, will be taken into consideration. The names of the successful competitors will be published.

M. B. BATHAM, H. O'REILLY, T. M. WATSON, } Committee.

EATON'S BOTANY.

We have received a Prospectus from Professor Eaton, for a new edition of his Botany, which is to be ready early in the spring, and be comprised in about 550 pages, large octavo. We cannot do better than to give his Address to his former patrons without abridgment.

To Botanists and their Pupils, who have contributed to, and patronized, the Manual of Botany through the seven preceding Editions:—

Most of you remember, that the first spark of zeal for Botany, as an Academic study, was the incandescence, produced by legislative collision; when the question on the purchase of Dr. Hooker's garden was agitated in the New York legislative assembly. You will

also remember, that this treatise was well-timed: by coming out, when we had no substitute in English.—Bigelow's Boston Flora, and Muhlenburg's Catalogue were our only guides, until the learned work of Frederick Pursh appeared. This being in Latin, it did not check the progress of the Manual. Your united in its support, and carried it on by your liberal contributions, unto its seventh edition in 1836. For more than a year it has been out of the book market though loudly called for by you, and by those who have been dependant on your advice. The reason for so long withholding the 8th edition could be justified but it is not necessary.

I now solicit your renewed contributions for a very few weeks. Localities are so very important, that every addition you can make of a rare plant, will be a valuable contribution. But my time for receiving such favors is short. Mr. Gates, the publisher (I never will be a proprietor) has now sent me a proof-sheet, extending to page 120; and he gives me 48 pages per week. The work having grown beyond the fair size of Manual, I now entitle it, NORTH AMERICA BOTANY, and adopt the octavo form.

Age, and declining vision, have admonished me that I must call in the youthful zeal, with talented energies, to supply my loss by the wantings of years. I have been so fortunate, as to succeed in associating Dr. John Wright with me in this edition. He is a zealous and accurate young naturalist. After six years of ardent devotedness to the Natural Sciences this institution, he had the benefit of Professors Lyell and Silliman's instructions at Yale College. He is since been united with Professor Hall in a descriptive catalogue of Troy plants. In the summer of 1838, collected and reported, the plants of Michigan as official Botanist to the State Geological Commission.

Dr. Wright is going through all the generic and specified descriptions; correcting and modernizing language, as far as may be done, without departing from the original simplicity of manner peculiar to the work. New and well authenticated discoveries are also added by him. He has before him the works of Lindley, Torrey, Darlington, Hooker, Beck, &c. The contributions of many friends, in catalogues, letters, and rare plants, afford him many facilities.

I devote myself chiefly to the application of Lilliey's Natural Orders, New Medical Flora, &c., in order to give the student, in a cheap way, a greatly improved view of the properties and uses of North American plants.

Most respectfully, your obliged, TROY, Feb. 1st, 1840. AMOS EATON.

*The last four editions gave two thousand copies each.

Unfrequent Ploughing.

Under this head, in an agricultural Address by Nicholas of Belmont county, Ohio,—kindly furnished by the author—we find the following remarks:

UNFREQUENT PLOUGHING.—A doctrine formerly prevailed that it is the division of the particles of soil that causes fertility. This led to frequent ploughing as tending to produce this division. Fallows ploughed from three to four times. It operates to make the first crop better, but continually diminishes the strength of the soil. Philosophy, through the agricultural societies, came to the aid of the farmer, taught him that his great labor in ploughing was actually exhausting his soil, by exposing to the evaporating powers of the sun and wind, those particles which substitute fertility, and by all allowing the fertilizing gases to escape. The consequence is, the intelligent farmer now argues: If I can increase my crop one fourth as much by manuring as by a second and third ploughing, I had better manure than plough; for the first every year make my land rich and richer and thereby increase my crops, and the second will continually make it poorer. The frequent ploughing of the soil makes it an exhausting crop, but no means of averting it is yet known.

We should be glad to hear from some of our practical farmers on this subject, as well as to have further illustration of this theory from its respected author.

Silk Publications.

We omitted to mention in our last, "THE SILK CULTIVATOR," an excellent monthly paper, published at Wethersfield, Conn., by F. G. Comstock, Secy of the Hartford Co. Silk Society. Terms, \$1 per Annum. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store.

"THE SILK GROWER," formerly published at Burlington, N. J., is discontinued, and its subscribers transferred to the Journal of the Am. Silk Socy. The price of the Silk Grower was \$2 per year in advance of \$1, as stated in our last.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Observations on the departing Winter.

It seems desirable that a small portion of the "Farmer" should be appropriated to subjects of interest, other than agricultural. If one page could even be filled with the most pertinent and valuable literary matter, it would probably be most welcome to a great majority of its readers. There are many things which have a pretty direct bearing upon farming interests, which are not strictly agricultural. The laws of weather, or the laws by which the changes of weather are directed, to advert to no other, are subjects of great consequence. Like all the other laws of this splendid system of nature, this wondrous and beautiful fabric of divine power and skill, they are to be ascertained only from observation. Facts are the elements upon which the general principles must be deduced.—The man who seems to know more about these changes, and to have the wisdom to anticipate them more than others, has been a more careful observer of facts, and taken a wider range of observation, and possessed a more happy talent of generalizing the principles, and forming special and important conclusions. Unavailable is the atmosphere, and hidden from the eyes of men as are the causes of changes, yet it was said with truth nearly two thousand years ago, "ye can discern the face of the sky." The same discernment is still to be acquired, and is to be the result of observation and deduction.

In the winter, which is now passing away from us, there has been a singular succession of facts. The changes of the weather have been great and attended with great consequences. The barometer has shown great differences in the weight of the atmosphere.—The winds have been uncommonly violent. Over a large tract of the Northern States there has been an unusual fall of snow. The ground froze in autumn before the rains had filled the earth with water to its usual extent, and yet there has been little want of its necessary of life and comfort.

The mean temperature of 1838 for December, was 29° 56, and for December 1839 was 28° 36, being considerably higher, from the first half of the month being uncommonly warm.

In 1838, the canal was closed by ice on November 1st, and remained closed through the winter. But in 1839, the canal closed on November 22, and was fully open in a fortnight and was not finally closed till Dec. 7. Hence it was that the mean temperature of the first half of December last was 34° 45. The last half had a mean temperature of 23° 33, a little above that of the whole of December 1838.

The mean temperature of January 1839 was 25° 31, and that of last January was 19° 54, a difference of nearly five degrees for the month. This is a great difference, and shows the severity of the last month.—The thermometer attests the correctness of the impressions of the public on this subject.

In December 1839, there fell about Rochester forty-nine inches of snow; in January 1840, about twenty-four inches. In the whole winter of 1838-9, there fell about 60 inches of snow, but it did not fall in such large quantities at a time.

The mean temperature of the first half of February 1839 was 20° 22, and of the present February was 7° 48, being warmer than the last year. Last year the sleighing lasted nearly through February, while it was gone this February as early as the 18th, and chiefly gone some days earlier.

The coldest weather in this city in 1839 was only four degrees below cypher; and this winter only three below. In the cold change, January 16 and 17, when our temperature was three below; at Albany it was from 28 to 32 below in different parts of the city; in Pittsfield, Mass., 32 below, and at New Lebanon and Baker Village, east of Albany still lower.

The winter has been much more severe on the east side of the Allegany ridge than on the west side.—Thus Virginia has had extreme cold over the lower country; the same also in New England and the eastern part of the State of New-York. In the county of Plymouth, Massachusetts, there has been little snow, and over the eastern part of the State of Ohio; but in the intervening distance, the snow has been deep, and the eastern part of this State and Massachusetts have been absolutely overwhelmed with it. Yet it is remarkable that on the west side of the Green Mountains in Vermont and in the northeastern parts of this State, there has been only a moderate fall of snow, and the winds that have been so tempestuous in other parts, have not reached that portion of our country.

More damage has been done by storms along our coast the past winter than usual; far more shipping lost, and far more lives destroyed. The breaking up of the ice and rise of the streams in the last fortnight, has made much desolation in several of the States.—From Ohio and the western part of Pennsylvania, from Virginia and Maryland, as well as from the Hudson and its tributaries, there are sad reports of great destruction of property.

In this section of our country, have we so far shared less in these sufferings. Even now the swollen Genesee is a roaring, dashing, and harmless, stream, is hastening to be lost in the blue waters of the Ontario.

Rochester, Feb. 25, 1840.

C. D.

Wild Rice, (*Zizania aquatica*.)

A subscriber writes "I would ask as a favor any information you or any of your subscribers can give through your paper respecting wild rice of the northern and western lakes and rivers, as I want some to sow in our flooded meadows and swamps, having reason to believe it may be cultivated on such lands to good advantage. I think the experiment well worth trying."

We have noticed the wild rice growing on one or two localities on the borders of lake Ontario, but not very abundantly. If an opportunity offers we will obtain some of the seed next summer, and send to our correspondent. From what we have seen, however, we should judge that it is decidedly a water plant, and cannot be cultivated except on such lands as are mostly covered with water.

We are not aware that any experiments have been made with a view to its cultivation, and if any of our correspondents can give us any information on the subject we shall be happy to hear from them. In the mean time we give the following extract from Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, the only work containing any thing on the subject, at this moment at hand: "*The Zizania aquatica* might be cultivated on the margins of ponds for its seeds, which much resemble those of Polish millet. It is exceedingly prolific, grows in great luxuriance, and produces abundance of bland, farinaceous seeds, in all the shallow streams of the dreary wilderness in north-west America, between the Canadian lakes and the hilly range which divides Canada from the country on the Northern Pacific ocean. Its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild swans, geese, and other water-fowl, which resort there for the purpose of breeding. Productive as is this excellent plant, and habituated to an ungenial climate, and to situations which refuse all culture, it is surprising, says Pinkerton [*Geog.* vol. III., 330,] that the European settlers in the more northern parts of America, have as yet taken no pains to culture and improve a vegetable production, which seems intended by nature to become at some future period, the bread corn of the North."

Duty on Silk.

The subject of imposing a protective duty on silk, for the purpose of encouraging its production and manufacture at home, is a question of great importance to this nation at the present time. Most journals have recommended that petitions be sent to Congress on the subject. But in the Dec. No. of the Silk Culturist

we find it asserted that Congress has not a right to impose any duty on French silks, (which constitute a large proportion of the manufactured silks imported into this country,) owing to a stipulation in a treaty made between France and the United States at the time of the settlement of the indemnity question, in which the latter guarantees to the former that no duties shall be imposed on her silks. We have made considerable search for some record of a treaty containing this stipulation, but have not been able to find any. And further, we are unwilling to believe that our government would shackle itself in such a manner, merely to "induce France, not to be generous, but just." Besides, in a late discussion of this subject in Congress, HENRY CLAY declared himself in favor of imposing a duty as large as the compromise act would allow, which is twenty per cent. And during all the debate, no allusion was made to the existence of any such stipulation with France as that mentioned above. We cannot but conclude therefore that the "Culturist" was mistaken.

From the Ohio Farmer.

Maple Sugar.

We publish, at the request of a correspondent, the following article on maple sugar, published in our third volume. As the sugar season is now approaching, it is to be hoped that many of our farmers will follow the simple process here described. The superior quality of the sugar will certainly justify every manufacturer in exercising neatness and cleanliness, where they involve no expense. And the higher price which this fine sugar will bring in market, will more than compensate for the diminution of weight arising from the drainage.

We think the method of drainage here recommended, by far superior to the usual method with barrels.—The conical shaped vessels are made of a cheap material, and no man can be found who is not sufficiently acquainted with carpenter's tools to make them for himself—besides these considerations, experience has fully shown us that small quantities of sugar are much more easily drained than large ones. These small vessels are readily handled, and can without difficulty or inconvenience be placed in a warm room, and the form of them is the best that can be adopted for the ready flow of the moisture.

MR. MEDARY—I send you a small specimen of beautiful Maple Sugar, manufactured by Mr. David Augustus, a very intelligent farmer residing in Tarryton, Fairfield county. When you are informed that this sugar derives its beauty from the particular cleanliness exercised by Mr. A. in its manufacture, I trust that with me you will wish that our sugar makers were in general better impressed with the propriety of attention in this particular. Is it not to be imagined, that in a pecuniary point of view they would be profitable? Mr. A. made, as I understand from himself, about 450 lbs., all of like quality with this specimen. The following description of the process of manufacture, is in his own words. It will be observed that he only varies from Chaptal in his language, and in the want of technical terms:

"Be particular to have clean buckets for the sap, and to have clean kettles. Boil only one barrel of sap to each kettle, and when boiled to a proper syrup to strain it through flannel, take it off the fire, and clear the kettles;—then pour in one pint of sweet milk to each barrel of water evaporated,—put it over the fire, and when it is about to commence boiling, take it off—let it stand a few minutes, skim it and strain it through flannel. It should not be suffered to stand off the fire more than one night, then put it over the fire, and for every three barrels of water, use at least four eggs well beaten—skim it, and if it is not perfectly clear, take it off, and strain it again—then boil it down with a rapid fire, adding, if necessary, clean butter or lard to prevent its boiling over; and when it is sufficiently boiled to lift from a cup of water with the point of a knife, take the kettle off to cool, and let the crystals form, for which purpose two days are amply sufficient. Then put it in the cones made of poplar boards holding from 15 to 20 pounds, bringing them to a point at the lower end, and leaving a hole at the point about the size of a shingle nail—set them in a stove room, or some other place where it may be made hot, so as to cause the molasses to separate from the crystals; leave it in the stove-room for a week, so that it may become perfectly dry."

I send you this description with the hope that the simplicity of it will induce others to make a trial.

I am yours, respectfully,

A. S. CHEW

Part of the Address of the Rev. D. V. McLean
before the American Silk Society.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT
WASHINGTON, DEC. 12, 1839.

The December No. of the Journal of the American Silk Society contains this able address. As we read it we could not help wishing that it might be read by every American citizen, especially every Farmer.—At the same time we feared that its length would deter many from its perusal, and also prevent our giving it a place in our columns. By the request of several of our friends, however, we have concluded to publish the most interesting and important portions of it, which we are satisfied our readers will find well worth an attentive perusal.

The Journal states that the "address was listened to with wrapt attention by a very large and respectable audience. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and among the latter we observed Mr Clay, and many other members of Congress, all of whom appeared to be much pleased with the address. It is proper to say that the twelve pounds of raw silk produced by Mr. McLEAN, from a quarter of an acre of land, was on the table before the speaker, and gave great force to his arguments."

That our country is experiencing great and perplexing embarrassments, and that we are far from enjoying, as a nation, the plenty and the prosperity which our almost boundless resources lead us justly to expect, is painfully felt by all our citizens. We may blame our government or our banks, but whatever agency they may have in our difficulties, they do not *directly* produce them.

Such are our *real* or *imaginary* wants, that we *consume* more than we *produce*, and as long as this is the case, neither our government or our banks can furnish us effectual and permanent relief. Our imports have exceeded our exports; our consumption has gone beyond our production for years in an alarming degree. The commercial balance against us, *this very year*, will probably fall little short of \$50,000,000; added to which is the annual interest on state loans amounting to full \$12,000,000 more. That is, we are this moment in debt to the amount of upwards of \$50,000,000—besides a debt on time for somewhere near \$200,000,000, and this debt *must* be paid; our creditors are themselves embarrassed at home, and they must and will have their money. Here is the cause of the melancholy prostration of business in our whole country, the stoppage of banks, the ruin of merchants, and the downward tendency in the price of all the products of our soil. Look where we will no permanent relief can be found, but in the *actual production* of that which will liquidate our present debt, and the possession of which will diminish our importations in time to come—or serve as a valuable export in exchange for foreign products. But what can we produce that will promise these desired results?

After considering Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco, and allowing conclusively that these articles will not answer the purpose, he proceeds:

These indeed form a respectable item in our annual exports, but they are utterly inadequate to accomplish the results desired, and neither can be materially increased to advantage. Where then shall we seek for relief? Is it answered, diminish our imports. True; but where shall we begin? What do we import now to any considerable extent that is not *absolutely* necessary to the *real* or *imaginary* wants of a great and rapidly growing nation? Will a prosperous people—with unlimited resources, submit to *real* or *imaginary* privations—because we read to them homilies on political economy. Is it not morally certain, that as our nation increases, our consumption must also increase, and our importations in a corresponding degree. The only hope of a diminution of imports, is home production. We *must* produce, for home consumption, some important articles, and in this way lessen importations, or we *must* produce something largely for export, that will balance our account current with other nations. Once more, I ask, where shall we turn for relief?—what shall we produce? Plainly, whatever it is; it ought to be something which we *largely consume*, which will command a *high and certain* market abroad, and which our *whole country* can produce. And what

article, I ask, is this? You anticipate my answer.—I fearlessly affirm, in my deliberate judgment, the production of silk alone, will meet the exigency of the case. *Silk must become a great national staple in America*, if we would secure and perpetuate individual and national prosperity. When this becomes the case—and, sir, I honestly fear not till then, under the smiles of a gracious Providence, and the benign influence of a paternal government, we may walk abroad with proud independence—secure from the vexations and embarrassments which, to a greater or less extent, invariably attend a debtor nation.

Here is an article which we largely consume, an article with which we *cannot* dispense, which the nation *must* and *will* have, either produced or imported in annually increasing quantities.

Next to food, the chief want of man, in every state of society, is clothing. This, in all civilized countries, is produced from *wool, flax, cotton, and silk*. The increasing extent to which silk enters into the clothing of the civilized world is amazing! In our own country it pervades every class of society, and enters largely into the *holy-day*, and even *daily* habiliments of 12,000,000 of people. The average annual importations of silk into the United States during the last five years, was \$13,273,114. In the year 1836, it rose to the enormous sum of between 25 and \$26,000,000. Now the *mere abstraction* of such an item from our indebtedness, would almost render us independent.

Here then *certainly* is an article which we largely consume at home, and which will command a ready market in any quantities abroad. But can we produce it? Why, I ask in reply, can we not? Nature has surely thrown no insurmountable obstacles in our way. We are nearly or quite on the same parallel of latitude with the principal silk growing countries in the world. The tree which furnishes food for the silk worm, we know will flourish here; because, in very many portions of our country it is of spontaneous growth. And even the more valuable kinds, which have of late years been introduced into our country, and which have been supposed incapable of enduring the rigors of our northern winters, are found by actual experiment, every thing their warmest friends could desire.

In the *actual production* of silk experiments have been made in every period of our colonial as well as national existence—which have uniformly resulted in the production of silk of as beautiful texture and lustre, and as strong a fibre as is produced in any country.—Especially have experiments been made during the last few years, from Maine to Florida, which triumphantly settles the practicability of producing silk in our country. There is something in the dryness and elasticity of our summers, which seem to adapt our country in a peculiar degree to the production of silk. We *can* produce it therefore, just as certainly as we can produce corn or wheat. But can we produce it to a profit? Are not the circumstances of our country such, and the nature of the business such, that the cost of production will equal, if not exceed, the value of the article produced? Here it must be confessed in the consideration which must be *decisive* on the whole subject, both in an individual and national point of view. Individuals will not embark in any kind of business, or having embarked, will not pursue it if it is found to be unprofitable. Nor can the introduction of any business benefit the nation, which does not benefit individuals. The great reason why it is thought it cannot be profitably produced in this country is the fact that labor is here so much higher than in any silk growing country on earth. How can we produce it as cheap as we can buy it when our labor, necessary to produce it, costs from *three to eight* times as much as the labor in silk growing countries.

There is much plausibility in this objection, I will acknowledge—and there was a time when it perplexed me greatly.

There are *facts*, however, on this subject, which it does seem to me triumphantly meet all objections to this business, drawn from the comparative price of labor; and I love to deal in facts.

Is it not a *fact* that manufactured cotton goods are furnished cheaper and better by England than by other parts of Europe? Are not the manufactured silks of England furnished *as good and as cheap*, if not *better and cheaper*, than the silks of other countries where labor is much lower.

I might instance the production of our finest linens. They are furnished *cheaper and better* by Holland and Belgium, than by other powers where labor is cheaper. France *can* and actually *does* furnish fine woollens cheaper and better than they can be furnished by Spain, although the price of labor is much in favor of Spain.

One great reason, undoubtedly, why the price of labor is neutralized, so to speak, is the fact, which the

history of the *whole world* will prove, that a *decided superiority* and skill is usually obtained in the production of a given article, by those with whom the price of labor is dearer than with their rivals.

We know the price of labor in any country, other things being equal, is usually according to the *skill and industry* of those who perform it.

We do not pay a mechanic or laborer a high price for his labor merely because he chooses to ask it, but because we know the product of his labor will furnish us that which we *know* we can sell to a good profit after paying him his wages. Suppose the daily wages of the East Indian is but a few cents per day, will this advantage counterbalance his want of skill and his destitution of the labor saving machinery, which pervade every branch of business in our own free and happy country?

The inventive genius of Americans is proverbial, and who can doubt the application of their skill and genius to the production of silk?

But again,—how can the price of labor operate to our disadvantage, when the silk growing countries of Europe generally, either owing to their negligence or climate, are in all cases obliged to make large deductions, for disease and death among their silk worms, while our attention, and the balmy nature of our climate render it unnecessary for us to make *any such* deduction. Some writers assert that even *fifty per cent.* is a reasonable allowance for the per centage which they lose. Should it, however, be but the quarter of this, *this consideration* alone more than balances the difference in the price of labor. If they can lose such a per centage, and still make a profit on their low priced labor, how much greater profit can we make, even if our labor is higher, when no loss is sustained?

But again, I ask how can the price of labor operate to our disadvantage when we are entirely free from every thing like excise duties on trees or silk? A burden which is borne heavily, indeed, by European silk growing countries. We have it on the best authority, that in the Neapolitan territory every mulberry tree pays to the government an annual tax of about sixteen cents, and every pound of silk about thirty three cents. Even the refuse and unprofitable part of the silk and cocoons pay about one per cent. to the government.

Surely if labor cost even *nothing* there, and it still profitable to produce silk, it may be vastly more profitable here with all the high price of our labor.

But if we can, as we actually do, grow and manufacture cotton and sell it in India cheaper than the can elsewhere procure it, why can we not do the same with silk?

We know with all their disadvantages other nations produce silk to a profit, and while in other things we yield to no nation on earth, why shall we in silk alone?

But we are not left to such a course of reasoning conclusive as it is, to my own mind, to prove that silk may be profitably produced in our own country. I do not believe we are warranted, as yet, from actual results—to speak with absolute certainty, as to the amount of profit per acre in the production of silk; still sufficient is known from actual experiments to satisfy a reasonable mind that it can be produced to a profit.*

Experiments have been made in various sections of our country during the last few years, expressly with a view to test the profits of this business; and feeling obliged as I do, to believe the statements of gentlemen who have made such experiments, my only surprise has been that the results have shown such *large* profit. I could name experiments made in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio; but they are familiar to all, and they all go to prove that silk can be produced so as to yield a *very large* profit.

But on this subject I have *other evidence still*, the silk can be produced in our country, notwithstanding the high price of labor, to a large profit—evident which, to me at least, is *perfect demonstration*, I have actually produced it myself to a large profit. Last year I actually produced silk at the rate of \$104 per acre. This year, valuing the raw silk at \$4.50 per lb., I produced at the rate of \$108 per acre; or valued it 2.6 per lb. at the rate of \$180 per acre. The gross product this year was 520 lbs. of cocoons, or 48 lbs. reeled silk. The cost of producing which is \$2.2 per lb., or the value of one male and two female hands twelve weeks each, which, valuing the silk as above, leaves the minimum profit \$108 per acre. Now I this I know there is no mistake. *There, sir, before you is the silk—it will speak for itself.* Nor was my knowledge or facilities and advantages greater than what is possessed by *any and every* member of the

ommunity; I am perfectly persuaded every prudent man may realize the same.

Now, in view of the foregoing reasoning and facts, an I doubt the practicability of our producing silk to profit, notwithstanding the high price of our labor; and can I, as a patriot, a philanthropist, refrain from urging my fellow-citizens to embark in this business?—and can any man who believes these facts, and this reasoning, fail to urge the same thing on his fellow-citizens, by his example, as well as by his precept.—*That demonstration* which results from the actual production of the article itself will convince.

It is not to be supposed that individual cases of failure and disappointment will not occur; some may undertake more than they can accomplish, and fail. Unfavorable circumstances may prevent success in others; the visionary and the grasping, who expect, at once, to miss a fortune in the production of silk, will be disappointed, and will, doubtless, abandon the whole thing. Those who engage in the business, however, intelligently with common sense views, will, with patience and perseverance, infallibly reap a rich reward, while they will assist in adding millions to the wealth of their country. What more then, I ask, is necessary to induce this whole nation to commence the production of silk.

I will advert to two or three considerations, which, in my own view, are of great importance in reference to this subject. The first is the employment which the production of silk will furnish to that portion of our community which are destitute of profitable employment. All the means of human enjoyment, and all the accumulations of wealth, are in one form or other the product of human labor. The happiness and wealth of nations are, therefore, promoted in exact proportion to the active industry of the community.—In order that readily extended prosperity exist, it is absolutely necessary that industry pervade every department of society, and that this industry should be directed to objects, adapted to those who labor, and capable of producing wealth. Then something is produced by all. No community, as a mass, can grow rich, no large number of families can permanently thrive, when one, two, three, or more members in each family are entirely unproductive. Suppose one quarter of the community, devote their energies to speculation, in its thousand forms. They may grow rich by their speculation, but all they gain is abstracted from others in some way, they produce nothing, their country must grow poorer—they must be sustained by the labors of the other portions of the community, and permanent prosperity cannot exist.

As nations and large communities are made up of families and individuals—in order to national prosperity it is absolutely necessary that industry pervade the domestic circle—that all the members of our families could be usefully employed. In the present state of society and the existing subjects of industry, however, profitable employment cannot be furnished to the whole of the domestic circle. In the days of our fathers there was indeed no want of such employment—the music of the spinning wheel, and the noise of the shuttle and the distaff was heard in all our dwellings. The numerous labor-saving machinery—the product of the art and preceding age—introduced into almost every department of business, has entirely superseded these a domestic life. The circumstances of a very large portion of our farmers are such, and the state of society is such, that there is now an absolute want of suitable and profitable employment for the female members of their families. They cannot, in consistency with their education and rank, take hold of the culinary department, and perform the drudgery of domestic duties. If there are many such in the family, even this would not furnish them employment: and the actual consequence is, that many an affectionate, prudent, and laborious father, has actually sunk beneath that dearly cherished but unproductive part of his barge. Every community, therefore, that would secure permanent prosperity, must seek employments in which they can profitably bestow domestic labor—and where, let me ask, is there an employment that promises so much, in this respect, as the production of silk? The production of silk seems almost designed for female hands—it is suited to their ability, and promises as large returns for the labor bestowed, as any other employment. In every period of the history of silk, it has actually received the fostering encouragement of female influence. Queens and noble ladies have been its patrons—and the noblest daughters of our land would be honored, by devoting a portion of their time to the production of silk in some of its stages. May we not hope that an article, which enters so largely into the wardrobes of our wives and our daughters—which, more than all other fabrics, adorns their persons—will receive their fostering care? In-

deed vast as may be the importance of the introduction of silk culture to our country, I despair of witnessing its complete success until our fair country women actually engage in its production. And one of the most cheering signs of the times is, that this to some extent is already the case. When your daughters and mine, sir, shall walk abroad in silks, which their own hands aided to produce, then the culture of silk, as a source of national wealth, will no longer be doubtful.

But there are other members of the domestic circle, besides those already referred to, whose labor is almost or entirely unproductive, for want of proper objects on which to bestow that labor. In almost every family, there are children and aged and infirm individuals, whose labor is of little value on the farm, and these are the persons who can almost entirely take care of the cocoonery. With a little direction and superintendence, even children can do much toward gathering the leaves and feeding the worm,—even the aged and decrepid, with the aid of ingenious contrivances for moving along by the shelves, can perform the work of the most athletic laborer.— Surely that community cannot but grow rich, when the labors of all are made productive. Other communities may be convulsed with every fluctuation in trade—this can smile with complacency in the midst of plenty—while all are debtors to them, they to none.

I know much mystery hangs around the whole subject of producing silk, in the midst of most of our farmers and planters. Accustomed to deal in the heavier products of the soil, the very delicacy of the article causes them to distrust their ability and skill in its production. They read or hear of large and expensive cocooneries, with nicely adjusted shelves, and hurdles and spinning frames, with furnaces and flues, with hygrometers, and thermometers, and serometers, and hourly feeding by day and by night—and they are actually frightened from the undertaking, or even from an honest and serious examination of its practicability. But these appendages do not belong to the subject. I can speak from at least some little practical experience—the production of silk in the farm of the cocoon, is an exceedingly simple thing. There is not a farmer or planter in our land, who has not sufficient accommodations, either in his house or his out-buildings, to produce from one hundred to one thousand dollars worth of silk, and no fixtures in most cases will be needed, but such as he himself, with his hammer and his saw, can furnish. Care and attention are indeed necessary; but these are equally necessary in order to the most successful results in any business. This is a business, concerning which experience alone can give us our best and most valuable information. Much, undoubtedly, may be learned from books, and the experience of others,—still we cannot hope for the most successful results until we have had some little experience.

The advocates of silk are far from wishing to see other products of our soil diminished. These may, and ought to be increased an hundred fold—but they do wish by their example and by their precept to add another to the existing list of our productions. They do wish to develop our resources, and add to our population an hundred fold; they do wish to retain in the possession of our own citizens the \$13,273,114 which we annually pay for foreign silk. They do wish to see productive industry pervade every department of life, and the condition and comforts of all our citizens improved. For ever dumb be the tongue that would represent our enterprize as inimical to the best interests of the poor. If ever an enterprize promised joy and prosperity to the whole community, especially to the poor, this is that enterprize. Is the immense production and manufacture of cotton no advantage to the poor? How then can the production of a rich and valuable article, the use of which pervades every class of society, which will give employment to thousands and tens of thousands of industrious poor, which will pour millions into our treasury—how can this fail to better the condition of the poor as well as the rich. Even if it should curtail the production of bread itself, which, however, it never will do, how could this operate to the injury or oppression of the poor? when the article produced will buy more bread than they could, by possibility, have produced from the soil?

Mr. President,—Time admonishes me, I owe an apology for trespassing so long on your patience, on this subject I scarcely know where to stop.

In know, sir, it is difficult to introduce to the extent of millions any new branch of industry among any class of men. It is not the work of a day. Patience and perseverance alone will accomplish it. But it is doubly difficult to introduce such a business as that which has called us together, generally among the farmers of our land.

Than farmers, there is no more valuable class of men in any community; cautious and distrustful as they are of innovations, they will, nevertheless, act on demonstration and conviction; and may I not hope, sir, we have demonstration in the beautiful specimens of silk here exhibited that will produce conviction and action.

Do I mistake the signs of the times, when I predict, as I here publicly do, the speedy and triumphant success of the silk culture in our beloved country. You and your associates, sir, may have opposition. A thousand fingers may point at you, and a thousand tongues may exclaim 'what do these feeble Jews.'— But wiser counsels will yet prevail in your halls of legislation. Then clannish will die, faint and fainter still will they grow, as year after year your bales of silk shall count by hundred and by thousands, until all the clamor of opposition is hushed to peace, and the voice of the croaker is heard no more.

O, sir, to my own mind the prospect before us is bright with promise. I look forward but a little, and my fondest anticipations are more than realized.— I behold this single product flowing to all our ports, through a thousand channels, and peace and plenty pervading all our borders, second only to cotton in the magnitude of its results.

An eminent senator, on a memorable occasion, promised all our farmers silken purses filled with gold shining through their meshes. But, alas, the worthy senator gave us nothing with which to procure either the purses or the gold, and no more would either come at his call, than the ghosts of Macbeth. But here, sir, is the silk to make the purses, and here is the gold, the returns of silk, to fill them.

Allowance of Water to Horses.

It is by no means an uncommon notion that if horses are to be got into condition for work, they should be allowed to drink but a very small quantity of water. On what physiological basis this opinion is founded, I confess appears to me a perfect mystery. Nevertheless, as many persons adopt this treatment, it is fitting to notice it. For my own part, I have ever found that it is an extremely bad plan to stint a horse in his water, and have consequently always made a practice of leaving plenty of it at all times within reach of every horse I have had. Of course I do not intend to say that when a horse comes in, heated from exercise, he should be suffered to drink, or should have a belly-full of water just prior to being ridden; but if a horse be watered *ad libitum* in the morning, he will not require to drink again for some hours, and should never be allowed to do so then unless perfectly cool. Those horses that are only supplied with a limited quantity of water at a time, and are never permitted to slake their thirst fully, will be much more liable to be griped, if at any time they by chance should drink their fill, than those who are always suffered to take as much as nature dictates to them: but should a horse have been hard worked and come into his stable very hot, I would, after having seen him well dried, only give him a small quantity, for two reasons; first, because his eagerness for water, may lead him to drink more at a time than is good for him; and, secondly, because a large quantity of water will probably cause him to break out into a cold sweat, in which he may remain all night if not looked to. After having taken a third or less, of a stable pailful of water, he should be kept without any for some time, and then be allowed to take what he pleases. When, however, you intend to stint your horses, do not sniffer your groom to offer them a pailful of water, and to take it from him when he has drunk a small portion of it, but let just the quantity you wish him to have, and no more, be given to him; he will then feel to a certain degree satisfied with what he gets, whereas by taking from him what he expects to have, he becomes fretful and discontented. In the first instance he makes up his mind to slake his thirst with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are balked in mid career, and his imagination cheated as it were in the height of his enjoyment—and there is much more in this than may be supposed. Physiologists are well aware of the connexion existing between the stomach and the brain; and those who have not enquired into this fact must either do so before they attempt to refute it, or take what I have said as proved.

"If youth were to come again," said an aged gentleman, "I would be a scholar." Ay: and how many more would be? What a useful hint this is to youth.

If every youth would keep in view the fact that "sixty minutes make an hour," how much wiser than the past would be the rising generation.

Time is the cradle of hope, and the grave of existence. It deprives beauty of her charms, while it transfers them to her picture.

For the New Geneesee Farmer

Female Readers--Farmer's Daughters.

MR. EDITOR.—As the object of your paper is to promote the interests of the Farming Community, permit me to direct your attention to a large class of that community, who, I think, have been too much overlooked by your predecessors, as well as by most other writers of the day. I allude to the female portion of the agricultural population; particularly to *Farmer's Daughters*: of whom I am proud to call myself one. I am aware Mr. Editor, that you will probably think I am about to introduce a subject which is not exactly adapted to your columns; but sir, I hope to show that it is not only adapted to them, but that your paper of all others is the most proper medium through which to discuss the subject.

I have been a reader of the Geneesee Farmer for several years past, and have often imagined that its editors did not expect it to be read by any persons except our fathers. But from my personal knowledge I am convinced that it is read as much by the female members of families as by the other portion. And as it has a more general circulation than any other periodical in this section, it is capable of exerting a wider influence on this community than any other paper. I can assure you that your paper is not thrown aside or destroyed like common political trash; it contains so much instructive and interesting matter in relation to our daily avocations and the scenes which we witness around us, that it is carefully read by the whole family and preserved for future reference. Thus you see that it exerts an influence, not only on the minds of the sturdy farmers themselves, but on their whole families. The sentiments and instructions which it contains will affect the character, and the happiness of the rising generation; and therefore it is that I wish to engage a portion of your attention in favor of that class to which I belong, and which I am fully convinced have much need of such influence. Had I time and space I think I could plainly show that *Farmer's Daughters* may be greatly benefited by means of your paper; and also that it would be within the proper sphere of such a journal to devote a portion of its columns to their use, in such a manner as will lead them more properly to understand their privileges and advantages, and to appreciate, improve, and enjoy the numerous means of happiness by which they are surrounded.

If it meets your approbation, Mr. Editor, I will hereafter endeavor to point out a remedy for some of the difficulties which exist in country life, and show that we possess great advantages and the means of true enjoyment within the reach of all. I am aware that this is a task which I am poorly qualified to perform, and therefore hope that some abler pen than mine will ere long be induced to enlist in this cause.

Very respectfully yours,
ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, Feb. 14, 1840.

P. S. I was encouraged to write the above letter to you Mr. Editor, by reading an article in your last paper which led me to infer that, (though not likely to remain such long,) you are at present a Bachelor and disposed to favor the Ladies. If it was a mistaken inference I shall not expect to see any notice taken of my communication. A

REMARKS.—It is with much pleasure that we add to our list of correspondents the signature of Annette, and we are highly gratified to learn that our paper is so much read by females, especially by farmer's daughters. When we consider the immense influence, which, as wives and mothers they are soon destined to exert, not only over the character and happiness of farmers and the advancement of agriculture, but over the destiny and prosperity of our country; we are constrained to admit that their improvement is an object of the

highest importance, and deserving more special attention than most writers have bestowed upon it. As far as is consistent with the character of our journal, we will gladly afford some space for such communications as are calculated to promote the interests of our female readers. And as their improvement is intimately connected with subjects relating to agriculture and horticulture, we have no doubt that much good may be accomplished.

The above epistle from ANNETTE, was addressed to our junior editor, and her *postscript* would have received a private answer had he known exactly the *who and whereabouts* of the fair writer. As it is he would say that Annette is nearly right in her conjectures respecting him; but he does not intend to change his condition until he has had an opportunity to become better acquainted with some *Farmer's Daughters*.—*Ed'rs New Geneesee Farmer.*

“*Line* as manure for wheat,” “*Descriptive list* of Beans,” and a number of communications are omitted for want of room. They will appear next month.

ARNOLD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER.

THE Patentee of this machine, intended to have furnished to the readers of the “*New Geneesee Farmer*” this month, with some important facts relative to his recent improvement in his *Horse Power*: showing that all the difficulties or objections which the experience of one year has discovered, are entirely removed, and that he is now prepared to challenge any person to find a fault in it that is worthy of notice, or to produce a *Horse Power Machine* that can compare with it in point of utility. But for the want of room the article must be deferred until next month. In its present state of perfection it would seem that nothing is wanting to make it the most desirable and most useful *Horse Power* in the country. They are now made for one or two horses, and sufficient power is obtained for all ordinary purposes with only one horse.
W. C. A.

Rochester, Feb. 27, 1840.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND CHINA PIGS.

THE subscriber will have on hand for sale in the month of May next, and during the summer season, pigs of the above breeds, of perfect purity of blood and from the largest sized and best stock in the country.

A new imported Boar, direct from Berkshire county England, was added to the pigery last Fall and stock of his get will be ready for delivery from the first of July. This boar possesses all the requisite fine points of a good hog, and has great length for his age. He was descended from large parents, and said by his shipper to be totally unrelated to any thing yet sent out to America. His color is nearly black, and all other characteristics like the best of the old strain originally imported by Mr. Hawes. His stock is recommended for a fresh cross to those already possessing Berkshires. The subscriber has also of the get of Mr. Lossing's importation in the Fall of 1837.

Price, per pair, of Berkshires, caged and delivered on board steamboat, \$20.00
Price, per pair, of Chinas, 15.00

All tasks, after shipping, with the purchasers.
When something of a number are taken and it is desired, they will be delivered at Portsmouth on the Ohio river, or any intermediate point on the Ohio Canal, 10 to 12 weeks old, for \$30 to \$35 per pair, free of all other charge. Money must be remitted with the order for stock, or it will not be attended to. Those first remitting will take precedence in point of time. Bill at par at this place, or nearly so, will be expedient. Address, *post paid*,
A. B. ALLEN,
Feb. 1, 1840. Buffalo, Erie county, New-York.

Gilson's Straw Cutters and Root Slicers.

FOR CUTS AND DESCRIPTIONS, SEE PAGE 25, N. G. FARMER.

THESE MACHINES are now manufactured by the Subscriber at his machine shop, near the east end of the Aqueduct, Rochester, where a supply will be kept for sale, and also at the Rochester Seed Store. Farmers are respectfully invited to examine these machines before purchasing others, as it is confidently believed that they are superior to any other machine of the kind now in use.

The price of the Straw Cutter is \$20
Of the Root Slicer, 11
JOSEPH BALL.

Rochester, Feb. 1840.

BUFFALO NURSERY.

LARGE ADDITIONS are constantly being made to this establishment, and it now embraces a large collection of choice varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Almond, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c. Also, a fine collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Creepers, Bullous Roots, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants; 100 kinds of the most hardy Roses; 15 kinds of Peonies; 75 kinds of the most splendid double Dahlias. Also, a large collection of choice Green House Plants, in fine order. A few thousand Marigolds, Mollucanas, at low prices.

The location of this Nursery is well adapted to supply Western orders; as the numerous Steam Boats on the lakes enable the proprietor to ship all packages direct to port without delay. Printed catalogues forwarded gratis to any persons on receiving their address. Orders will receive prompt attention.
B. HODGE.
Buffalo, Feb. 1st, 1840.

PURE CLOVER SEED.

BOTH the large and the medium kinds of Red Clover Seed, true to its name, and free from injurious weeds, may be had at the Rochester Seed Store. This seed was raised by well known respectable farmers, and may be relied on.
M. B. BATEHAM.

March 2, 1840.

SPRING GRAIN.

SUBERIAN Bald Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; English Potatoe Oats,—and true Chevalier Barley, for sale at the Seed Store.
M. B. BATEHAM.

GENUINE ROMAN POTATOES.

THESE celebrate potatoes are for sale at the Rochester Seed-Store, at the following low prices:—\$2 per bushel—\$5 per barrel, (21-2 bushels.)

As the price will undoubtedly advance in the spring, those who wish to obtain them will do well to order them soon.—They will be safely kept till spring, if desired, and sent according to order.
M. B. BATEHAM.

January, 1, 1840.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscriptions will also be received there for the “*New Geneesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal*!”

- Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant.
- Lockport, S. H. Marks & Co.
- Albion, Rathbun & Clark.
- Brockport, George Allen.
- Saratoville, Andrus & Garbutt.
- Le Roy, Tompkins & Morgan.
- Batavia, R. V. D. Verplanck.
- Attica, J. N. Wells.
- Perry, L. B. Parsons & Son.
- Mount Morris, R. Sleeper.
- Geneesee, J. F. & G. W. Wyman.
- Cananadaga, J. B. Hayes.
- Geneva, J. N. Bogert.
- Waterloo, Alvan Deuel.
- Auburn, T. M. Hunt.
- Palmyra, Hoyt & May.
- Newark, Doane & Partridge.
- Syracuse, T. B. Fitch & Co.
- Utica, J. E. Warner.
- Oswego, M. B. Edson.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR THE NEW GENESEEE FARMER, MARCH 2, 1840.

WHEAT, ... per bushel, ... \$	87 ³ / ₄	\$	
CORN,	44		
OATS,	28		31
BARLEY,	38		44
RYE,	62 ¹ / ₂		
PEAS, Common,	50		75
BEANS, White,	75		
POTATOES,	19		25
APPLES, Desert,	50		63
“ Cooking,	38		50
“ Dried,	1,00		1,25
CIDER,	1,75		2,00
FLOUR, Superfine,	4,50		
“ Fine,	4,00		
SALT,	2,00		
PORK, Mess,	13,00		13,50
“ Prime,	9,50		10,00
“ Hog, ... 100 lbs.	4,50		5,00
BEEF,	5,00		5,50
MUTTON, Carcase, pound, ..	4		5
POULTRY,	8		9
EGGS,	15		18
BUTTER, Fresh, .. per dozen	14		16
“ Firkin,	12		14
CHEESE,	6		8
LARD,	7		8
TALLOW,	10		
HIDES,	5		
SHEEP SKINS, .. each,	50		63
WOOL,	38		50
PEARL ASHES, ... 100 lbs. ..	5,00		
POT,	4,50		5,00
HAY,	9,00		10,00
GRASS SEED, .. bushel,	1,00		1,25
CLOVER,	6,00		7,00
FLAX,	75		1,00
PLASTER, (in bls.) per ton, ..	6,00		
“ bulk, (at Wheatland) 3,00, ..			

Remarks.—We are sorry to say that it appears by the *H* news from England, that the demand for flour from that country is not as great as was anticipated; and consequently the price in the Atlantic cities has somewhat declined. This has checked for a time the anticipated advance in our market, and prevented any improvement in our report.

Provisions of some kind have advanced a little, and some kinds of produce bring a fair price; but still business in general is quite dull, and people still complain sorely of its times. The banks have got in the greater part of their collection, and are afraid to let it out. So that our suffering is not owing to any scarcity of the necessities of life! I am not want of circulating medium with which to transact business. It is needless to say, that we believe it impossible for this state of things to last long; the inventive and elastic powers of this people will soon devise a remedy; and the energy and enterprise will carry it into effect.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors. } VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, APRIL, 1840.

NO. 1. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editor.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable aways in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—Twelve copies for \$5.—Twenty-five copies for \$10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices, to Agents, &c.	49
Hints for the Month—Farmers' Meeting	49
Agriculture in Upper Canada	49
Line as Manure for Wheat	50
Destroying Couch Grass—Profits on Sheep, &c.	50
Experiments with Potatoes for 1840	50
Rearing Calves—by Cullor	51
A Large Green House—Management of Fruit Trees	51
Culture of the Bush Cranberry	51
The New Genesee Farmer was honorably commenced— Letter from Dr. Smith—M. B. Bateham's Statement	52
Letter from Niagara—Hints for the times	53
Fictitious Signatures—Agricultural Society	53
The Past Fall and Winter in England	54
Lucerne, or French Clover—Dialogue	54
Exhibition of American Silk Goods	55
Report on Beet Sugar Premiums in Massachusetts	55
David L. Child's Work on Beet Sugar	55
Our Editorial arrangements—To Correspondents	56
Gardeners' Work for April—Sowing Garden Seeds	56
The First Flowers of Spring	56
Spring Rye—Grass Peas	56
Planting Early Potatoes—Seed Store Notices	56
Locklin's Patent Plough—Prairie do.	57
Arnold's Horse power Machine	57
Merchant's (Baldwin's) Corn Planter	57
Inquiries about Beet Sugar	57
Descriptive list of Bees, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.	57-58
Large White Carrot—Long Altringham do.	58
New Species of Birds and Quadrupeds	58
Retarding the Bloom of Fruit Trees	58
Miscellaneous Items—Black Lead for Stoves, Johnny Cake, Dough Nuts, Ink Spots, Frosted Feet, Ardent spirits for Huts—Boots	58
Root Culture, Advantages of	59
Cutting Timber, best time for	59
Monroe County Agricultural Society	59
Formation and Constitution of Yates Co. Ag. Society	60
The Travelling Agent—a dream	61
Rules for a Good Neighbourhood	61
Devon Cattle in Genesee Co.	61
Grinding Corn in the Cob—Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher Ditching and Banking Machine	62
Sowing Seeds, and Causes of failure—Soaking Seeds— Rolling Seeds	62
Education of Farmers	62
Usefulness of Birds and Ponds	63
Small Comforts—by Susan	63
To spice Beef, Irish Fashion	63
Short Collars for horses—To preserve Eggs	63
Farmers Daughters—Death of John Lowell	64
Early Asparagus—Varieties of Grasses	64
Agricultural Museum—Horse Medicine	64
Important Advertisements—Seed Store Agents	64
Rochester Prices Current—Remarks	64

Our Success.

Our most sincere acknowledgements are due to Agents, Post Masters, and the friends of Agriculture generally, for the kind and efficient aid which we have received during the past month. It is with great pleasure we inform them that we received, during the month of March, very nearly two thousand subscribers. And although many more will be required, in order to defray the expenses of the present year, enough has been done to convince the most sceptical, that this paper can and will be sustained, notwithstanding some opposition, and the pressure of the times. Let the friends of the cause continue to exert themselves a little longer, as they have thus far, (which we are confident they will do,) and we will soon show that the Genesee country is not on the retrograde, but is still able to sustain the cheapest and one of the best agricultural papers in the Union.

Be Particular.

We again have to caution our friends not to send letters addressed to the "Editor of the Genesee Farmer" (without attaching the word *New*), as they are claimed by Mr. Tucker or his agent, and we do not receive them. We have lost a number of remittances in this way, and Mr. T. being now absent, we have been unable, as yet, to recover them, although informed of the circumstances.

Address papers, "New Genesee Farmer," and letters to BATEHAM & MARSHALL.

A few EXTRA COPIES of this paper are distributed on account of the advertisements and other matters which it contains. Any persons who may receive it, who are not subscribers, need not consider themselves urged to subscribe if not disposed to do so. Any subscribers who may receive an extra copy, are requested to give it circulation.

¶ The friends of the Genesee Farmer are particularly requested to read the article on page 57.

The Public Press.

We feel under much obligation to many Editors for the favorable manner in which they have noticed our effort, and their liberality in offering us exchanges. The price of our paper is so small, compared with most of theirs, that we do not ask, or expect them to exchange with us; but we will send our paper to all who will notice or advertise it, mentioning the character, terms, and agents, and send us one paper, marked. Agents for the Rochester Seed Store, and all Post Masters are agents for the "Farmer."

All Agricultural Papers are requested to exchange with us, and may draw for any difference in value.

¶ Will the AMERICAN FARMER (and others) please give credit to the *New Genesee Farmer* for whatever it extracts from our pages, and not to the "Genesee Farmer." And will the YANKEE FARMER please inform its readers where it found the article in its No. 12, headed "Rohan Potatoes in Wheatland," and signed R. HARMON? It looks very much like something that we have read before somewhere, and we guess the Yankee did not mean to call it original.

Agents For the New Genesee Farmer.

It does not appear to be understood by all of our friends, that Post Masters generally are authorized to act as Agents for this paper, and most of them very kindly consent to do so. Consequently our readers who feel disposed to aid us, and do their neighbors a favor, have only to hand their names, with the money, to the Post Master, and request him to forward them to us.

Persons residing near the towns mentioned on our last page, can make payments to, and get the back numbers of the Seed Store Agents.

Hints for the Month.

At the opening of this month the farmer should prepare to drive his business energetically—to take time by the forelock, and to keep well ahead of his work. The success of some crops greatly depends on their being early put in, and well put in.

There are many places, on heavy soils, where large patches of wheat have been winter-killed; let these patches be sown with *spring wheat*, and this vacant ground will not be lost.

Take early measures to cart out all the manure which has been collected during winter, to be applied to corn and root crops. A farmer might as well throw away his pocket-book, as to leave manure wasting by fermentation, when it can be applied with so much advantage.

As good crops depend much on ploughing well, and getting ground in good order, hasty and superficial ploughing should always be avoided, and thorough work only performed. In ploughing ground already broken, instead of attempting to cut slices a foot or eighteen inches wide, they should be only six or eight inches. Let the farmer try this mode, and the appearance of the work will convince him of its advantage.

Plaster operates to the greatest advantage by being sown early.

Meadows should be early and carefully shut up, and all animals excluded from them. New ones should be cleared of stone, and rolled.

Draining, on hard soils, where not too wet, may be done much more easily and cheaply in spring, than in autumn when the soil has become hard and dry.

Young fruit trees that stand in grass ground, should have the earth spaded two or three feet around them, and kept clear from grass and weeds during summer.

Peach trees should be examined at the roots, for the worm, which eats and remains in the bark; its presence is generally indicated by the oozing gum at the surface of the ground.

Plant ornamental trees and shrubs whenever opportunity permits—a farmer, who attends only to making

money, and not to the appearance of his dwelling, neglects an important comfort of life.

Let strict accounts be kept of the farming operations for every day in the year, and of every field on the farm, that the profit and expenses of each crop may be known.

Agriculture in Upper Canada.

Notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages under which the farmers of Upper Canada have labored for several years past, we perceive that there is still a most praiseworthy spirit of improvement existing there.—The numerous scientific English and Scotch agriculturists who reside in that rich province, are too intelligent and fond of reading, to remain uninformed respecting the improvements of the age; and too enterprising and public spirited, not to carry them into practice, as soon as the means are brought within their reach. A number of efficient Agricultural Societies exist in the province, and appear to be conducted with much ability and usefulness. Many very superior domestic animals have been imported, and improved implements, seeds, &c., are annually introduced.

Above all, we are happy to see that agricultural papers are receiving an increased patronage in Upper Canada. The *New Genesee Farmer*, owing to its low price and perfect adaptedness to the climate, soil and system of farming, is fast gaining circulation, both among individual farmers and societies. We hope soon to find some valuable correspondents among our Canadian friends; and we would suggest to the officers of Agricultural Societies, the expediency of making this paper the organ of their communications, with which they can most readily promote the interests of Agriculture in Upper Canada. Our terms to companies are so extremely low, that a mere trifling sum would place the paper in the hands of each member; and if a large number are taken, we will send the packages by steamboats, during navigation, if desired, so as to avoid postage; and we will also devote a portion of our columns to the more particular interests of Canadian readers. We hope this subject will receive prompt consideration; so that if desired, we may furnish them all with the back numbers.

The following notice, copied from the Cobourg Star, is a good illustration of the spirit which is manifested by the people of Upper Canada. Let this spirit of improvement be cultivated and increased, as it easily may be, till it pervades the whole farming community, and the character of that naturally fine country, will soon attain an eminence, which will surprise those ill-informed minds who imagine Canada to be a cold, unfruitful region; and who suppose that its farmers are behind the age in agriculture. It is true they may make less noise, and appear to move more slowly in the march of improvements; but it will be found in the long run, that their progress was more sure, and their success more permanent, than that of many of those who think they are making the most rapid advancements.

"We understand that at a committee meeting of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, held at Graton last Wednesday, it was resolved to import a large quantity of *Plaster of Paris*, to be sold at cost and charge, to members of the society; and also a quantity of the celebrated *Rohan Potatoes*, to be distributed among them gratuitously. No member, however, is to be entitled to avail himself of either of these advantages, unless he shall have become so, and paid his annual subscription of one dollar to the Treasurer, previous to the first day of April next. We hope that our farmers will profit by this information. *Grass Fair*, for cattle, all sorts of live stock, manufactures, &c., we would remind our readers, will take place on Wednesday, the 15th day of April."

Farmers' Meeting.

Just as this paper was going to press, we had an interview with Mr. T. Weddle and one or two others, who were desirous that a call should immediately be published for a meeting of farmers and the friends of Agriculture, to take into consideration the subject of forming an Agricultural society in this county, and discussing any other matters of interest to the farming community. The time and place were not agreed on before our paper went to press. If it is decided to have the meeting before next month, notice thereof will be given in the Rochester News on 15.

Lime as Manure for Wheat.

Our correspondent "SENeca" in our second No., inquires for the best method of testing the presence and quantity of lime in soils, and whether the use of lime on what are termed limestone soils, is beneficial.

It is much to be regretted that accurate and systematic experiments have not been made to a greater extent in this country on the use of lime; but that it is greatly beneficial to many of our soils, has been sufficiently proved, and none appear to doubt. Experiments have especially proved its value in the culture of wheat.

In order to ascertain the presence of lime, (carbonate of lime), let a handful of the soil be put into a glass containing water sufficient to cover it; stirring it until it is entirely freed from atmospheric air, and removing what vegetable fibres and scum may appear upon the surface. Then pour in a quarter or half an ounce of muriatic acid, which, by its greater specific gravity, will sink and mix with the soil. If any lime be present it will immediately combine with the muriatic acid, and effervescence will follow from the escape of the carbonic acid. This method will indicate a very minute proportion of carbonate of lime, as, according to Ruffin, "the gas that only eight grains of calcareous earth would throw out, would be equal in bulk to a gill measure. Indeed, the product of only a single grain of calcareous earth, would be abundantly plain to the eye of the careful operator, though it might be the whole amount of gas from two thousand grains of soil." If no effervescence whatever is visible, we may be certain that the soil does not contain the smallest portion of carbonate of lime.

To ascertain the precise quantity of lime, when present, one of the best methods is by means of the pneumatic apparatus of chemists, which measures the quantity of carbonic acid gas liberated; the quantity which two grains of the carbonate of lime will yield, being equal in bulk to one ounce of water. Its proportion in the soil can hence be readily calculated. It is to be observed, however, that in this experiment, the soil must be thoroughly dried before the operation, otherwise, in weighing it, the presence of water would cause inaccuracy and spoil the result. Care must also be taken that a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid is added, and that it acts thoroughly on all parts of the soil.

The second inquiry of our correspondent is, "Does all land in limestone countries contain as much lime as is advantageous, and what experiments have been made to ascertain the effects of applying lime as manure, on limestone, or other lands of our country?" We believe that Edmund Ruffin, author of the essay on calcareous manures, was the first in this country to prove that many fertile soils; those in the immediate vicinity of limestone rocks, were entirely destitute of carbonate of lime. In Cayuga county, soil from the most fertile fields, when taken near the surface, gave little or no indication of its presence, although in the immediate vicinity of immense beds of limestone, fragments of which were scattered over the ground.—Such soils have consequently been greatly improved by its application. Very productive soil in Wayne county has yielded the same results, although in both instances, the subsoil indicated, by its effervescence with acid, a considerable portion of lime.

Experiments in the improvement of such soils by lime, have been very limited, but they have sufficiently proved its beneficial effects. We hope, in a future number, to notice these experiments more at length; and, in the mean time would earnestly recommend all farmers in Western New York, with whom it may be practicable, to make accurate experiments on this subject, measuring the results, the communication of which to the public would doubtless be of essential benefit. There is probably little, if any, land in the

western part of the state which would not be much improved by its proper application. We believe that *shell-marl*, equally efficacious with lime, (and which is, in fact, nearly pure carbonate of lime,) may yet be found in many places in great abundance, in the northern portions of Western New York;—it occurs in immense beds under the Cayuga marshes, and has been found in many swamps, as, for instance, in Junius, Seneca county; in Macedon, Wayne; and Farmington, Ontario. Its presence may be easily ascertained by thrusting a sharp pole through the peat of the swamp several feet downwards, and if mail be present it will cover the lower part of the pole, and is readily distinguished by its whiteness, by the numerous small shells it usually contains, and by its powerful effervescence in acids.

We close our remarks on this subject for the present, by the queries proposed by the English Agricultural Society, which we copy from the first volume of the Journal of the society, published last year, with the request that if any of our readers or correspondents can now, or in future, answer any of them from experiment, they will give us the results.

1. How many years have you used lime as a manure?
2. How many acres have you limed each year?
3. What quantity have you put on per acre?
4. On what sort of soil?
5. At what time of year?
6. For what crop?
7. Whether with or without manure?
8. In what manner applied?
9. What effect on the crop?
10. What effect on the succeeding crop?
11. What was the price of the lime?
12. Do you continue to use it?
13. What is the chemical description of the lime you use?
14. State generally any particulars with respect to lime.

Destroying Couch Grass.

The following method of destroying *couch*, *quitch*, or *witch grass* (*Triticum repens*), if effectual in thoroughly eradicating this obstinate intruder, will be of great value, as it is becoming abundant in some parts of the state, our fertile lands being doubtless favorable to its increase. The method which has formerly been practised, was by frequent ploughings in hot, dry weather, and harrowing between each ploughing, that the roots might be all worked to the surface. Sir John Sinclair says, "It is one of the greatest banes that husbandry has to contend with;" and, "is so interwoven in the soil, when land has been long under tillage, as to form a perfect netting." London, in his Encyclopedia of Plants, also says, "It is one of the worst weeds in arable lands and gardens; and in the former it is only to be destroyed by fallowing or fallow crops, or *laying down to grass*; and the latter by hand picking or very deep trenching."

Quitch Grass.—Mr. EBRON—Some of your correspondents have been striving to rid themselves and their neighbors of that troublesome weed, quitch 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 abundant 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 quitch 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 folly 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 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 killing thistles with as little labor and as much profit I advised them in killing quitch grass, they will receive my sincere thanks.—*Farmer's Register*.

For the New Genesee Farmer

Profits on Sheep, &c.

MESSES. EBRONS—It was with much pleasure that I placed my name on your list of subscribers;—determined, as I was, to have an agricultural paper, I subscribed for the Cultivator before your prospectus arrived. It was not known here, till then, that there would be a new Genesee Farmer, but one and of the old subscribers have enrolled their names for New, though many had ordered the Cultivator. Success to your undertaking, gentlemen, is my most cordial wish—such a paper as yours is much needed in this part of the state, and I hope that every farmer in the Genesee country will not only become a subscriber, but a reader also.

As I have noticed invitations given to farmers furnish results of their observations, I would give some statements relative to a flock of sheep which I have the management of for a few years. They were reared from a flock of ten coarse ragged sheep, purchased in 1831. This flock was crossed with the best blood within reach, up to the present time. It now contains forty-six; and for weight of carcass and fleece, is surpassed by any in our neighborhood. The following will show the profits of this flock for the past year:

For 10 fat wethers at \$3 per head,.....	\$30
" 11 coarse yearlings and lambs, \$1.25.....	13
" wool sold at 37½ cents,.....	17
" 120 lbs wool at 40 cents,.....	48
" 2 wethers slaughtered, worth \$3 per head,.....	6

\$114

Besides the above, there still remains the original number of *forty-six*, of as much real value as were last season. I lost but one lamb last year. There are no ticks among the flock; I follow them too closely with tobacco, which I apply, by steeping in water to the lambs a few days after shearing; for then they will have left the old sheep and have fled to the lamb for better protection among their thick coat of wool. A very little care in this way will often save a great deal of wool, besides making it easier to winter the flock.

Enclosed is a sample of silk, manufactured this season. The worms were fed from the leaves of white mulberry. We fed but a few hundred, but enough to obtain some knowledge of the business. We intend to engage in it to some extent hereafter. I have no doubt it will prove lucrative.

Will any one who is acquainted with raising grapes among the readers of the Farmer, give information through its columns, of the best mode of cultivating, pruning, &c., and the soil best adapted to it, that may bear soon? I have some choice varieties of large purple, but know nothing in particular of their culture.

Pike, Feb. 14, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer

Experiments with Potatoes for 1840.

MESSES. EBRONS—Many experiments have been made with a view of ascertaining the best and most economical method of cutting and planting seed potatoes; but still I do not think the subject is fully understood. For instance, it is not generally known how large a quantity of seed can be advantageously used when potatoes are very cheap; nor how the

then they are very dear. I would therefore suggest that potatoes are very cheap this year, it would be well for farmers to try various experiments on this subject. Let them prepare a good even piece of ground, and mark out the rows equally with a given number of hills, then plant each row with a different quantity of seed, or with seed cut in a different manner; for instance,

- No. 1. Put one whole potatoe in each hill.
- No. 2. Put two whole potatoes in each hill.
- No. 3. Cut the potatoes into two, three, or four parts, and put four pieces in a hill.
- No. 4. Put one, two, or three of the same pieces in hill.
- No. 5. Cut off the seed ends and put one piece in hill.
- No. 6. The same, with two or more in a hill.
- No. 7. Cut out single eyes and put two in a hill.
- No. 8. The same, with three or four in a hill, &c.

In this manner a large patch might be planted, each in a different manner. The number of the rows and the manner of planting each, should be set down in a memorandum book. Then let them be well cultivated, and not allowed to be disturbed until harvest, when each row should be carefully dug and measured, and the result given to the public, mentioning the number and distance of the hills. Care should be taken to have all the seed potatoes of one kind, and of a uniform size; and if the weight of the seed put in each row could be given, it would make the experiment more complete.

SAMUEL STROWGER.

Penfield, Feb. 10th, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The 1st. and 2d. Nos. of the New Genesee Farmer came to hand this evening. I had passed away some two or three hours very agreeably, in reading the views and opinions of others in relation to the different branches of farming, when the thought occurred to me that I might contribute my "mite" to the pages of your new paper, which, by the way, I am confident will attain as high a reputation, as regards talent and usefulness, as did its predecessor.

Rearing Calves.

For a beginning, I shall be under the necessity of taking an exception to the opinion of "W. S. T.," in relation to "skim milk calves." He says, on page 19, "a calf will live through the summer on skim milk, but as soon as cold weather comes, he will begin to fail, and ten chances to one whether he will survive the winter." It is a very poor plan, in my estimation, to try to bring up calves on skim milk. They will never look half as nice as those brought up on sweet milk, or those that suck the cows, nor make half so good cattle at three years old."

Now, if what "W. S. T." lays down for fact, be true, there is not a farmer in our section of country, who understands or consults his own interest. All our calves are what your correspondent would call "skim milk calves;" but I believe they pretty generally survive the winter," and when "three years old," are more than "half as good cattle" as his "sweet milk" calves, or those that have "sucked the cows."

The farmer who keeps cows and rears calves, takes into consideration (or at least ought to) the profit to be derived from them. Making butter and cheese, if rightly managed, is profitable business. But if the calves are fed on new milk, or suck the cows, the making of butter and cheese must be postponed at least three months, say four. Well, what then? His calves are three or four months old, as the case may be, and look fine—yes, stately and handsome. But that is a long road that never turns. Here the calves are taken from the cows, or, as the saying is, "weaned," and are turned out to graze. They have now to get

their living another way. A change of diet takes place, and a change in the looks of the calves is soon discoverable. The fall arrives, they begin to lose their nice and stately looks; that beautiful symmetry given by a good coat of flesh, gradually disappears; winter now sets in, and the calves that have swallowed so much of the nutritious beverage, milk, are in none too good condition for its pinching cold.

Now for the other side of the case, to wit, "skim milk calves." They are to be taken from the cows when about one week old. The milk, for the first and second week, should stand 12 hours. It is then skimmed and scalded. After it has cooled to the temperature of milk from the cow, a handful of canell* is to be added to each calf's mess, which at first should be five or six quarts. This quantity is to be increased as the calf grows older, as judgment will direct. Whey, with shorts or canell added, may be given, after ten or twelve weeks, with good success. Calves, reared in this way, soon forget their dams, become docile and manageable, and continue gradually to improve, without any checks or pull-backs; will winter equally as well, and be in as good condition the following spring as those reared according to the directions of "W. S. T." But there is an item yet to be added to the "skim milk calf." The butter or cheese amounts to something. And, in order to be correct, we will allow "W. S. T." a surplus of one-third to add to his; then we shall have the remaining two-thirds. We will now suppose the butter or cheese to be worth six shillings per week, and the time fifteen weeks. "W. S. T." will have thirty shillings and we shall have sixty shillings, which will leave thirty shillings in our favor, and this we shall add to the value of our "skim milk calf."

As it respects shelters for calves, and in fact all other stock, I agree in full with "W. S. T." I am abundantly satisfied that they are not only a great saving of fodder, but have a very great tendency to keep the bones or frames of stock, of all kinds, well coated with that very indispensable article, flesh. I also agree with him, that farmers are apt to keep too much stock, and consequently they are not sheltered and taken care of in the most profitable manner. The farmer who manages judiciously, will take into consideration the quantity of fodder, or keep, he has on hand, or, at least, intends to have; then calculate the amount of stock this will keep in good condition through the winter. He will reserve enough of the smaller ears of his corn to feed his calves regularly once or twice each day, in order to keep their flesh up, and avoid the disagreeable task of raising them up by the tail every time they lie down to rest their weary and feeble limbs. His shoats will be supplied with a good comfortable place to lie in; they will be well fed and kindly treated, when he will have the satisfaction of knowing, that this animal, if rightly taken care of, is not so much of a hog as his appellation generally seems to indicate.—And, in fact, all his stock will be provided with shelters, and well fed. Should all farmers thus manage, we should not see so many "pitiable sights," as complained of by "W. S. T." Instead of long-haired, raw-boned horses and cattle, lank, lean-looking, squealing hogs, and "sheep with their fleeces almost torn off, others, as the old saying is, 'about ready to kick the bucket,'" we should have the sleek and prancing steed, the well-proportioned and handsome ox; a good-looking, decent hog; and well-clad and healthy sheep. Happiness and comfort would be dispensed to all the farmer's stock, and he would experience his share in knowing himself to be the dispenser of their comfort. CULTOR.

*A kind of fine mill feed or middling.

Cayuga Co., Feb. 21st., 1840.

A Large Green House.—The London Horticultural Society are building a Green House, which covers one acre of ground; frame work, iron: cost, \$100,000.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Management of Fruit Trees.

Preparing the ground for planting.—The first requisite to procure a good orchard is to select a dry piece of land. A sandy loam is preferable, but any land will answer if it is sufficiently dry. The land should be manured, ploughed at least to the depth of one foot, and planted with some hoed crop the year previous to setting the trees. Potatoes are preferable, as they leave the ground well pulverized.

Trimming the top in transplanting.—Trees when first set should be very cautiously trimmed, and all or nearly all the top should be left the first season. I know that in this particular I differ from the commonly received opinion. But I have learned by sad experience, that cutting off and mutilating the tops at the time of transplanting, retards their growth at least one half, for the first five years. I shall here adduce some reasons why I think it a bad practice, setting aside my experience on the subject. The leaves of trees and vegetables are the lungs, through which the sap is elaborated and converted into vegetable fibre. This process "consists in the decomposition of carbonic acid gas, is either brought to the leaves by the sap, or absorbed directly by the atmosphere. The substance of all plants is mostly carbon; and as carbon in its common state, however minutely divided, is mostly taken up by the sap of plants, this most essential ingredient is obtained in the form of carbonic acid gas, from which the oxygen is separated by the leaves under the action of light, leaving the carbon ready for assimilation or conversion into vegetable fibre." From this statement, it will be seen that the leaves and roots act mutually; the one is as necessary as the other to promote the growth of the tree, and without this concert of action the sap would ascend and descend without adding any thing to the tree; and when the sap returns without being elaborated in the leaves the roots cease to grow, or at least grow very little the first season.

Washing the trunk.—Trees should be washed annually with soft soap, and well rubbed with a woollen cloth. This is the best preparation that I ever tried to destroy lice and give a healthy appearance to the trees.

Orchards should be well ploughed and planted to some hoed crop for four or five years. A. W. B. & Eric co., 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Culture of the Bush Cranberry.

(*Viburnum oxycoccus.*)

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is probably not generally known, that every garden may, with little trouble or expense, be supplied with this valuable fruit. The high bush cranberry is found in many parts of Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, and may, with great ease, be transferred from its native forest to the yard or garden. Indeed, I know of no shrub that bears transplanting equal to this, and have never seen it placed on any soil, wet or dry, sand or clay, where it did not flourish. The shrub so much resembles the snow ball as to be distinguished from it with great difficulty. A friend of mine once took great pains to procure a fine large snow-ball from an old garden, and was much surprised, in the next season, with a fine supply of cranberries. The fruit is not at all inferior in flavor to the cranberry of the swamps, and can be distinguished from it only by a small pit, which, for some uses, makes the swamp cranberry preferable. The fruit grows in large clusters, and will remain on the bush during the winter, and is of a beautiful crimson color. I do not know how extensively this fruit is cultivated in this part of the country; but I never saw it until I came to Allegany. Should you think this shrub unknown to any of your readers, you might confer a favor by publishing this.

YOUNG & CO., ALLEGANY FARMER.

Anglicco, Allegany Co., Feb., 1840.

The New Genesee Farmer was Honorably Commenced.

The following letter we received from Dr. A. W. Smith, of Lockport, who is well known as one of the earliest friends of the Genesee Farmer, and was a frequent contributor to its pages. We had an interview with him a few days since, and learned that, in common with some of his neighbors, he had got an impression that the New Genesee Farmer was commenced in an unfair and dishonorable manner, and therefore was unworthy of their support. We related to him briefly the facts in the case, and he soon became convinced that there was nothing wrong in the matter on our part, but on the contrary, the New Genesee Farmer was honorably established and ought to be well sustained.

We informed Dr. S. that we intended to publish a short statement, in order to overcome the erroneous impressions which we find exist in the minds of many of the farming community. This he thought was necessary and proper, but he was fearful that it would cause unkind feelings and remarks, where it was desirable that mutual good will should exist. The latter will explain itself, and the statement which follows it, we hope will satisfy the minds of all those who still feel any doubt on the subject.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer—

"Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen—*for we be brethren.*" That they were brethren, was, by the patriarch Abraham, deemed a sufficient reason why there should be no *strife* between himself and Lot, or their herdmen.

When the former conductor of the Genesee Farmer proposed breaking up the establishment at Rochester, and going to Albany, and there unite its destinies with the "Cultivator," I freely confess I viewed the movement with regret. Perhaps local attachments and prejudices, had somewhat to do with my regrets. This was natural. From early infancy I have been a resident of the Genesee country—have mingled with its inhabitants under the various circumstances connected with the settlement of a new country—have, with them, known and felt the stings of adversity—with them have rejoiced in our common prosperity—with them I have crossed the Genesee River when not a bridge spanned its waters—and have traversed the long Ridge road when scarcely a house enlivened the sad solitude through which it passed.—With them I have seen this *then* wilderness and solitary place blossom as the rose—a city rise from the wild wastes of nature as if by enchantment, on the lovely borders of the Genesee—and with delight, bordering on rapture, have listened to the sound of the "church going bells," mingling with the voice of its many waters, where once we heard the sullen plunge of the solitary flood, enlivened only by the scream of the eagle and the yell of the savage.

It was natural, therefore, that any indications of falling off or retrograding, should be viewed by a person, thus circumstanced, with feelings of regret. I was conscious that the Genesee Farmer had done much to promote these wonderful improvements; and the past as well as the future reputation of the Genesee country, was essentially dependent on the continuance and character of its agricultural journal. With these feelings, I could not but regret the determination of Luther Tucker to remove the Genesee Farmer from the land of its *name* and *nativity*, and to merge it into another, some hundreds of miles distant. I schooled my feelings into submission, however, and became reconciled to the "union"—nay, more, I became a subscriber and advocate of the "Cultivator," and even felt an honest opposition to your "New Genesee Farmer."

This feeling, however, arose mostly from a belief that something like *unfairness* had been resorted to by those concerned in getting up the new paper.—This view was strengthened in my mind by complaints which I frequently heard from others: so that on receiving a prospectus from its originators with a request to lend them my aid, I, too hastily, determined to have nothing to do with it, not even to read it.—I was led to suppose that it would have but a brief existence, and would serve only to injure the cause of agriculture. But in this, as in many other things, I have been mistaken; and I am now happily convinced that both papers may be eminently useful and well sustained. While the one embraces more of science and

scientific subjects, suited to the taste of the more educated and scientific portion of the agricultural community, and to "gentlemen farmers;" the other may be no less useful to another and more numerous class, equally deserving of attention, and more needing such assistance!—I allude to the *practical*, working, every day farmers. Not but that many of these would understand and profit by scientific research as well as the others; but that from the mere force of circumstances, they have less of leisure to attend to the details connected with scientific experiments, however much they might desire it. Another important consideration in these times, is the price—50 cents a year.—This certainly places it within the reach of all. One cent a week saved from tobacco or some other useless or hurtful indulgence, will cover the whole expense. I have no fault to find with the price of the Cultivator—it is richly worth its cost, and, for one, I will hereafter have them both—so say some of my most intelligent neighbors. Let every farmer take *one* of them, and *both* will be amply sustained, and the country immensely benefited.

L. W. S.
Lockport, March 20th, 1819.

M. B. Hatcham's Statement.

The commencing of the New Genesee Farmer, was a matter almost exclusively of my own managing; and if there is any blame connected with the affair, I am the one on whom it should rest; and consequently I am the proper person to give any explanation concerning it which may be required.

In order that my *conduct* may be rightly judged, it is necessary that my *motives* should be understood and appreciated; and to do this, it is necessary to look at the circumstances in which I was placed. For five years, I and a partner, had been proprietors of the Rochester Seed Store, and during that time had always been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Tucker. The Genesee Farmer and the Seed Store were both calculated to promote one object, and assisted each other. We considered the influence of that paper indispensable to the success of our business; and with that influence in our favor, we found it increasing and improving each successive season.

Rather more than a year ago, my partner desired to remove from town; and I purchased his interest in the concern, and took the entire control of the Seed Store. Last Spring, I found a still greater increase of the business; and saw plainly that it was necessary for me to make larger arrangements for obtaining supplies from abroad. I was determined to make the establishment commensurate with the wants of the community; and observing the increasing and beneficial influence of the Genesee Farmer, I was fully convinced that my arrangements for obtaining supplies were inadequate to the demand which would exist this and succeeding years. Accordingly I resolved on going to Europe; and after collecting in all the resources at command, I embarked; and spent several months, and a number of thousand dollars, in travelling, obtaining information, forming acquaintances and business arrangements in England and Scotland, and purchasing a very large supply of such seeds as I supposed would be wanted here this spring. I returned to New York in the fall, and there procured an additional supply of American seeds, so as to be sure to have my stock complete and adequate to all demands. Thus I invested, not only a large amount of money, but credit also, for the purpose of extending my business so as to meet the increasing wants of the farming community. It may be judged then, with what feelings of disappointment and regret I learned, on arriving at Albany, that the Genesee Farmer, on which my business so much depended, and on which I had so confidently relied, was to be discontinued, and my friend Luther Tucker was to remove to Albany. At first, I could hardly believe the report. On my arrival home, I remonstrated with Mr. T. and endeavored to dissuade him from the arrangement. But he thought it would be for his interest to go, and it was too late to re-consider the matter. I told him he must not expect that this place would long be without such a paper, as some person would doubtless commence one, if he gave it up; and the paper being almost indispensable to the success of my business, I should of course assist it if commenced, although I had enough business on hand already, and did not want to undertake the publication myself.

A day or two after this, to my surprise I was shown a prospectus for a "Genesee Farmer, New Series," headed by J. E. Force and N. Goodsell. The former I had seen in Mr. Tucker's office, but knew nothing of his character or abilities. The latter was one whom I had good reason to believe would use all his influence to break down my establishment, in order to build up one of his own. (I have since learned that

he had ordered a supply of seeds from a distance, pledging that he was going to edit the Genesee Farmer, and open a seed store in this place.) I therefore saw at once that if this project succeeded, it would decidedly injure me, if not to the public. I went to see Mr. Tucker in relation to it. He complained greatly of Force's conduct in getting out a prospectus, and said he should caution the public against it as an *imposition*—which he accordingly did, as is well known.

After Mr. Tucker had issued his "caution," Mr. Force came to me, and asked if I would like to engage in the project with him, either as part proprietor or as a compensation; to which I replied, in view of what Mr. Tucker had said, I did not consider that he had acted altogether honorably in the matter, and therefore I would have nothing to do with it, but would advise him to abandon it. He replied, that Mr. Tucker had misrepresented the affair and had injured him and he would not give it up, as he could get sufficient help *without* my assistance; and further, that he had already engaged an office, ordered type, &c.

A few days after this, I informed Mr. Tucker what had passed between me and Force. He appeared very indignant on the subject, and said he *should* have complained if any respectable person had commenced a new paper in an open and honorable manner, but this affair was an *imposition upon the public*, and he considered it his duty to do all he could to oppose it. I explained to him fully my situation, and then told him that some of my friends had advised me to commence a paper; and I felt much inclined to sue a new prospectus, in order to defeat the other. He said he had no objection to that, as I had a *perfect right to do so, if I chose*; tho' he was confident that would soon regret it; and he did not believe I could make the paper sustain itself.

I was now fully convinced that I must either take this matter into my own hands, or suffer my business and my credit to be greatly injured. I therefore, after consulting my friends on the subject, came to the conclusion that duty to myself, my friends and the community, *required* that I should engage in the enterprise, provided I saw any prospect of success. My friends of agriculture with whom I conversed, felt convinced that the project of J. E. Force was unworthy of confidence—would doubtless end in failure, and prove an injury to the cause it professed to advocate.

I consulted J. J. Thomas and some others, and found that there would be no great difficulty in obtaining Editorial aid and correspondence. In the meantime Mr. Force had been endeavoring to engage help, but did not appear to succeed. He again applied to me; I told him I could not assist him, but if he would *give up his project entirely*, I would see what I could do. This he declined, in the belief that he could still succeed; but, learning that I and E. F. Marshall had terminated to issue a new prospectus, he came and offered to abandon his effort, if we would agree to the expenses of his prospectus and give him a gratuity to mail our papers. This I refused to do, he left me. I then learned that he was beginning to receive considerable money from subscribers in that place where he had sent his prospectus. It is of course desirable that they should not be disappointed; and as we wished to get the matter out of our hands, I proposed to him, that if he would hand over to us all the subscriptions which he might receive from his prospectus, we would pay the balance due him for engraving, and for printing it; and we would give him the job of mailing our papers at such a compensation as we thought it was worth, or such as others were willing to do it for. He finally agreed to this proposition, and a contract was signed accordingly.

I have been thus particular in explaining the arrangement with Mr. Force, because it embraces principal charge which is brought against us. We have been accused of buying out his unjust project and forming a secret arrangement with him, by which he should be interested in the new paper. To this reply, that *we never gave nor agreed to give him a dollar*, except what he should earn by faithful labor; *he has no interest whatever in the New Genesee Farmer.*

It has been further intimated, that Mr. Force took from Mr. Tucker's office a copy of his list of agents or subscribers, and that it has been used to promote circulation of our paper. We have only to say, if we do not believe that he took any such list, and are sure that no such thing has been used in any way to benefit the New Genesee Farmer. Our papers have only been sent to Post Masters, and such friends of the cause as we happened to know.

Another ground of complaint is, the *name* of the paper. But this also appears to us unreasonable. We admit that the name *Genesee Farmer* of right belonged to Mr. Tucker, so long as he chose to continue

Farmer in the Genesee country. But as the title is strictly local, and confined to a certain territory, he could not justly claim an exclusive right to it, if he had removed some hundreds of miles from that locality. In order that we might not appear to build upon the reputation of his labors, however, we concluded to change the title sufficiently to convince all who should see the paper, that it was something new and different from what had heretofore been. We thereupon adopted the title "New Genesee Farmer," as being the most, if not the only appropriate one we could devise.

But there is still another objection brought against the title, which, although hardly deserving a reply, we find of considerable weight with some. It is intimated that there was some promise or agreement with the conductors of the Cultivator, that there should not be another paper established here. It is very probable that Mr. Tucker made such a promise on his part, but that any other persons did, we think he will not pretend. It is true, I told him that I should not aid in the project of Force and Goodsell; and I believe J. J. Thomas said he would not assist any effort of the kind, as he was convinced that it was honorably conducted. This is the substance of all the promises which have been made on the subject, by those concerned in the New Genesee Farmer.

But I find that I am occupying too much valuable space, and cannot reply to all the petty insinuations which are thrown out against us. I hope that enough has been said to satisfy the minds of all, and set this matter forever at rest. Still, if any of our friends desire further explanation, I will freely give it, as there is nothing concerning it which I am unwilling to publish if necessary. With regard to Mr. Tucker, I have long esteemed him as a friend and fellow laborer, and I deeply regret that a separation of interests should ever separate of feelings between us; especially while both are engaged in the same honorable calling. I am aware that any thing which conflicts with the interests is apt to affect his temper, and therefore although I have thought that Mr. Tucker was doing injustice, I am still anxious to lay aside all animosity and adopt the motto borrowed by our friend Dr. South: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between us and thee—for we are brethren."

M. B. BATEHAM.

Letter from Niagara--Hints for the Times.

Editors New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN—I have received the first three numbers of your paper, and have perused them, for the most part, with much satisfaction. Be assured, gentlemen, the effort you are making to re-establish an agricultural paper in Western New York, receives the unqualified approbation of the great portion of the friends of a predecessor. I most sincerely wish you success. You fail to obtain that patronage necessary to the carrying of your efforts, I hope and believe the reason may be any other, than that they should be unworthy of being sustained. And besides, the thoughts of farmers who are yet unsupplied with any agricultural paper, and who would be greatly benefitted by a supply, could one tenth part of them be induced to subscribe for the New Genesee Farmer, it would afford you a very liberal patronage.

But the hard times," says one; "the unparalleled hard times," says another; "I cannot afford the expense of an agricultural paper," says Mr. W., and Mr. X. says, "we raise so much produce already that the market is overstocked, and we cannot sell it."

Now this may all be true, and that a part of it is, there is no question. Hard times—money scarce—produce low, &c., &c. Well, what of all that?—Will we neglect our farms, because the productions thereof bring but low prices? Should we not rather endeavor to increase the quantity? If I wish to raise one hundred dollars from the produce of a certain quantity of land, if the price of produce is low, this deficiency of price must be supplied with an increased number of bushels. My neighbor N. planted, in 1838, 100 acres of potatoes, for market. He obtained 400 bushels, and sold them at 50 cents per bushel. The next year he plants the same number of acres, and obtained 800 bushels, but can sell them at only 25 cents per bushel. Still he is receiving the same amount of money

from the two acres of land as he did when the price was 50 cents. Not only so; but shall we not consider the great advantages to the consumer? The poor laborer when he was obliged to pay 50 cents per bushel for potatoes, \$8 per barrel for flour, \$8 per hundred for pork, &c. &c., found very hard times. But now, when these articles can be obtained for half those prices, the producer complains of hard times.

But I am not quite certain that the evil in this case is because we raise too much produce. There are undoubtedly other causes which have produced the present stagnation of business. We have too much, both at home and abroad. The balance of trade is against us. The general want of confidence—suspension of specie payments at the south, and a combination of circumstances, have produced the present state of the market.

But farmers should be the last to complain. An unprecedented course of prosperity has attended our labors for the last five or six years; and now, when we have an overflowing abundance; and, forsooth, because others have a tolerable supply also, we complain! Oh ingratitude! And moreover, complaining will never remove the evil. We must begin at the root of the disease. We must learn, as did our fathers in that great struggle to establish our national independence, to become, in fact and truth, independent of foreign nations.

Are your readers aware that all the wheat, corn, flour, meal, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, timber, and, indeed, every other article exported from the United States, (except cotton and tobacco,) will not, by several millions of dollars, pay for the silk goods which we import for our own use? And this foreign debt against us, although it is at present enormous, is constantly increasing, and probably will continue to increase, until the people, by refusing to purchase foreign goods, apply the remedy; or until it is applied by our national legislature, by the establishment of such a tariff, as shall prevent their introduction, and thus protect our own manufactures.

But enough of this: I have wandered from my subject. When I sat down to write you, I intended to have made the subject of mixed husbandry my principal topic; but I have wandered so much that it is hardly worth while to embark in that subject on this occasion. I will only add this request, to wit: just enquire of your readers whether they have got a good lot of ruta baga turnips, or mangel wurtzel, for their sheep during the month of April? Do their cows fare well? How are the pigs? Are the calves kept in a warm stable, well littered? Are the ploughs, harrows, hoes, forks, roller, chains, &c., all in good order? Is the wood for the coming season (not forgetting the oven wood) fitted for the convenience of the cooks? If so, very well. Yours truly,

Lockport, March 27, 1840. NIAGARA.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Fictitious Signatures--Agricultural Society.

MESSENGERS EDITORS—I wish to make a suggestion to your correspondents, respecting the propriety of affixing their real names and places of residence to their communications for the New Genesee Farmer.

The writers for such a paper, engaged in similar pursuits, and laboring for the same cause, naturally feel a peculiar regard for each other; and it is very satisfactory to know each others names and places of abode, even though we may never have the pleasure of seeing them. We feel like familiar old friends, and we read each others remarks with a degree of real pleasure, which we cannot feel when the writer hides himself behind some fictitious cognomen.

But there are other reasons why writers should not only give their names and places of residence, but also mention the nature of the soil they cultivate. Our country embraces so great a variety of soil and climate,

that, without this information, when a writer gives us an account of his success in cultivating any crop, we cannot tell whether his practice is adapted to our circumstances or not, and the principal value of his communication is lost.

A farmer, located on the rich alluvial soil of Ohio, or even this state, will adopt a very different practice, and different views of agriculture, from one located on dry Oak openings; and both will differ essentially from him who cultivates the ordinary loamy soil of this region.

The communication of X. Y., in your second number, was worthy of the writer's name. I fully agree with him respecting the necessity of forming an Agricultural Society in this county, and believe the sooner it is commenced the better. The extreme scarcity of money will deter many from co-operating at present, who imagine that money is the main thing required; but I believe it can succeed, and if my name, with a reasonable contribution, can assist in the matter, it is at your service.

R. HARMON, JR.

Wheatland, Monroe co., N. Y., March 1840.

Remarks.—We like the suggestion of our esteemed correspondent respecting signatures; and we hope our friends will duly consider the subject. At the same time we can fully appreciate the motives of many writers in choosing "fictitious cognomens." We do not insist on it, but we greatly prefer that our correspondents should give their names and places of residence in full—especially when writing on practical agriculture, or giving an account of crops, &c.

In relation to the Agricultural Society, we apprehend that friend Harmon, in common with many others, has got a mistaken impression respecting our wishes on this subject. We do not care so much about names or money, (although these are somewhat necessary,) but we want to see some action on the subject.—Let farmers take the matter into their own hands, and organize a society, and conduct it their own way for their own benefit. A little effort on the part of such men as Gen. R. Harmon, Jr., would do more to set this thing agoing than all we can say or do in its favor. We only consider ourselves the servants of the farmers in this matter, and hold ourselves in readiness to obey their orders. Our paper is only a medium through which they can communicate with each other. At the same time we are willing and anxious to do all we can consistently to promote the object in contemplation.—Eds. New Gen. Far.

The Past Fall and Winter in England.

The following is the postscript to a letter which we received from a friend near London, dated Feb. 10th, 1840.

"We have had a good season in this country, for the four or five months past—almost incessant rains, with the exception of about 11 days of frost, in January.—Much of the wheat intended to have been sown could not be got in, and much that was sown, has been injured or destroyed by the wet. Gardeners' and Seed Growers' work is much retarded. Floods have been very frequent, and done great damage in some parts.

This is the day of the Queen's Marriage, and all is bustle and confusion in London. Several persons have been killed in the crowds, although it rained most freely (as usual)."

We copy from the Toronto Patriot the following extract from a letter, written by Dr. Thomas Rolph, and dated London, Feb. 18th.

"Will you say to all the farmers you know, that the wet season in England, not only prevented the wheat from being sown in the fall in many parts of the United Kingdom, but that the long continuance of it has proved exceedingly destructive to that which has been sown; and the weather is still so unpropitious, that ploughing cannot be proceeded with; the lands are saturated with water, and the rain still falls. The Farmers in Upper Canada, I think, should sow as much spring wheat as possible, as it will be in great demand."

Lucerne, or French Clover.

A correspondent asks for information respecting *Lucerne*, particularly whether any experiments have been made with it in this section of country. We wish some of our friends would give us information on this subject; in the mean time the following selections afford the best answer we can give our friend at present.

"I have read with great interest the letter of Mr. John Lowell, in the Monthly Genesee Farmer of November last, and quite concur with him in his opinion of the value of *Lucerne*. My impression is that two or three acres of it used for soiling Cattle, would add one-third to the produce of a farm of one hundred acres, both from the greater number of Cattle that could be kept on the farm, and the larger quantity of manure that could in consequence be made, so that its good effects would be seen in all the crops. I beg to offer you the result of my experience in cultivating it here.

The very rapid growth of weeds in this country is a very great difficulty in the way of the cultivation of *Lucerne*; so much so, that I have found it impossible to grow it in drills, as the practice is in England. I sowed three quarters of an acre of it in drills in 1831; in 1835 it cost me \$53 to weed the crop, yet in 1837 half of it was already choked by the growth of grass, clover, and other herbs. Part of it too was killed in hollows where the water lodged in winter. Seeing the culture by drills so unsuccessful, I sowed some *Lucerne* seed broadcast and thickly, in a square plot of sandy loam, in my garden, on the 19th of July, 1836. In two months after it was sown I pulled out a root, which then measured 30 inches from the top of the leaves to the point of the root. In 1837, it was cut on the 9th of June, and on the 9th of every subsequent month to October, growing in each month about 18 inches. It was cut also five times in 1838, and if the spring had not been so cold, I think it would have been fit to cut by the middle of May, as it began to sprout in April, but was choked by the cold; the temperature having decreased in the latter half of the month of April. The conclusions which my experience seems to afford, are the following: 1st. That *Lucerne* should be thickly sown, (Mr. John Lowell says 20 lbs. to an acre.) upon sand or sandy loam, with slopes sufficient to carry off water, and without hollows in which water can lodge. 2d. That in order to prevent grass and weeds creeping into the *Lucerne*, there should be a border round it of 5, 6, or more yards in width, in which should be grown every year, mangel wurtzel, potatoes, or other roots which require the soil to be well weeded.

Lucerne would be best, preceded the previous year by a crop of potatoes to prepare the land, and as it needs not be sown till the end of May or early in June, the land might be ploughed once or twice previous to the sowing.

Lucerne will grow vigorously on pure sand; for a gentleman who has recently resided at Dunkirk in France, tells me he was surprised to see its great growth on the pure sands adjoining that town.

I have known *Lucerne* to continue to grow for sixteen years in England.

Genesee Farmer.

The following Dialogue is from the pen of the author who furnished those published in our previous numbers. We take it from the "Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge."

We are happy to announce that the author of those interesting dialogues is about to publish them in book form, revised and enlarged. The book will be a valuable one in every Farmer's family.—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

Dialogue between a Father and Son—Lucerne.

Frank.—Father, you said you would tell me more about the Island of Jersey—since then, I have seen an account of the growth and produce of *Lucerne*—a crop which you say grows there—which is truly astonishing. I find that it yields four crops for hay during the summer, and after that, abundance of feed for cows and sheep. Is it a species of meadow grass or clover?

Father.—It is much like a narrow leaved clover, but the blossom is very unlike, being of a beautiful blue color. The growth and produce is, as you say, truly astonishing; and having had repeated opportunity to make myself acquainted with the crop in every stage of its growth, from its cultivation, I am able to speak very decidedly to its great superiority over every other, provided the soil be suitable, and the culture well attended to. The crops to which I allude were so re-

markably productive, and I had such constant access to them, that I was induced every evening to enter into a journal, whatever had transpired during the day, worthy of observation; but for this circumstance, it would be out of my power, at this distance of time, to speak so decidedly as to their rapid growth and large yield: I have now, however, an opportunity to quote *chapter and verse* from this journal, which I will do, for your information.

The Rev. Mr. P. having a field of an acre and a quarter, which had been suffered to run to weeds and burr-shes, determined to clean it, and seed it with *Lucerne*: he had it there fore trenched with the spade, to the depth of the staple of the land, which was in some places very shallow, the substratum being a hard gravel. By this operation, the richest part, or surface soil, was turned down on the gravel, and the subsoil was brought to the surface, to be enriched by future dressings. The work was done for fifty cents per perch, of twenty-two feet square, and the seed was sown broadcast and harrowed in by hand. On the appearance of the plants, they were not supposed thick enough to form a crop, but by careful management the field has produced numerous crops, both of green food and hay. The journal commences with

FIELD NO. I.

September 13th. Mr. P's field of *Lucerne*, measuring one acre and a quarter, after soiling two horses and a cow during the whole of the summer, has already given three crops of hay, on that part of the field which has not been cut for soiling, to the estimated quantity of five tons. The fourth crop, now growing, measures two feet in height.

Sept. 21st. The fourth crop of *Lucerne* mown this day for hay.

Sept. 24th. The hay carried in in excellent condition: the weather having been dry and hot, the only preparation requisite was, to turn the crop once; this crop is equal to any of the preceding cuttings.

Sept. 26th. A portion of the field from whence gravel had been dug, and the part levelled, has always dried up after producing one crop of hay in the summer, the substratum being impenetrable: that spot has this day been covered to the depth of five inches with fresh earth, preparatory to trenching and re-sowing.

Oct. 18th. The trenching of the gravelly spot has been delayed, but the shoots of the *Lucerne* have penetrated the earth through a space of five inches, and it is now determined to allow it to remain untrenched.

Nov. 23d. A fifth crop will not come to sufficient maturity for hay, but there is excellent food for horses and cattle.

April 8th. The gravelly spot is the best and earliest part of the field; scarcely an inch in space, without a vigorous shoot of *Lucerne*.

May 6th. Commenced mowing the crop of *Lucerne* for soiling, a remarkably heavy crop, more than two feet in height.

11th. The first crop mown for hay this day. A space six feet square, taken as a fair average of the field, yielded twenty-three pounds in weight as soon as cut; after one day's exposure it had lost eight pounds in weight, showing that a gallon of water had evaporated in twenty-four hours from this small quantity of green food.

23d. The hay carried in good condition—not injured by five rainy days, the crop lying light, by means of its large stalks, requiring only careful turning now and then.

June 26th. A second crop mown for hay, measuring two feet eight inches in height. The weather has been remarkably hot and dry, the result has been, a growth in the crop of two inches in height every twenty-four hours, the last four days.

July 17th. The third crop of *Lucerne* measures seventeen inches in height; the weather is extremely hot and dry, all the meadows are parched, and farmers are compelled to feed their cattle on hay; the *Lucerne* grows away as though it had a shower every night.

22d. The crop on the gravelly side has again failed; a first and second crop come earlier and grows more vigorous on this part of the field than on any other; but after that, it suffers from a want of depth of soil, affording a familiar illustration of the parable of the sower, (Math. xii. 5th and 6th verses.) The seed which fell on stony ground immediately sprang up because it had not much depth of earth, and consequently soon felt the influence of the sun, but when the sun was in full vigor, it was parched, and for want of nourishment, withered away.

Aug. 7th. The third crop of *Lucerne*, mown this day for hay; a very heavy crop, many of the plants in blossom. From the first to the second mowing, one

*Twelve tons eight hundred and fifty lbs. per acre.

month and fifteen days; from the second to the third cutting, one month and eleven days; and after this the field was rented to a tenant for £30 sterling per annum.

FIELD NO. II.

Sept 5th. A piece of land was sown this day with *Lucerne* seed of this summer's growth, unaccompanied with any crop.

March 20th. The *Lucerne* sown on the 5th of last September, with seed of that summer's growth, has stood the severity of the winter, and the crop measures six inches in height this day.

May 4th. Cut the first crop of *Lucerne* this day two feet in height.

June 14th. A second crop mown this day, equal to the first.

July 14th. The third crop mown this day, twenty six inches in height.

August 24th. The fourth crop was mown this day equal to any of the preceding.

Sept. 5th. It was on this day last year, that this crop was sown with seed of that summer's production the fifth crop from which measures a foot in height this day.

FIELD NO. III.

Major T. sowed a field with *Lucerne*, in May of last year, unaccompanied with any crop; three heavy crops were taken for soiling during the summer, and on the fourth of May of the present year, it was mown for hay, a very heavy crop; thus giving four crops in the space of one year from the time of sowing the seed.

FIELD NO. IV.

Colonel T. has a field of *Lucerne*, of four acres, in full vigor; the crop, after cutting, measured three feet seven inches in length. He mowed a third crop from this field on the 21st of July.

FIELD NO. V.

M. A., Esq., in breaking up an old unproductive meadow, for the purpose of seeding it with *Lucerne* adopted the following mode. In September, the land was ploughed to the full depth of the soil, and sown with winter tares, or vetches: these were cut for hay in May, and yielded three tons per acre. The land was immediately ploughed and repeatedly harrowed and the weeds were collected and burnt: a plentiful crop of seed weeds soon made their appearance, which were ploughed down: the land was again harrowed and the weeds were again collected and burnt: this was repeated until the soil was as clean as a garden when it had a very thick coat of well rotted stable dung which was very carefully turned in, and *Lucerne* seed was sown in September, without any other crop; and during the next summer it was cut five times, either for soiling or for hay: the fifth crop for soiling was commenced cutting on the 25th September.

So far the journal, which needs no comment.

From the Zanesville Gazette.

Lucerne, or French Clover.

Lucerne, sometimes called "French Clover," is kind of grass, which, in some situations in Europe, cultivated with great advantage, and has been tried in some instances with great success in this country. It is not, strictly speaking, a clover, though in some respects similar. It is perennial—in favorable soils the roots are said to live and flourish a hundred years. Its advantages consist in affording a greater amount of foliage for any kind of stock, than any other plan according to the expense of producing it. Several years since, while residing in the State of Maine, we made several experiments with *Lucerne*, which, a though some of them terminated unfavorably, satisfied us that the most favorable soil for it is a deep ear dy loam; and as the alluvial soils on this river are generally of this character, we last spring resolved on giving it a trial here. We procured from Boston, small quantity of seed, which was sown on the river "bottom," the last week in May. As the soil has been badly managed for several years previous, we had feared that the great growth of weeds would check and smother the *Lucerne*, and to guard against this we got a chance to extirpate the weeds, we sowed the seed in drills. This was done very expeditious and exactly, with one of Ruggles, Nourse, & Mason's seed sowers.

In the latter part of the month of July the *Lucerne* had reached the height of 18 inches on an average and had considerably blossomed. We cut it and fed it green, partly to hogs and partly to milch cows—both ate it voraciously.—In just four weeks from the time it was cut, it had again grown to nearly the same height as before, and was cut a second time—and the first of November it was cut a third time—the crop being heavier than either of the preceding. A pic-

common red clover [very flourishing] immediately sowing, the soil precisely similar, did not yield near $\frac{1}{2}$ as much, in proportion, as the Lucerne.

We have no doubt that it may be cut five times a year, and will yield at the rate of a ton and a half of hay to the acre, at each cutting.

American Silk Goods.

At a meeting of the American Silk Society, held Baltimore, the 19th of Feb., a quantity of Silk Goods were exhibited from the establishment of Mr. Sapp, of Economy, Pa., and Mr. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. The following account of them is taken from the *Journal of the Am. Silk Society*:

MISS RAPP'S SILK GOODS—CURING COCOONS.

The editor of this Journal having solicited of Miss Sapp, of Economy, Pa., the privilege of exhibiting some specimens of her silk manufactures, he received from her a case containing the following articles, viz: 3 yards black figured dress silk, 12 do. lavender figured dress silk, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards green velvet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards black velvet, 3 yards plain black satin, 12 yards figured satin castings, 13 pieces fancy ribands, (165 yards,) 4 pieces of plain ribands, and a raw silk handkerchief.—These goods are all of first rate quality—heavy and durable. They were exhibited at the public meeting of the American Silk Society on the evening of the 9th of February, and elicited expressions of surprise and astonishment at the progress already made in the production of silk in this country. They furnished conclusive evidence of the important fact, that we can not only furnish all the raw material, but even the best manufactured silks from our own resources, and that all that is wanting to accomplish the great object is diffusion of knowledge among the people, and for the people to say that they will do it.

The following are extracts from the letter of Miss Sapp, that accompanied the silks. We publish them without her permission, because it will do the public more good than it can do her harm. We would recommend attention to the extract on curing cocoons with camphor. This is an important and an interesting item of information.

Economy, Pa., February 7, 1840.

HIDEON B. SMITH, Esq.—

Dear Sir—There is so great a demand for our silks, that, after supplying the wants of our society, we have an over manufacture as much as our store could sell at the annexed prices. There is, therefore, no necessity to seek a distant market. Notwithstanding this, we thought we would send you all we had ready made; as these specimens (together with those you will probably receive from other quarters) may assist you and your society a good deal, to convince every patriot that *our own, and our own people's hands themselves can produce and manufacture* this so highly beloved article of luxury, with which we are so fond to adorn ourselves, and clad in a garment of which, if thus obtained, we may justly feel a noble pride,—but, if the product of foreign hands, we have the best reason in the world to feel great shame, when we reflect, that by the way of obtaining it, we have so much and so unprofitably contributed to squander our national treasure, burden our country with an enormous debt, and thereby lay the sure foundation of ruin and misery. These specimens have all been made of silk raised within our society in the summer of 1839, (we never wove a thread of purchased silk.) In strength and durability they will surpass any imported article. The handkerchief of silk floss, or tow, you will please to accept as a small contribution to your collection of specimens; it is to show that that part of the cocoon is valuable too.

As you wish me to make any communication which I consider useful, I will offer a few remarks:

1. On the curing of cocoons. 2. On the mulberry tree, the foundation of the whole business.

1. Since we are killing our cocoons with camphor, we find them as easy to reel, at any time after the regular season, as when freshly taken from the spinning shelves. We do it as follows: for 100 lbs. of cocoons in the floss, we take a well made box, large enough to hold them, then we take about 3 oz. of camphor, which we moisten with as much alcohol as is necessary to rub it into a powder, a part of which we sprinkle on the bottom of the box, then we fill the box by making 5 or 6 layers of the cocoons, and spread a proportional part of the camphor between each of them: then we screw on the lid and paste strips of paper on all the splits and joints, to make it air-tight.—After 3 or 4 days, we take them out and dry them in the shade until perfectly light. They must be assorted before camphoring, or else the bad cocoons will spoil the good ones.

2. In regard to the mulberry, I would earnestly recommend, especially to the silk growers of the northern and middle states, not to neglect the cultivation of the white Italian or a similar mulberry as by raising the multicaulis only, the best crops (which are produced in the fore part of the summer) are lost.—The multicaulis is a most excellent addition to, but not a perfect substitute for the other kinds. They ought to go together. Several years ago we received among others a kind of mulberry under the double name of *morus brussa* or *expansa*, which we now endeavor to multiply (by grafting) as fast as possible, as it possesses all the excellent qualities of the Italian, besides having large, heavy, glossy leaves, which are gathered with less than half the labor required for the foliage of the white Italian. Such silk growers as possess this kind, would undoubtedly do well to propagate it as fast as possible with the multicaulis.

Respectfully yours,

GERTRUDE RAPP,
for GEORGE RAPP.

From the *Native American*.

Exhibition of American Manufactured Silks.

We were taken quite by surprise on Tuesday, February 18, upon entering the Rotunda at the Capitol, to find a large table spread out with silk velvets, &c., which, upon enquiry, we found to have been made by Mr. John W. Gill, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, during the past summer. The articles exhibited consisted of large pieces of silk velvet, Terry velvet, tippet plush, hat plush, &c. &c. were all truly beautiful, and would not suffer in comparison with the most costly imported silk fabrics. Mr. Gill informed us that he commenced the silk business about a year since; that his velvets were all made from trees produced from the first year's planting; that a vest he had on was made for him in thirteen weeks from the day he planted his multicaulis buds: that he had no difficulty in finding a market for his goods; indeed some of them were sold in our presence at six dollars per yard, and, from an exact calculation made by Mr. Gill, he finds that every acre of ground planted by him in multicaulis buds last year, has yielded him \$350 net. This little exhibition, and the facts connected with it, afforded us additional evidence, that silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but also as an article of commercial export.

From the *New England Farmer*.

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, *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 crystallized, 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 confectionery, by one well conversant in the art (Mr. Duoy,) 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 enterprise 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, 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 fattening 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.

Mr. David L. Child's work on Beet Sugar has been published in Boston. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society have awarded him \$100 for his successful experiments in this town. We have not had time carefully to examine the work, but one item of importance is deducible from his publication. In France, 100,000,000 pounds of Beet Sugar are made annually, 6,000 acres of land devoted to raising Beets, and the fixed and floating capital engaged is \$28,000,000. Contrasting with this, the Cane Sugar made in the United States reaches only 60,000,000 pounds annually, 15,000 acres are cultivated with Sugar Cane, and the fixed capital employed, reaches 45,000,000! We learn a company is organized and funds subscribed in Boston to carry on the manufacture of Beet Sugar.—*Northampton (Mass.) Cour.*

Those who suffer their own grounds to be seeded with weeds permit thieves to be partakers of their substance.

A *Western Lady*.—Mrs. Stump, on White's creek, Tennessee, has manufactured a beautiful shawl from silk, grown in her own garden.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

APRIL, 1840.

Editorial Arrangements.

Some of our correspondents and personal friends wish information respecting our editorial arrangements—we therefore state as follows:—

M. B. BATEHAM resides at Rochester, and is the publishing Editor. He receives all letters and communications, revises some for publication, makes selections, assists in correcting, &c. He writes short notices and other matters which will hereafter have no mark or signature.

J. J. THOMAS resides in Macedon, Wayne county. He examines and revises, or remarks on, such communications as are sent out to him, makes selections, and writes Hints for the Month, and other seasonal articles, which will hereafter be marked *thus*.

DAVID THOMAS resides near Aurora, Cayuga county. He will write on Horticulture, Floriculture, and the Natural Science, answer Inquiries, &c. His articles will be signed T. or marked *thus*.

Other gentlemen may occasionally contribute Editorial articles: these will have various marks.

To Correspondents.

We are constrained to offer renewed acknowledgements for the valuable assistance we have received. Every successive number of the Farmer adds new, and highly respectable names to our list of correspondents; and the consequent increasing interest of the paper must afford great satisfaction to our readers.

Several valuable communications are omitted for want of room; and others were received too late for this number, shall appear next month. We have received several on the Winter Management of Stock, &c.; but as we have already published considerable on this subject, and as our space is necessarily limited, we hope our correspondents will excuse us for deferring those at present.

Gardener's Work for April.

We had prepared some directions for performing the principal operations in the garden this month, but our columns had already become so full that we have only room for a few brief hints. The weather in this section is usually changeable, and frequently wet and cold during this month; so that seeds and plants put into the open ground very early, are often destroyed. It is not advisable to sow or plant many, except the most hardy kinds of vegetables, and such as are wanted for early use, until the weather has become fine and settled, and the ground a little warm.

Peas, Parsnips, Lettuce and Salsify, are very hardy plants, and will not suffer from a little wet or cold—sow them as early as possible. Sow some Marrowfat Peas at the same time as the smaller earlier kinds, and they will come into use in succession.

Plant Onion sets as early as possible—sow the seed about the last of the month. Beets and Carrots for summer use should be sown now, but those for winter will be better if sown later. Peppergrass, Parsley and Endive, should be sown this month.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery and Tomato, if not sown on a hot-bed, as directed, may be sown this month, on a warm border of fine earth, where they can be protected by a mat in severe weather and frosty nights.

Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, &c., will not bear frost, and should not be planted till next month. (Some of these seeds will invariably rot, if the weather be cold and wet.)

Radishes and Turnips are hardy plants, but need to grow rapidly in order to be good; and therefore should not be sown till warm weather.

Flower seeds may be sown the latter part of the month, if the ground is dry and the weather warm.—The following remarks on this subject, are by one whose experience and success in the culture of flowers, entitles him to much deference:

Sowing or Planting Flower Seeds.

For large seeds like the Bean or the Pea, a coarse soil is well adapted, as they can force their way to the surface from any moderate depth; but small seeds require different treatment; and we lay it down as a safe rule, the finer the seed, the finer should be the soil.

How does Nature, exemplifying Supreme Wisdom, sow her more delicate seeds? She scatters them on the shady ground, trusting to the rain or the frost to cover them, (of course slightly,) and they germinate before the sun has acquired power enough to scorch them.—The duck-like seeds of the Orisib and Cypripedium sometimes grow in beds of damp moss.

Common garden loam, whether clayey or sandy, is much improved by a dressing of vegetable earth from

the woods, well mixed before planting. It prepared in the preceding autumn, and pulverized by the frost, all the better.

Such a soil is favorable to seeds of almost any kind, but essential to the finer and more delicate sorts. The preparation of the soil alone, however, is not enough. Fine seeds may be smothered if covered more than from one eighth to half an inch deep: and their short roots may be parched if exposed to the sun except in morning and evening. To a fine soil, therefore, we must add the protection of shade, and in time of drought, a regular supply of moisture. If the seeds are sown in an open border, a sprinkling of water in the evenings is best, but carefully abstain from applying so much as will make the ground.

In gardens of considerable extent, when new seeds are to be sown, and nothing is known in regard to their germination, it would be prudent to try them in different soils and situations. We have succeeded in one spot and failed in all the rest.

It is generally safer to plant or sow when the danger from severe frost is over. Deposit the seeds in shallow drills made by pressing down the edge of a board on the loose soil, and cover by sprinkling the earth over them. Drills have two advantages; we can better determine how deep the seeds are covered, and we know where to look for the young plants, as we watch for their appearance from day to day.

Marking sticks, or labels, are conveniently made from shingles, and may be made one inch wide and a foot long, with one end sharpened, more easily to penetrate the ground. For annuals, nothing more is wanted than to moisten the part to be written on, and draw it across a dusty sleeve. The fine grit thus imparted will wear off the black lead as the pencil passes over, and it will be legible for the season at least.—But where the mark is wanted for two or more years, the stick should be painted, and then the letters will be durable.

Some plants are coarse feeders, and do best when well supplied with manure from the stable. Of this kind is the beautiful Cypress Vine, so remarkable for the delicacy of its leaves, and the brightness of its flowers. T.

The First Flowers of Spring.

ON THE 20TH. OF LAST MONTH.—(MARCH.)

The snow drops are early risers—in the season; and for more than a fortnight have hung out their white bells over the cold or frozen ground. Closely following in the order of time, is the Winter Aconite with its tuft of green leaves and yellow bloom; and next the little Crocus (cloth of gold) just peeping above the soil. It is of a deeper yellow than the Aconite, and on the outside it is striped with dark purple.

A few days more of this fickle season pass away, and the Scotch Crocus appears. Its fine white cup is also striped on the outside with purple; and soon after the large yellow Crocus opens. To this succeeds the Siberian Squill, just raising its beautiful blue above the earth.

Again the garden is whitened with snow, which melts in the morning beam, and the purple Crocus striped with white, the large rich blue-purple, and the pure white Crocus, stand together in colors beautifully contrasted, while the rosy corols of the Bulbo-codium increase the variety. But we will not go in advance of the season.

The pleasure of viewing those stars of the earth—the first flowers of the spring,—is a rich reward for cultivating them, and truly they belong to a class "that asks but little room." A bed, three feet wide, and twelve or fifteen feet long, would exhibit them in masses, nearly all at the same time, from which no well balanced mind, no correct taste, and no well-organized vision, can turn away with indifference. †

Spring Rye.

We are happy to say there is not much really poor land in this section; but if any of our readers should happen to have a piece "too poor to grow beans," we would advise them to try Spring Rye. The seed can be obtained at the Seed Store, of a quality superior to many samples of the Winter variety. It should be sown as early as the ground will readily admit (in the middle of April or before); and at the rate of 3 pecks of seed to the acre. The produce will depend on the quality of the soil—but 20 bushels per acre may be called an average crop on poor land.

Grass Peas.

These peas we believe will be found valuable to farmers, as soon as their proper use is understood.—They are not liable to be injured by bugs or mildew; and the straw being fine and sweet, it makes excellent fodder for sheep or cattle, whether fed in a green or a dry state. A good way to use them, is to mow them as soon as the peas begin to ripen, and before the straw is dead, and after curing like clover, put them into a Mow or Stack, and feed them out without threshing, to Sheep and Cattle in Winter. They will eat them readily, and the grain being in the straw, it makes very wholesome and nutritious food.

The peas are small and hard, and grow so crowded in the pods as to flatten the grain and give it a peculiar appearance. The plants tiller very freely, and one bushel seed is sufficient for an acre. Sow early in the Spring—and the crop will come off in season, and leave the land in good order for wheat.

Planting Early Potatoes.

A soil is rendered warmer by a fresh dressing of stable manure; and also more loose for the roots to spread through, & the potatoes to expand in. This is of great account in obtaining them early. There is another thing, however, of great moment. Full-sized potatoes should be selected for planting; and of these, only three or four of the most prominent eyes should be permitted to grow, the rest to be carefully cut out or destroyed. This precaution will hasten the growth of the stems, by turning all the nutriment of the tuber into them, and by preventing its being wasted on the feeble shoots.

Two or three years ago, we obtained a rare sort of potatoes; and desirous to make the most of them, we cut each of them into several pieces, and planted them in rows without having assorted them. The result was a great inequality in their growths. Some were six inches high before others appeared, especially those that were from buds near the stem end of the potato; and the prospect was rather discredit to the gardener. But this was not all: there was quite as much difference in the time of their producing potatoes.

In a light rich soil, not much infested by weeds, we have had the hills made at the time of planting; but the hilling can be done afterwards if care be taken not to cut or disturb the roots when the young potatoes are forming. It should be remembered, however, that this plant, though impatient of stagnant water, requires much moisture to mature a good crop; and as its leaves turn off the rain from the base of the stems, the hills should be made *dishing*, that is, hollow in the middle, in order to collect the rain and turn it inward.

Now who will have the first mess of early potatoes? It is always a fine treat; but to have them, we must have the earliest sorts as well as horticultural skill. T.

Seed Store Agencies.

The Agents for the Rochester Seed Store, (as mentioned on our last page,) are now all supplied with fine assortments of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds. The Garden Seeds are put up in small papers, and the Field Seeds in packages, by weight or measure. Any Seeds which they may not have on hand, may be ordered, through them, from the Rochester Seed Store. The proprietor pledges his reputation, and that of his establishment, for the good quality of the seeds furnished by him this season. Seed Catalogues, and back numbers of the New Genesee Farmer may be had of the agents.

Agents and Correspondents for this paper, who wish to obtain rare seeds for trial, (gratis,) will please inform the proprietor of the Seed Store in what way they can be sent; and name what particular kind would be preferred. Or whether Grass, Grass, Vegetable, or Flower Seeds, would be most acceptable.

M. B. BATEHAM.

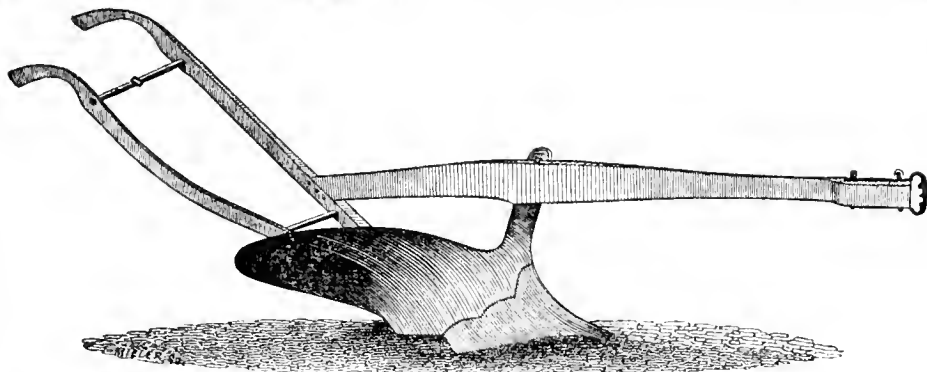
Seed Store Correspondence.

The subscriber is always willing to communicate information to all those who desire it by letter, (except those who tax him with postage,) but at this season of the year he receives such a multitude of letters of inquiry, (besides orders,) that it is sometimes impossible for him to bestow that immediate and particular attention which is desired; and his answers may sometimes be rather too brief to give satisfaction, or too abrupt to appear courteous. Notwithstanding he has good assistance, he is often compelled to burn the midnight oil in writing letters; and he begs, therefore, that his friends will not attribute a little delay, or a short reply, to any want of attention or courtesy on his part.

Information which is often asked of him by letter, is published in the New Genesee Farmer, and therefore persons may receive a paper when they expect a letter. If any man cannot afford to pay fifty cents a year for the information which this paper contains, I cannot afford to write letters for his special benefit.

Persons sending Newspapers to the Subscriber, are requested to address them to the "New Genesee Farmer," as he then receives them free of postage. He is always thankful for papers containing any matter of interest to him or the agricultural community. M. B. BATEHAM.

Corrected.—On page 51, (this number,) 3d. column, at the head of the article on the culture of Bush Cranberries, *Taxonomy* should read *Phytology*.

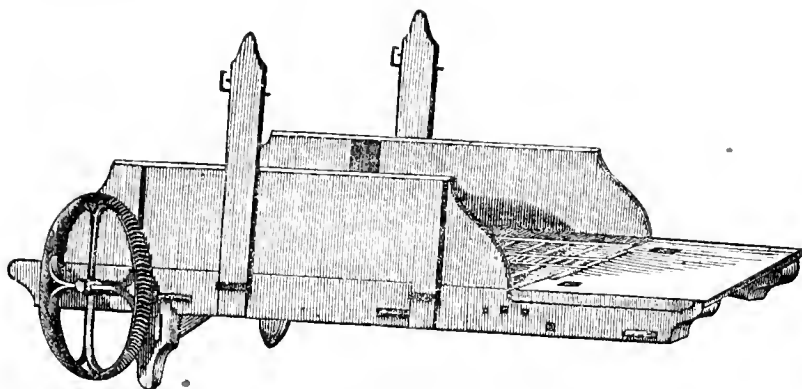


THE LOCKLIN PATENT PLOUGH.

The Plough represented above, is manufactured in this city, by A. J. LANGWORTHY, who informs us that the demand has been so great for them heretofore, that he could not possibly supply it; and he has now made arrangements for building *Two Thousand*. They have been known in this section only two years; but are already in use by many of the best practical farmers in this county, all of whom, we believe, give them a decided approval. The ploughs are well made, strong, and handsome; and, from their peculiar form, they are said to run much easier than any other kind; while, at the same time, they do as much work, and do it as well, whether in sward land or any other.

Mr. L. also possesses the right, and manufactures "*Whiting's Prairie Plough*," which has not yet been much used here, but has obtained great celebrity in some parts of the country. It is not only calculated for prairie or sward land, but is well adapted to all ordinary soils.

Both kinds may be examined at the Rochester Agricultural Repository and Seed Store, where they are kept for Sale. Price, \$9 each.



ARNOLD'S HORSE POWER MACHINE.

This Machine was somewhat prematurely brought before the public last year; and, owing to the ill adaptation of the Thrasher, and some other defects in the Machine, it did not fully meet the expectations of the purchasers. We are happy, however, to state that we believe these difficulties now to be entirely removed, and that the Horse Power and Thrashers, as now constructed by MR. ARNOLD, will be found superior to all other machines for the purpose—give general satisfaction to purchasers, and prove of great benefit to the farming community.

Farmers have long felt the need of some machine like this, which, while it is not very expensive, will do the work well and with sufficient expedition; is light and portable, occupies but little space, and can be used in any barn; and by means of which the farmer can thrash his grain whenever it suits his own convenience, without being dependent on his neighbors for extra men or horses. We therefore take pleasure in recommending Arnold's Horse Power to the attention of all who feel that such a machine is a desideratum; and we ask them to give his advertisement a candid perusal. (See last page.)

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Merchant's Corn Planter--("Baldwin's.")

Messrs. Editors—In the notice of a Corn Planter in your first No. of the *New Genesee Farmer*, there is an error in the name, which we wish to correct.—The machine was invented and patented by N. R. & O. G. Merchant; we have now sold the right to Alfred Baldwin, but the machine should retain the name of the Patentees.

Communications to be addressed to Alfred Baldwin, Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Guilford, March 9, 1840. N. R. & O. G. MERCHANT,
to the Editors of the *New Genesee Farmer*—

Accompanying a sketch and notice of a Corn Planter (invented by N. R. & O. G. Merchant, of Guilford, N. Y.) in the first No. of the *New Genesee Farmer*, is a request that those who have used it would give some account of its operation. I take pleasure in stating that I have frequently examined it, and have seen it in operation, and am fully satisfied that it is one of the greatest labor-saving machines that has been presented to the farmer. Its construction for durability, and accuracy in performing the work, is not ex-

celled by any thing that I have seen. It drops regularly, at 9, 12, 18, 24 and 36 inches distance, at any required depth, or any quantity at a time.

Yours, Respectfully, ALPHEUS JOHNSON.

We have seen the operation of Merchant's Corn Planter, and fully concur in the above recommendation.

WM. W. CABLE,

Guilford, March 11, 1840. LEWIS H. NASH.

REMARKS—Since writing our former description, great improvements have been made in the construction of this machine, and it is now made in a very perfect and durable manner. We think it will be found well adapted to the purpose designed. It is intended principally for planting corn, but will plant most other kinds of seeds with facility. The only important objection which we can discover, is the price; still, any farmer who has much corn to plant, or any two or three farms together, may save much more than the cost of the machine, by a few days' use of it.

Mr. Baldwin has left several of the improved machines at the Rochester Agricultural Repository, where they can be examined. The price is \$24.

Beet Sugar--Inquiry.

In the year 1838, Joseph Hurd, Jr., of Boston, obtained a patent for making sugar from beets. In his specification, he says, "what I claim as my invention, is the preparing of the beets by exposing them in thin slices to the action of frost, after which they may be directly thawed and submitted to pressure; or they may be dried by a current of cold air, and" at any convenient time steeped in pure water, which will extract the sugar.

In another part of the specification he says the thickness of the slices should not exceed the eighth of an inch; and that the slicing should be done in a freezing temperature. "This freezing is an essential point in my process; this, together with the dispensing with the use of lime, and the producing of sugar without molasses,—may be denominated its characteristic features."

Now what I wish to learn is, whether this plan has been brought into successful operation? X.

Another Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors—Will you or any of your correspondents inform us how to make Beet Sugar to the best advantage, on a small scale for family use? I tried a small experiment in the business last fall, but did not succeed. I made molasses very readily, but how to get it into sugar, I could not devise. It seemed to require some peculiar process to make it crystallize; and if you can inform me what that process is, I will try it again next fall. L. L.

Remarks.—We could furnish L. L. with a partial answer to his inquiry, but as he is not in a hurry, we will defer it for the present, and request some of our friends, who can speak from experience, to favor us with an answer.

Descriptive list of Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

The beet family is one of great and increasing importance to both farmers and gardeners in this country. The following list contains some new and valuable kinds, not heretofore known in this section, the seeds of which have been obtained at a great expense, by the proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store.

Field Beets.

Red Mangel Wurtzel.—This beet is too well known to need any description. It is much cultivated for feeding stock, and is found to be a very productive and valuable crop. The roots are large, long, and grow much above ground; are of a reddish color, sometimes clouded with white. The flesh is firm, sweet, and juicy, but rather coarse and unfit for table use except when young. They are of quicker growth than many of the garden beets, and are excellent for the table early in summer. The father of the writer sold large quantities of them in this city, as early beets, twelve years ago, when the name of *mangel wurtzel* was as little known here as *morus multicaulis*.

The Turnip-rooted Mangel Wurtzel is a new variety, cultivated to a small extent in England, but not as productive as the preceding, and not thought to be worth introducing.

Yellow Mangel Wurtzel.—This is an improved variety of the yellow sugar beet, found in cultivation near London. The roots are longer, larger, and grow more above ground than the sugar beets, and are better shaped, of fine texture, sweeter and more nutritious than the common mangel wurtzel. They do not grow so large, but they will bear planting thicker, and probably produce as much per acre, as the red variety.

White and Yellow Sugar Beets.—These two varieties are very much alike in all respects except color. They have been found to contain more saccharine matter than the other large kinds, and consequently are most cultivated for making sugar. The yellow was formerly most esteemed for this purpose, but of late the white variety has been most used. The difference, however, is admitted to be very small. The sugar beets are by many farmers preferred to the mangel wurtzel, for feeding stock; as they are thought to be sweeter and more nutritious, and equally productive if rightly planted. A good supply of imported seed is on hand.

Garden Beets.

Common Long Blood.—This variety is most commonly cultivated and well known. When true and perfect, the roots are of good size, long, smooth, and of a uniform dark red color outside and within.—From some causes, however, not well understood, it is very apt to degenerate, and lose its true form and color, even when great pains are taken in the selection of roots for seed. So that it is extremely difficult to obtain seed of perfect quality.

Long Dark Blood.—This beautiful variety was first seen by the subscriber in the London market, last September. It is there sold principally for garnishing dishes of meat, &c., on the table, on account of its rich deep color. The roots are not quite as large or as long as the common long blood; but the flesh is finer and of a much deeper color. The tops and leaves are small, and of an iron deep red color. A good supply of the seed was obtained, and it is believed it will prove a valuable acquisition to our gardens.

Superb Dark Blood.—This seed was obtained at the Highland Society's Agricultural Museum and Seed Store, Edinburgh. It is said to be still darker than the preceding; roots and tops rather smaller.

Early Bassano Beet.—This is an entirely new variety, the seed of which is from the same source as the last. The roots are round or turnip-shaped; of a bright red color outside, and pure white within; flesh fine, sweet and tender. It is of quick growth, and will probably be found a very superior early beet.

Early Blood Turnip.—This variety is pretty well known in this section, and generally esteemed for early table use. The roots are short and round, of fine texture and deep blood color. Unlike most of the early beets, this variety is not apt to become hard or sticky, but is equally good for late or early use.

Early Long Red.—This is a very handsome and good early beet, well calculated for market gardeners. The roots are large, long, and of a bright red color, but are apt to become coarse and hard when old or overgrown.

Early Red Scarcity.—Similar to the preceding; but rather earlier, and not quite so long and handsome.

Early White Scarcity.—Like the white sugar, but more early, rather smaller, and of finer texture—excellent for greens and early use.

Large White Green Top Carrot.

This is a new variety of the Carrot, recently introduced from France. The roots are large, smooth, and white, excepting the upper part, which stands out of the ground, and is green. I first saw them at the Horticultural Exhibition at Canterbury, (Eng.) where a premium was awarded them. Mr. C. N. Bement exhibited half a dozen of these carrots at the Albany Horticultural Fair, last fall, where a premium was awarded them. They are said to be sweet and good for the table, and they will probably prove a valuable kind for stock.

Long Altringham Carrot.

When genuine, this is a large handsome carrot, and in England is commonly considered the most profitable kind. The roots are of a finer texture than the orange variety, and have a smaller heart. The upper part of the roots grow above the surface of the ground, and are of a greenish color. This variety is very apt to sport and degenerate, so that it is difficult to obtain it genuine, even when care is taken to select the roots for seed.

New Species of Birds and Quadrupeds.

Many of our readers will recollect the notices which appeared from time to time in the Genesee Farmer, relative to the enterprising young naturalist, John K. Townsend, who went in company with Professor Nuttall up the Missouri, and across the Rocky Mountains to the Western Coast, visiting the

Sandwich Islands on their way home. He has since published a volume of Travels, but the number of copies printed was too limited to supply the demand, and we have failed to procure one. A letter written about two years ago by one of his friends, however, immediately after a visit to this distinguished traveller, is now lying before us, from which we learn the following particulars:—

"I saw two Condors which he had killed and skinned—they are male and female. The male measures twelve feet across the wings—the other nine feet.—Except a young one, these are the first specimens bro't to this country. I also saw some fine wolf skins of a new species, and various other quadrupeds. He discovered about thirty new species of birds on the Western Coast and on the islands. Twelve of these have been figured by Audubon in his splendid work on Ornithology, but the descriptions were written by J. K. T., who has forwarded twelve more new species.

"Near Fort William, on a branch of the Columbia river, he saw a mammy, and her preservation was complete, although she had been suspended on a large tree for twenty years in a canoe.

"Amongst a great variety of accoutrements and utensils, I saw a splendid dress of bird-skins and feathers, beautiful stone pipes carved out of a kind of slate, and a stone adze that would cut the hardest oak with expedition.—But there is not room in a letter to give even an idea of his curiosities, natural and artificial." †

De-marchais gave the wings of the Condor a stretch of eighteen feet!

Retarding the bloom of Fruit Trees.

Apricot and peach trees are more frequently rendered unfruitful by the buds starting to grow early in winter, and then perishing by the intense cold that follows. We had a remarkable instance of the truth of this remark, a few years ago. About mid-winter, a thaw came on, and continued several days, with so high a temperature, that most of the buds swelled, except a few near the tops of the trees, which were more remote from the reflected heat, and the buds on some of the low branches which were enveloped in snow-drifts. In regard to the latter more especially, the appearance in summer was very singular, for those limbs were loaded with fruit, while there was very little on other parts of the tree.

But whether the winter or the spring be most fatal to the buds, it has been considered by some gardeners a good application of labor to cover up the snow round the trees with straw, or litter from the barn-yard, in order to chill and retard the ascent of the sap; and on sandy soils we have had strong testimony in favor of its efficacy. It has been suggested, however, that too much credit has been allowed to these experiments, and, as a proof, it is stated that a rose standing on the outside of a Green House, had a stem that bloomed on the inside while its roots were exposed to the frost and snow of winter. From this circumstance it has been argued that peach buds would start in warm air if the roots were cased in ice.

The following fact, however, bears the other way: A year ago one of our apple trees had several cords of wood piled round it, *ou end*, and the pile remained there until the spring was past. The consequence was that the tree was a full fortnight later in coming into bloom. †

Miscellaneous Items.

Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy.—L. M. Child.

Black-lead for Stores.—Mix powder of black-lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red Port wine, [would not pure alcohol be better?] and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry, and close, but not hard brush, dipped in dry black-lead powder, rub it to a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer varnish on the cast iron, than either boiling the black-

lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of an egg, &c., which are the methods commonly practised.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Indian Cake.—[*Johnny Cake.*]—One quart of sifted meal, two great spoonfuls of molasses, two tea-spoonfuls of salt, a bit of shortening half as big as a hen's egg, stirred together; make it pretty moist with scalding water, put it into a well greased pan, smooth over the surface with a spoon, and bake it brown on both sides. A little stewed pumpkin, scalded with meal, [much] improves the cake. Split and dipped in butter it makes a very nice toast.—*Fragal Housewife.*

The above, it will be perceived, can be made in the absence of milk; and a lady of our particular acquaintance who has tried it, assures us of its excellence.—She has also furnished us with the following:—

Dough Nuts.—Nine pounds of flour, three of sugar, two of butter, one quart yeast, and one table-spoonful of cinnamon. The yeast, (or two tea-cups of hop emptins,) with one quart of the flour, and three pints of water, should be mixed at night, and the rest of the ingredients added in the morning. After standing several hours to become light, they are fried in the usual way. As they absorb less fat the hotter it is, and as a small quantity of fat becomes sooner cooled as they are thrown in, the more they are fried in the less they will absorb.

To remove Ink Spots.—Ink spots on the pages of a book may be removed by washing them with a solution of oxalic acid in water, and afterwards with pure water. Oxalic acid being a poison, caution is required in using it. We have in this way completely removed fresh ink spots on books and left the type fair and white, and old ink spots have been nearly obliterated.

Frosted Feet.—The troublesome inflammation and insupportable itching produced by freezing the feet, we have found to be very effectually removed by the application of oil of peppermint.

Ardent Spirits for Rats.—It is said that an inn-keeper, who was much troubled with rats, observing the effects of spirits upon his biped customers, resolved to try the same experiment upon the rats. He accordingly made an alluring preparation of alcohol, set it in his cellar, and waited the event. The next morning he found fourteen of these interesting little fellows lying around the vessel. He pursued the plan till he effectually routed them.

Boots.

My boots have no holes in them, and yet when I go into the snow, the cold strikes right through them, and my feet become damp.

Have they been well greased?

Yes—but I don't like to soak them so much with grease as to soil my socks as soon as I put them on.

Well, there is a way to avoid all that, I lately applied grafting wax to my boots, and now no water can pass through the leather—my feet are kept dry, and of course much warmer.

How is grafting wax made?

Two and a half pounds of ro-in, one of bees-wax, and one of tallow, melted together, makes a fine batch.

But will it soak into the leather?

Not unless the leather is made very warm. It must be made much warmer than when we apply tallow, (be careful not to burn it) and then it will readily soak in. One, two, or three coats, may be applied immediately one after another.

May I communicate this for the *New Genesee Farmer*?

I am willing, but I am not certain that it is new. The "fishermen of Marble Head," or some others down east, have long had a way to render their boots impervious to the water, but I believe they use fish oil instead of tallow.

That constitutes no objection to my sending this to the "Farmer." Such papers, like the treasure of the householder mentioned in scripture, ought to contain "things new and old." Old things are new to them who have not learned them.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Root Culture.

There are many, and urgent reasons why farmers generally should engage more extensively than they have yet done in the business of *Root Cultivation*.—That it is both practical and profitable, no longer admits of a doubt. My own experience, and the testimony of hundreds of others, has fully satisfied me on this point. In order to induce farmers to engage in this business, it is necessary to convince them that it will be for their interests. Let us look therefore at a few of the advantages which will arise from an extension of the Root Culture.

First, then, let it be remembered that our staple commodity in Western New York, is *wheat*. To increase his funds, the farmer is constantly studying to bring the greatest possible number of acres into the production of wheat—consequently he cuts but little hay, and, of course, he keeps only a few cattle: and these he is often compelled to winter principally on *straw*; or, to keep them from *misery* and starvation, he is compelled to purchase bran and shorts of the miller. When business first took this turn, bran could be purchased for 3 cents per bushel; and then the cattle and sheep could be wintered without running down in flesh, and the cows would yield generous messes of milk. Every farmer, therefore, pressed forward to the miller to lay in his winter store of shorts and bran; consequently the demand for these articles increased beyond the supply; the prices increased, till shorts were from sixteen to twenty-five cents per bushel.—What then was to be done? Every one, in the city, the village, and the country, the farmer, the merchant, and the mechanic—every one who kept a horse, cow, pig, or sheep, must have something to feed it on. So many acres were in wheat, that *hay* was scarce; and now there were so many farmers feeding their cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, on shorts, that they also are *scarce and dear*. What then is to be done?—Either give up the raising of stock, or keep them poor and miserable, which no good farmer will consent to do; or produce your own food for them. But what can they produce, and yet not diminish the production of wheat?

To answer this question, and to remove all these difficulties, the *root-culture* comes directly to our aid. This system will keep all our stock well, and yet enable us to retain our coveted acres for wheat. It comes to the farmer's aid when he wants relief from the high prices of mill feed; when he wants to continue keeping his stock, and especially when he wants the means to increase the fertility of his land.

In reference, therefore, to the *root-culture*, it arose from the *necessity* of the case, and herein is verified the old maxim, that "necessity is the mother of invention." The advantages arising from this system are numerous.

1st. It affords a large amount of food for stock, from a comparatively small extent of land. This has often been fully verified by experiments and estimates.

2d. It relieves the farmer from the difficulty of raising money to purchase mill feed, and enables him, by his own labor, to turn his produce into money. It increases the amount of his beef, his butter, his pork, and his mutton. One of the first and most important principles of domestic economy is, to feed the farm stock on the produce of the farm.

3d. The root-culture improves the condition of the land by its depth, and in its tendency to keep the

land clean. Every field, suitable for a hoed crop, ought to receive one as often as four years. Where the June and Blue grasses prevail, they are very pernicious to all other plants, by monopolizing their food. Unless these grasses are exterminated, no crops can flourish; and certainly the most effectual instruments of extermination are the plough, the cultivator, and the hoe.

4th. The root-culture also *enriches* the land. Land may be *dry and clean*, but if it is not also *rich*, it does not return a heavy crop to the laborer. The application of manure to land intended for roots, is, on all hands, admitted to be absolutely necessary. Without its application, the business is slim and unprofitable.

5th. This system renders the application of manure *practicable* to a far greater extent. Its quality is improved and its quantity much increased. Every farmer knows that the manure of cattle fed only on dry straw or hay, is dry, and very much destitute of those enriching and nutritious properties contained in the manure of cattle that are fed on roots.

I will now give some account of my own experiments in the root culture. In the first place, I have become fully convinced of the necessity of having the land free from grass and weeds. In 1835 I sowed about an acre of ruta бага, on good sandy loam soil, somewhat infected with June grass. The land was well prepared, but the weather being moist, the grass was not killed, and it soon sprang up very thickly.—This rendered the after culture very difficult and vexatious; and, with all my patient and persevering efforts, I found it impossible wholly to subdue the June grass, and I fully coincide with friend Garbutt in the belief that it would be well for Western New-York if this grass could be entirely exterminated. From my sad experience with this grassy patch, I became fully determined never to be caught in this same way again.

I last year selected a clean piece of land for my ruta бага crop; ploughed in a dressing of good manure; ploughed it shallow the second time and harrowed it smooth. I then took a light plough and made ridges, about two feet apart. I had no drill-barrow, but took a common wheel barrow and rolled it along on the top of the ridges, so as to make a small furrow or drill, into which the seeds were sown by hand. A third person followed with a rake, so as to cover the seed, and leave the top of the ridges smooth.

I prepared my seed by putting it into a basin and mixing with it about half a pound of sulphur; because I had read, either in the Farmer or in the Cultivator, a recommendation of sulphur to be used in this way, for the purpose of fixing its flavor in the seed to keep off the fly.

The seed soon sprang up. The turnips were not injured by the fly; and whether it was the sulphur which prevented the depredations of the fly, I know not. The season was not dry, and therefore unfavorable to the propagation of the turnip fly. I thinned the plants to ten or twelve inches apart. They grew rapidly and flourished through the whole season.—They were hoed thoroughly, twice. They were harvested towards the last of October, and deposited in trenches three feet deep and four wide, and the turnips were raised about a foot above the surface of the earth. However, before putting the turnips into the trench, I put crotches into the middle of the trench, about eight feet apart, and rising above the surface eighteen inches. I laid a ridge pole on the top of these crotches for the purpose of forming a roof, of small sticks, brush and straw, and lastly earth. The roots being stored in this manner, a boy can enter the trench with his basket at any time in the depth of winter, and is never exposed to the inconvenience of a falling roof. Precautionary steps against their heating are always to be taken, by leaving small apertures for the escape of heat and admission of air.

After having produced and stored your crop of Ruta Baga, what use do you make of them? Hogs that are three or four months old and upwards, will live well on them; but if they are younger, they ought not to be confined exclusively to them. Cooking them renders them much more nutritious for hogs and pigs. They are excellent for cattle and sheep of every age. When sheep are confined for a few weeks in the yard for winter, they pine to be grazing in the field unless they are fed on roots; but when permitted to enjoy this food, they have not half so much hankering for the field.

I will take the liberty of mentioning one thing, among many others, which may be of considerable use to the inexperienced; and that is, it is of no use to cut up the turnips small and fine for the sheep. Scatter them over the ground or hard snow, and then follow with the shovel and slice them a few times each, for sheep delight much in gnawing the turnip. For two winters I was in the habit of cutting my turnips into small pieces, not larger than a hickory nut for my sheep. I have since found this to be entirely unnecessary.

I will furthermore add, for the benefit of the inexperienced, not to dig trenches for the reception of roots where they will be exposed to be filled in with water, when the snow melts, and the earth is filled with water.

One corner of my ground was considerably inclined to clay, and here the turnips were quite small. That kind of soil is wholly unfit for them. P.

Chili, March 15th, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The best time for Cutting Timber.

This is a subject in which every farmer is deeply interested. If timber cut at one season will last *years* longer than that cut at another—if one time is preferable to another, as regards its durability—then certainly it is a subject well worth the notice and consideration of every farmer. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the right time. All agree, however, that here is a right season, but disagree very materially as to that *particular time*. It is stated in the Gen. Far., vol. 5., p. 41, that February is the best time. Also, in vol. 4., p. 97., "In a book printed at Philadelphia, soon after the revolutionary war, the author says, 'Long experience, I think, hath sufficiently ascertained, that timber cut down in the spring of the year, when full of sap, and the leaves fully expanded, is much more durable than when cut at any other time.'" Dr. Deane, in his New England Farmer, says, "An abundant mass of evidence has been produced to show, that timber should be cut or felled in mid-summer, with a view to its durability;" but, abundant as it is, we must take the liberty to add to the "mass." In the same article, the Ed. says, "One of our neighbors, a practical farmer and close observer, lately informed us, that twenty-two years ago he had a fence made chiefly of basswood (linden) rails, cut just about mid-summer, and at this time they are sound and good.—In conversation, not long since, with another excellent farmer, he said the best time for cutting timber was in autumn, about the fall of the leaf, or soon after, and that it was not only more durable, but more compact than after it had been loosened by freezing."

I was conversing, a few days since, with an intelligent farmer, who said the best time to cut rail timber was in January and February. Also, with another who was of the same opinion; the latter said this was the time that all cut their timber "down country." Another farmer very recently informed me, that mid-summer was, beyond all doubt, the right time. He said that his practice was to pull off the bark, and keep the rails off from the ground; that they would season sooner, and last many years longer than if cut at any other season.

Perhaps the majority of farmers think February the best time, at least it is to be judged they do, by their practice. I am convinced, however, that this is not the right season. From the information I have obtained, and by the little experience I have had, I am induced to believe that *mid-summer* is the *right time*. It is very evident that rails (or any timber) decorticated or peeled, will season quicker and last longer than they will if the bark remains. I will now conclude by adding an extract from a communication of Joshua Howard, [Gen. Far., vol. 5, p. 300.] "During the last twenty years I have been engaged, more or less, in the preservation of timber; and, from my experience, am able to say with confidence, the old opinion of English writers to the contrary notwithstanding, that the best time to cut timber to ensure its durability is when the tree is in its GREATEST VIGOR, and, in this latitude, say middle of June; then the sap is in its most fluid state, and entirely escapes through the several pores of the tree."

CULTOR.

Cayuga Co., Feb. 21st., 1840.

[For the New Genesee Farmer,

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

MESRS. EDITORS—Noticing in the second number of your paper an appeal to the farmers in this county, calling their attention to the importance of a society for the improvement of agriculture, and soliciting those who feel an interest in the subject to make it known to you, I am induced to address you in favor of the proposed society. Not that I would take my pen thinking to instruct my brother farmers, but because I think an Agricultural Society in this county so highly important, that I am anxious to volunteer my aid in promotion of the object.

We do not rightly estimate the advantages which arise from such associations, when we merely consider our own immediate interests, as we are very apt to do. The benefits of such a society will be seen long hereafter, perhaps more so than at present; and this is one reason why many farmers are indifferent on the subject. The desire to reap *immediate* rewards on ourselves, regardless of the *future* and the good of others, is one great reason why so little is done for the improvement of agriculture, or the real benefit of the community. The difficulty is not so much the result of *ignorance* as it is of *selfishness*. A want of *information* is one, but a want of the principles of enlarged *benevolence* and enlightened *philanthropy*, is a much greater hindrance of agricultural as well as moral improvement. And how can we better cultivate and disseminate those principles, which we deem so important, than by associating ourselves together for mutual improvement and encouragement, and with a view to the general good of the community—the happiness and prosperity of man?

The importance of an Agricultural Society is not altogether in the amount of new and useful knowledge which might be gained, (although this might be no inconsiderable item,) but in the *general spirit of improvement which would be diffused throughout the farming community*. We do not want knowledge so much as we do something to excite us to action, and put in exercise the knowledge which we already possess. We all know that to till our land well, and keep it richly manured, to adopt a judicious rotation of crops, select the best kinds of seeds, and the best breeds of stock, are matters of much importance, and indispensable to a perfect system of farming. That there are better varieties of grain and seeds, and finer breeds of cattle, than those in common use, all will admit, although some may not possess the means of availing themselves of these improvements; but the want that is wanted is a proper stimulus to set them about the work.

It is not an easy task for a man to abandon his former views and practices, and adopt new ones, differing

from his neighbors, although he may be well convinced that it would be an improvement. Especially is this the case, when others, all around him, his friends and brother farmers, are looking on with indifference and neglect. But let others around him engage in the business of improvement—let it become a public business and a popular subject, and how easy and pleasant it is for all to engage in it? Let us therefore form an efficient Agricultural Society, and see that it is well sustained, as I believe it may be, and we shall soon see a spirit of improvement, pervading the whole farming community, and not only shall we and our children reap an abundant reward, but its beneficial influence will be felt throughout all classes, and extend to every interest of the community. Elevate and improve the yeomanry of our country, and we promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation.

The commencing of such a society must depend upon a few influential farmers—many will unite in sustaining who are unwilling to assist in forming it—and the sooner an effort is made I think the better. I am of the opinion that it should be commenced previous to the hurrying of farming operations in the spring. Yours, &c. R.

Sweden, Mar. 20.

P. S. Messrs. Editors—What I have written is unfit for publication; but it may elude you one more friend of improvement, and one more name in favor of an Agricultural Society.

Remarks.—We think R. has taken a very correct view of the importance of an Agricultural Society, and we hope his remarks will stimulate others to take an interest in the subject. We wish to contradict two statements in his postscript, however. *It is not true* that what he has written "is unfit for publication." 2d. We deny that he has shown us "one more name in favor of an Agricultural Society"—for the simple reason that *he gave us no name*, and is entirely unknown to us. We hope R. will let us hear from him again, and supply this deficiency.—Eds. *New Gen. Far.*

Formation of the Yates County Agricultural Society.

It gives us pleasure to notice any efforts which are made for the promotion of the great cause in which we are engaged. Especially are we pleased to receive accounts of the formation of new Agricultural Societies. Agriculture is the life and support of all other arts and professions—the foundation of our National as well as individual prosperity; and there never was a time when there was more need of united efforts for its promotion than at present. Let efficient societies for this purpose be formed in every county, and a spirit of improvement be awakened among the farmers—let a knowledge of improved farming be generally circulated, and the most approved systems adopted—let Agriculture be elevated to that high rank in the public estimation to which it is justly entitled; and let those who now hang about our cities idle consumers of the public wealth, become industrious producers, and this nation would soon recover from the ruinous effects of profligacy and extravagance—the doleful cry of hard times would cease to be heard, and as we are the most highly favored, we should soon become the most happy and prosperous nation in the world.

From the Yates Co. Whig.

Agricultural Meeting, &c.

At a meeting of Farmers, convened pursuant to public notice at the American Hotel, in Penn-Yan, on the 11th of March, 1840. HENRY SPENCE, of Starkey was called to the chair, and Charles Lee, of Milo, appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting were then stated by John Hatmaker, upon whose motion it was

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to organize an Agricultural Society, to be auxiliary to the State Society, and to be called the Yates County Agricultural Society.

After some appropriate remarks by the Chairman and several other gentlemen, it was, on motion of D. A. Ogden,

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one from each town in the county, be appointed, to report a constitution, for an Agricultural Society.

Whereupon, D. A. Ogden, of Milo, Elisha Doubleday, of Italy, Henry Husted, of Potter, George Wagener, of Jerusalem, Joseph McCain, of Barrington, B. Tutill of Starkey, F. Harkness, of Middlesex, and A. F. Whittaker, of Benton, were appointed said committee. On motion, the Chairman of this meeting was added to the committee.

The committee, after a short absence, reported the following constitution, which was adopted.

Constitution.

Sec. 1st., This Society shall be called the Yates County Agricultural Society, Auxiliary to the New York State Agricultural Society; and its object shall be to promote Agriculture, Horticulture, and Household Arts, in Yates County.

Sec. 2nd., Any person may become a member of this society, by paying one dollar to the Treasurer thereof; and he shall thereafter pay one dollar, on or before the 1st day of Sept. of each year, so long as he shall continue a member. Any member may withdraw from this society by giving notice to the recording secretary; and paying all monies due from him the society.

Sec. 3rd. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, 8 Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, of one from each town in the county, those officers to be elected by a majority of votes, at the annual meetings of the society, and to hold for one year, or until others are elected in their place, except the first, who shall be elected immediately, and hold their offices until the first annual meeting.

Sec. 4th. The officers of the society, 5 of whom shall form a quorum, shall constitute a board of managers; it shall be their duty to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the society—to appropriate the funds of the same, in such manner as shall in their judgement best subserve the interests, and forward the objects of the society,—to call special meetings,—to appoint committees,—to award premiums and determine all matters connected therewith,—to distribute all Seeds, Plants, Books, &c., received for the society,—and to hold the Annual Fair or Exhibition, and make all necessary preparation therefor.

Sec. 5th. The President—in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents—shall preside at all the meetings of the society, and of the Board of Managers.

Sec. 6th. The corresponding secretary shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, receive and answer all communications addressed to the society, or any of its officers.

Sec. 7th. The recording secretary shall keep a record of the members of the society, and of its proceedings; he shall also be secretary to the Board of Managers, and keep a record of their proceedings, and he shall perform such other duties as the board may from time to time assign him.

Sec. 8th. The Treasurer shall receive all the monies of the society and expend the same only by the direction of the Board of Managers; he shall keep a correct account of the receipts and expenditures, and make a report at each annual meeting of the society, of his affairs as Treasurer; he shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in such penalty and with such surety as the Board of Managers may require.

Sec. 9th. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill all vacancies in the offices of the society, and the persons thus appointed shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 10th. No person but such as has been a member of the society for 30 days before any fair or exhibition held by the society, shall compete for premiums.

Sec. 11th. This society shall hold its annual meeting on the 3rd Wednesday of October, in each year, and there shall be, once in each year, at such time and place as the Board of Managers shall direct, a meeting for the exhibition of domestic animals and the agricultural productions of Yates County, and for the awarding of premiums.

Sec. 12th. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the meeting now proceed to elect officers for the society.

The following persons were then elected.

JOHN HATMAKER, of Milo, President.

Vice Presidents—Henry Spence, of Starkey; John Spicer, of Barrington; Henry P. Sartwell, of Milo.

Samuel Wise, of Benton; Henry Husted, of Potter; D. B. Lindsley, of Middlesex; Uriah Hanford, of Jerusalem, and Elisha Doubleday, of Italy.

Executive Committee—Charles Lee, of Milo; Benj. Tutill, of Starkey; A. F. Whittaker, of Benton; George Wagener, of Jerusalem; James P. Robinson, of Potter; Joseph McCain, of Barrington; Alexander Basset, of Middlesex; and Elisha Barker, of Italy.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary, D. A. Ogden, Penn-Yan.

Treasurer—Eben Smith, Penn-Yan.

On motion of D. D. Van Allen, of Starkey, it was *Resolved*, That the persons who shall now become members, and those who join the society previous to the first of September next, be not required to pay their initiation fee of \$1 until that time.

On motion of D. A. Ogden, of Milo,

Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution here adopted, be presented to the papers published in this county, with a request to publish them, and also that they be sent to the *Cultivator and the New Genesee Farmer*, with a similar request.

On motion of A. F. Whittaker, of Benton,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again on Thursday, the 4th of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HENRY SPENCE, Ch'n.

CHA'S. LEE, Secretary.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

The Travelling Agent—A Dream.

Messrs. Editors—Some weeks ago, having spent the evening in reading the 2d. No. of your paper, in which you say so much about agents and correspondents, patrons, &c., I went to bed, thinking that, whatever others might do, I would sooner give a dollar for your paper than fifty cents for the "*Cultivator*." As I had already subscribed for the "*Farmer*," and *paid in advance*, my conscience was clear, and, as a natural consequence, sweet slumber,—the working man's friend,—soon transported me into the aerial regions of fancy.

I thought that, on coming home with my wife from an afternoon's visit, we found a man awaiting our return, who, although for my life I could not recollect that I had ever seen him before, seemed overjoyed to see us; and forthwith began to call us his dear friends, to tell us how happy he was when travelling to pass the night at a neat, quiet farmer's house, and particularly at the house of a Christian brother; that he had nothing to do with taverns; as he could not in conscience patronize them whilst they persisted in selling liquor; he was not disposed to cousin his living out of any body,—was as far from being a sponge as any man on earth; but as Christians, real *evangelical*, *experimental* Christians always esteem it a privilege to entertain each other, he had no doubt we would be glad to see him; and moreover, as he wanted me to subscribe for some periodicals, books, &c., he had taken the liberty to put his horse in the barn, bring in his trunks, and await our return.

By this time I recognized him as the man of whom I several years before, had bought some half a doz. big bibles; and my wife, who always sees things sooner than I do, had got the ten-kettle over and some ham and eggs cooking for his supper. At the table he complimented her highly for her skill and taste in culinary matters;—said she had provided for him just such a repast as his circumstances and appetite required, for, in fact, he had had no dinner, and was as hungry as a wolf.—Indeed, said he, I never eat more than twice a day when travelling, unless by chance I happen at an old friend's house about dinner time. My horse too—poor creature—generally gets nothing from morning till night; but then he holds his own very well, for I always give him a peck of oats at night and as much in the morning. Your boys, I suppose, (turning to me,) go to the barn before they go to bed, and I am so tired I believe I won't go out to night.—My wife remarked that, as he travelled so much, she should think his acquaintance with the world would be extensive. O, yes, said he, I have travelled so much and read so much, that I know 'most every body and every thing. I enquired if he brought any news from the city. Yes, said he, glorious news!—great revivals in religion!! I enquired in what churches? He answered in all the churches of the evangelical denominations:—all but the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians; and, indeed, in one Episcopal Church; but their minister was not, in sentiment, an Episcopalian—or Roman Catholic—for he considered them all one. He was the only *evangelical* minister in these denominations which he, in his extensive acquaintance, had ever met with. He said the good man had been frequently solicited to take the office of a bishop;

but his conscience constrained him to decline it; for he well knew that it was a mere figment of popery;—a device of the "man of sin."

Supper being over, he said he would now enter upon business, and forthwith presented me with a subscription list for several periodicals and books, such as the "*Friend of Man*," the "*Advocate of Moral Reform*," the "*Downfall of Babylon*," &c. But his principal object was to obtain subscribers for the "*Cultivator*." This he was the more anxious to do, because, since Mr. Tucker had agreed to transfer the "*Genesee Farmer*" and its patronage to the *Cultivator*, a worthless catch-penny concern had been got up at Rochester, which, as it had neither funds, editor, correspondents, nor any thing else to sustain it, must prove a disgraceful failure.

He next opened his large trunk and displayed his books; consisting of bibles, large and small,—testaments and psalm books,—histories and biographies,—voyages and travels,—dream-books and fortune tellers,—complete letter writers and jovial songsters,—Maria Monk, with plates, and the Horrors of Slavery, with cuts,—Fair Rosamond and the Sorrows of Werter,—Pamela and Clarissa Harlow,—Jack, the Giant Killer, and Tom Thumb, together with many more, too numerous to detail.

While tumbling over these with a great deal of pleasure, my little dog, (a worthless cur: I am determined to shoot him for it,) set up such a barking as to awaken me to the provoking reality that *I had all this time been dreaming!* Yes, dreaming, if you will believe;—nothing on earth but dreaming!!

HOSPITALITY.

Remarks—What amusing images does fancy sometimes place before the mind during its nocturnal reveries! If "*Hospitality*" had not assured us that the above was "all a dream," we should have declared that he was relating an actual occurrence. The lively sketch he has drawn of the "*travelling agent*," bears such a *Strong* resemblance to one of that class who is well known among farmers in this section, that our readers will not fail to perceive the likeness. Should any of our friends chance to receive a visit from this character, we wish they would have the kindness to request him to read one of his "big bibles" a little, before he sells any more of them; as from what we have heard of his assertions respecting the *New Genesee Farmer*, we think he cannot have read any such precepts as, "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*"—*Eds. New Genesee Farmer.*

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Rules for a Good Neighborhood.

1. If you would enjoy the blessings of a good neighborhood, take care that you furnish your share of the capital stock:—put into the concern *one good neighbor*, and your object is half attained already.

2. Consider that Providence has wisely, (and I may we not say mercifully?) subjected the family of fallen man to a state of mutual dependence. Avoid then the vain chimeras of undertaking to set up that morbid kind of independence which is adapted only to the condition of the misanthrope or the hermit.

3. Keep good fences and orderly cattle. If you have an unruly beast, get rid of him immediately, for your own sake as well as your neighbor's: better kill him and throw him to the dogs than keep him on your farm.

4. Ask of your neighbor such favors, and such only, as (all things considered) appear to be reasonable; avoiding on the one hand a rude annoyance of manner, and on the other a cringing servility. And take good heed that you ask of no one aught which you could not prudently, or would not cheerfully, reciprocate in kind. If you cannot safely underwrite him as security, don't ask his name up in your paper.

5. Refuse no decent man any thing within the bounds of reason; with a real good neighbor go even farther. If you see him in want of any thing which you can conveniently spare, offer it to him:—if his grain is standing in the field after yours is secured, turn in with all your forces and help him. If you, or his team accidentally broken up in the pressing emergency of seed time, cast about and try to get it started again. With such a man (for I am now speaking of "*a real good neighbor*") keep no accounts for "use of harrow $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 3 lbs. mutton lent," &c. When you butcher, send him a piece of meat: never stand about steelyards or memorandum book. If your green peas, cucumbers, or any other vegetables or fruit, chance to be earlier than his, or if his should happen to fall in,

look to it, consider the matter, and do as you would be done by.

6. Should you chance (and very like you may) to have a neighbor, (or rather a *person living near you*), who decidedly prefers borrowing to buying, who, devoid of all shame or decency, is fully bent on spunging his living out of his neighbors, who is determined to sell every thing and buy nothing, who borrows sharp tools and returns dull ones, borrows sound tools and returns broken ones, makes a granary of his neighbor's bags, &c.: even such an one give a fair trial. "Heap coals of fire upon his head." If these don't thaw him out; if you can't by kindness, or any other means, start his bristles, (and it is not probable that you will,) then, frankly, but kindly, tell him his faults; tell him, moreover, that you cannot recognize him as a neighbor; consign him to his kindred spirits for society, and cut his acquaintance.

7. Should you unfortunately, as possibly you may, find your neighbors exclusively made up of such characters as last described, don't wait to be murdered by inches; write "*Farm for Sale*" upon a shingle, nail it on your barn post, take the first offer you get, (for a farm in Sodom can't be worth much,) and "flee for your life."

8. If you have a good-hearted, reasonable neighbor, who, not by his fault, but by sheer misfortune, is unable to furnish himself with all the necessary implements for his business, and who cannot, by reason of his poverty, return you measure for measure, turn not your back upon him because he is poor. Remember you are but a steward, and that to Him "who hath made you to differ" you must give an account of your stewardship. "If you lend only to them of whom you hope to receive what thank have you?"

9. Don't charge your hired man, (if he is a faithful servant,) or your neighbor, on whom you depend for like favors, a few shillings for the hire of a horse or the like; but if your neighboring tradesman or mechanic should have your horse and buggy to go to town, or your team to plough his garden, charge him for it: not, however, because he is a mechanic, but because he is not at the expense to keep such things himself, and can therefore afford to pay for them; and also because he (very properly) charges you for every patch he puts on your shoe, or for every inchpin he puts in your buggy.

10. In all your neighborhood intercourse remember that selfishness is a universal innate depravity; and make reasonable allowance for its influence upon both parties. I will not undertake to impose an arbitrary tariff of duty upon this insidious evil; but will suggest that you allow about 10 per cent. for each party:—e. g. your neighbor says "I have broken your axe, what shall I pay you for it?" Now, if you candidly think the tool was worth 20s., allow 10 per cent. for your own selfishness, i. e. 2s., and as much more for his, and this will give you \$2 for the price of the axe.—Don't say you are not accountable for his selfishness. He may be blind to it, and yet in the main a kind, good-hearted, generous man. Many a man has lost a good neighbor by being "more nice than wise,"—by being, in fact, "penny-wise and pound-foolish."

11. Should the foregoing rules, by reason of their imperfections, fail you as a guide, under peculiar circumstances; or should you meet with any difficulty in applying the principles of them to any particular case; then, (taking care to allow as above directed for selfishness,) change places, in imagination, with your neighbor,—assume his situation in the transaction,—and enquire of your own conscience of what, in view of all the circumstances, you would have reason to expect at his hand, were your circumstances and situations reversed: and as that honest monitor shall adjudge, do you even so:—for "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

A Young Devon Bull for Sale.

Messrs. Editors—If any of your numerous readers wish to purchase a full blooded Devonshire Bull, please inform them that E. P. Beck, of Sheldon, Genesee County, two miles S. W. of Varysburg, has an excellent yearling one for sale. It is of a bright red color, and but little, if any inferior in size to the improved Darhams. Those who imagine the Devons to be diminutive, would do well to call and see Mr. Beck's stock of that breed. Respectfully yours,

W. GARUTT

Grinding Corn in the Cob.

We commend the following communication from Dr. A. H. Tyson, published in the American Farmer of Jan. 8, to the attention of our readers, and would recommend, in addition to crushing the corn in the cob, to have it thoroughly ground into meal, as we have found, from our own experience, a very decided advantage from this mode of feeding it even to domestic animals, and are fully satisfied that it is not overestimated. It is almost universal among our farmers to feed corn to fattening hogs in the ear; but experiment has satisfied us, that a given quantity of corn, ground in the cob, will accomplish as much as twice the quantity fed in the ear, provided that the meal is fermented by a mixture for a few days with water. A cast-iron crusher is attached to a mill in the neighborhood, and the expense of the operation very trifling.

The Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher.

MR. SKINNER—Your notice in the Farmer of the 15th inst. of what we esteem one of the most valuable agricultural machines within our knowledge, has induced us to add our experience of two years in feeding work horses. Previous to the purchase of the Crusher, we averaged 214 ears of corn. Our stock then and now average seven head. One hundred and sixty ears of the ordinary size are now run through the crusher—they make 2½ heaping bushels of crushed corn and cob. The different appearance of the horses, and their better ability to work, prove beyond a doubt, that the crusher affords a more nutritious and healthy food. It will be seen that it also places to our daily credit, 54 ears of corn, upwards of 30 barrels a year, worth, at the average Baltimore price, nearly double the cost of the crusher. You state that two men can do tolerable work with it. Our experience would say you are mistaken, unless you mean to select two of your stout-hearted and strong-handed Kentucky friends; then, of course, we knock under. With four men to turn, and a boy to feed, from 4 to 5 bushels per hour can be crushed. To work the machine essentially and economically, it must have velocity, which cannot readily be effected by manual power.—With a two horse power, a man to feed, and a boy to drive, 13 bushels of corn and cob can be crushed in one hour. The crusher in question came from the manufactory of R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. During the two years we have had it in use, and quite roughly, it has not cost one cent for repair, and is now in as good order as when purchased. The workmanship and material fairly considered, the machine is certainly not dear at \$35. We have seen \$150 given for a horse-power with about the same quantity of material as the crusher, but not half the workmanship. If mechanics would, as they certainly can, afford their work for less than their present prices, their increased sales would make them, equally with the farmer, the gainer by it. From the many evidences of the nutrient contained in the corn cob, the experiment by distillation, of Mr. Minor, of Virginia, is decisive.—(See American Farmer, Vol I, p. 321.) Mr. M. found 5 bushels of cob yielded 4 gallons of spirit.—He also found other nutritive matter than the saccharine which is converted into alcohol, as mangel and oats.

Your friend,
A. H. T.
Baltimore Co., Dec. 22, 1839.

Ditching and Banking Machine.

The following is an extract from an editorial article in a late number of the American Farmer. The machine spoken of would be of great value upon alluvial land; not annually overflowed; and even on these, might, in many cases, be highly advantageous. When it is recollected that many thousand acres of low grounds, even in Western New York, are now nearly useless, and which might be rendered productive in an extraordinary degree by thorough draining, the importance of such a machine will be evident. The inventor states, in the same paper, that it "has been in successful operation more than one year, and that more than twenty miles of ditch has been cut with one man and a horse, in the best season, by one man and one horse;" and that one for two or four horses will cost about 75 or \$100.

"Among others, we have various threshing machines, corn-crushers, corn-crushers, reaping machines, mangle, tobacco press, and others, now get-

ting into general use. The machine mentioned at the head of this article, is not yet so generally known—it is of more recent invention, and being costly, must make its way slowly—at the same time it must be admitted, that no object is of more importance, than the one which it is designed to accomplish. How many thousands of acres of lands have we, even in Maryland, too flat to be drained with the plough—yet every one knows that thorough draining is indispensable to good husbandry—Surplus moisture is as destructive to all sorts of crops, as a proper degree of it is necessary to their growth—yet what agricultural process is so expensive as thorough ditching by manual labor?—And then it should be borne in mind that the lands which lie waste, and are lost, for want of draining, are by far the most fertile of the state—such as are not only the richest, but the most inexhaustible. And, again—there is nothing in the wants of the farmer, so conspicuous and of such universal prevalence, as the want of hay! The lands that require draining, being once well cleaned and ditched, would yield perennial crops of hay, without the expense of frequent cultivation—another consideration this to show, that ditching, if it can be done, within any reasonable bounds, is, in fact, economical, although costly in the beginning. To make annual crops requires annual ploughing over the whole surface; whereas, a single ditch may reclaim, without further cost or cultivation, many crops, in successive years, from a great number of acres, without any further expense than that of cutting and caving. These considerations are suggested to show the importance of ditching in itself, and of all inventions to reduce the cost of it; and such is the invention of Mr. Page for ditching by horse-power.

The work done by it is beautiful and mathematically exact—The machine is calculated to be most valuable in the Prairies of the West, as it is designed to drain and inclose at the same time. The farmer may open one ditch, depositing the earth close along the line of it, or, if he please, he can make two ditches (not at the same operation) embanking the earth between the two.

The machine is worked by one horse, and a man and boy—To any one desiring to see a drawing of the machine, and applying by a *post paid* letter, we can send one, though it is not of a kind to illustrate the subject. In the conclusion of his description, the inventor observes, "The above machine, when in complete operation, will cut and finish in soft alluvial soil, twenty inches per minute, or in hard clay soil, from ten to twelve per minute, a ditch of the following dimensions: three to four feet wide at top, eighteen inches at bottom, and three feet deep."

We hope to be able soon to speak more positively, and from a better and more practical knowledge of the machine—For the present, we submit the following letter, from a gentleman whose use of it has been very extensive, and, as it seems, altogether satisfactory:—

Baltimore, Jan. 18th, 1840.

MR. GEORGE PAGE—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that I have extensively used the Ditching and Banking Machine purchased from you some time since, and find it to answer in every respect, the purpose required; and will freely say that it is far superior to any thing now in use. I have had it in operation on my plantation, and have cut at least three miles of ditch—I think there is no hazard in asserting that it will save the labor of at least ten men.

JOHN B. STEENBERGER.

From the Rochester Seed Store Catalogue.

Sowing Seeds, and Causes of Failure.

Much of the complaint which is made of the failure of seeds, is owing to the want of proper care in sowing them, or to other circumstances than their bad quality. Many kinds of seeds are very small, and if these have more than a slight covering of earth, they will not vegetate. And, on the other hand, when slightly covered, one or two days of hot sun will dry the earth, so that if they have sprouted they will be inevitably destroyed. Some kinds of small seeds will not vegetate well unless the earth is rolled or pressed firmly in contact with them. (Thus it will be seen that small seeds should be sown in fine earth, covered lightly, and rolled or pressed down; and the bed should then be shaded from hot sun and watered frequently in dry weather.) Some seeds have a hard shell or pericarp, and require several days soaking before sowing, in order to cause them to vegetate freely. If these are sown without any preparation, and dry weather ensues, they will invariably fail. Other kinds, natives of warm climates, will be sure to rot if sown when the weather is cool and moist; and some even require a good hot-bed to cause them to vegetate. On the other hand some kinds, require cool moist weather,

and will not grow if sown late, when the weather is hot and dry. Again, sometimes the seeds vegetate well, but before the plants have become fairly visible, they are destroyed by the myriads of insects which often infest the ground in summer. These are a few of the many causes which every experienced gardener knows frequently prevent the growth of seeds; but the failure of which is often attributed to their bad quality.

The proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store does not pretend that his seeds are never at fault; on the contrary, he is fully aware, that notwithstanding all his care to avoid it, there has, in some cases, been just cause of complaint. And although he intends to use greater precaution hereafter, he cannot hope or expect but that mistakes will sometimes occur. All he can say is, he will do the best he can to give satisfaction; and he hopes that any person who may have any articles from his establishment, which do not prove good, will inform him of the circumstances, in order that restitution may be made.

Soaking Seeds.

Nearly all kinds of seeds will vegetate sooner and more freely, if well soaked before sowing; particularly if the seed be of a hard dry nature, or the weather at all dry. The frequent complaints which are made of the failure of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds, usually arise from a neglect of this preparation. The most extensive and successful cultivators of these roots, always soak the seeds three or four days before sowing.

Rolling Seeds.

The rolling or pressing down of seed beds after sowing is too often neglected, although very necessary in some cases. Most seeds are very small things, and when sown on a loose soil it frequently happens that many of them are not in close enough contact with the earth, to be kept moist and excluded from the light; consequently they will not vegetate freely, if at all, and the young plants, if any, easily dry up and perish.

From the New England Farmer.

Education of Farmers.

MR. BRECK—In your notice in the New England Farmer, of the highly cultivated and productive farm of that very useful and distinguished gentleman, E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, you remark 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 recurred to my mind a subject of vast moment, not only to the agricultural interests 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 tastes, the sympathies of the educated class are systematically diverted and estranged from the subject of agriculture and the pursuits of the great mass of our people, as if an evil spirit rather than a good and beautiful God, had first assigned to man the cultivation of the earth as his highest and noblest pursuit—as if to keep up the humiliating importance of the learned professions, as if the statesman, the scholar, the lawyer, and divine, need know nothing or care nothing about agriculture—the pursuit, perhaps, of sixteen twentieths of our population, and by which all classes "live and move and have their being;" as if natural 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 republic, of almost boundless extent, of every variety of climate, soil, and production, that the principle of equality is entirely reversed—that which is showy takes the precedence of that which is substantial—that he who lives by professional quackery, the honest chicaneries 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 at 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, and 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 condi-

tion of the husbandman. When these young men go forth through the length and breadth of the land, to exert that influence upon society, which belongs 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 now unheard-of donations for agricultural learning, would become as common, and more honorable and useful than 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 now glorious and 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.

Usefulness of Birds and Toads.

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 value of the services of the red-winged blackbird, which certainly bears no good reputation on 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 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 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 reflected 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 boys to let the birds alone, rather than furnish them with powder and shot to kill them.

And, now that I am upon the subject of insects 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 are 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 into its Natural History; indeed I 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 farmer from the ravages which his trees, his grain crops, and all the products of his farm suffer from insects 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 in the end are likely to be more valuable to us, than those which will bring to light the hidden resources of this state, and collect all 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.

Boston Courier.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Small Comforts.

Women's work is never done, therefore you ought to lend a hand.

The Cabinet, and other agricultural periodicals, have made our men folks very learned on the subjects of manures, crops, short-horned cattle, sheep, swine, &c. We hear them often discussing these topics, and they really appear to derive benefit from it, for they seem to talk less of politics, and other everlasting subjects about which they never could come to any satisfactory conclusion, since agricultural papers have been generally introduced into our neighborhood. But there are some matters that we women folks, who constitute a part, and we think no unimportant part of the agricultural community, are desirous should claim a share of the attention of the Editor of the Cabinet; just give us a page or two of your useful journal every month, in which to discuss such subjects as may more particularly appertain to our department of the duties of house-wifery as connected with agricultural life.

If you will agree to furnish us with the use of a chimney corner of the Cabinet for our *own* use, we will accept it with thanks; if not, we will have a paper of our *own*, for our *own* use, edited by one of our *own* number, and then look out and stand clear when the hot-water begins to fly about your ears.

I will now tell you some of the matters we want brought before the public, with the view of meliorating our condition, and promoting the interest and comfort of all concerned. You may call these small comforts, but of small things great ones are composed; grains of sand make mountains, drops of water constitute the ocean, and little babies make men and women all the world over; no exception, Mr. Editor. The great matters of agriculture are ably and amply discussed in your journal, but we want something said about our own wants and wishes. A year or two ago you published a very good essay about a "wood-house," for the comfort and convenience of females; it was much talked of, and every man in our neighborhood, except an old bachelor, approved of it, and most of the men said they would build a receptacle for keeping the fuel dry forthwith; one even went so far as to get the stuff for it, but afterwards used it for another purpose, and to this day there has not been built a wood-house in our township; so we have to burn wet wood, and go out in the rain and snow to get it; sometimes the breakfast or dinner is delayed beyond the usual time in consequence of the fuel being wet and green, and whenever this happens, we are sure to hear of it in the way of complaint, although the fault lays precisely where the complaint comes from. Baking, you know, can't be done right without dry wood, so we want you to write another essay about keeping wood in the dry, and having it cut and split to proper sizes for current family use. Many of us in our neighborhood are bad off for water, and the men don't take it to heart as they ought to, or things would soon begin to mend. Carrying water a long distance is real work, and so is drawing it from the bottom of a deep well, and a tall pump don't work easy. A few of our neighbors have good large cisterns with pumps in them that save much time and labor; and besides, the fine soft rain water they contain is so good for washing, that I wish you would give us a hit in the Cabinet, so that every family may be furnished with one, even if it should be thought to be for our sakes alone. Now there is the milking, which you know must be done, rain or shine, no matter how great the storm, or deep the mud or filth of the path, or barn

yard, or stable; try to help us along a little in this important matter: the path might be paved, or gravelled, one would think, without much expense or labor; and the stables, can't you teach our *dear masters* how they, as well the cows, can be kept clean during the winter season. It is said cows give much more milk when they are kept tidy and clean, I think it stands to reason that they should. If I was a cow I wouldn't give a drop of milk unless I was kept neat and clean, and well fed in the bargain, for I hate these lazy, stung fellows, that are always trying to cheat and get something for nothing; do give them a touch on these subjects, and if you do it handsomely, I will write to you again, and tell you a few more of our grievances, under which we have long been laboring to our great discomfort, and the great injury of our constitutions.

SUSAN.

*We invite "Susan" to occupy a place in our columns every month; and would extend our invitation to other ladies, who sustain the enviable relation of wives and daughters to the true nobility of the country, to take "Susan's" communication, or their own experience for a text book, and forward to us their productions. We pledge more than the number of pages for which "Susan" asks, and should there be any want of room, we will publish an occasional extra, as a less evil than that of being subjected to a sprinkling of "hot water," or entering into competition with our *fair friends*.—*Eds. New Genesee Farmer.*

Poor man! no wonder that he surrenders the use of his columns to his "*fair friends*." Who would have expected to hear such warlike threatenings from the descendants of the peaceful Wm. Pess, and utter them towards an editor in the city of "brotherly love"? Our fair readers employ more gentle means, and by the force of kind persuasion, induce us to offer them the same privilege—the free use of our columns for their own benefit.—*Eds. New Genesee Farmer.*

To Spice Beef—Irish Fashion.—Suppose your round to weigh 55 lbs.; take 1½ ounces of saltpetre, 2 table-spoonful of brown sugar—pound them both very fine, and rub your beef remarkably well—put it into a tub as near the size as you can, and let it remain 48 hours—during which time turn and rub it two or three times—then have prepared ½ ounce ground pepper, 5 ounces alspice, 1 ounce cloves, and three or four handful of salt, all ground and mixed well together, with which rub your beef well, and for a week after turn and rub it every day, taking care to preserve the pickle. It will be ready for use in two or three weeks, according to the weather.

To dress it.—Chop about one pound of fresh suet, place a few sticks at the bottom of your pot to preserve the beef from burning—lay it on them and throw the suet over it as well as the pickle—pour in about two quarts of water at the side of the pot, cover it very close, and let it stew very slow till done.

The same.—Boil some carrots and turnips, chop them fine, make some thin drawn butter, season it with some of the liquor that is about the beef, garnish your beef with the carrots and turnips, and send your sauce in boats to the table.—*Am. Far.*

Beware of Short Collars.—Mr. HOLMES.—On Saturday afternoon last, a man put up at my house, who had a sick horse. The horse did not appear to be in much pain, but would not eat any thing; he had been travelling in a team, perhaps 70 miles. On Monday afternoon the horse died very suddenly. He was standing in the stall, and as I supposed was about to lie down. I went out at the great door and in at the stable door as soon as I could, and found him dead.—He must have died without a struggle. The owner engaged one of my horses to complete his journey.—On harnessing, I observed that the collar which the sick horse had worn was too small, and objected to its being put on my horse. It was shifted and put on the other horse.

On making a *post mortem* examination of the dead horse, I found that the breast on the inside, and the lower part of the shoulder appeared to be much affected, as were also the lungs, a quarter part being turned black, with the appearance of great internal inflammation. There was no other appearance of disease or injury to be found in him, and from this I am led to infer that his death occurred in consequence of his wearing the small collar—nothing more. This should lead owners to beware, and know that their collars are sufficiently large, and they may perhaps prevent much loss to owners, and much needless suffering to that useful animal—the horse.

Wm. Thompson, Jan. 18, 1840.

J. W. LAMB.

Maine Far.

To Preserve Eggs.—Apply with a brush a solution of gum Arabic to the shells, or immerse them therein—let them dry, and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents them being affected by any change of temperature.

Farmers' Daughters.

We have received another excellent letter from our fair niece, ANNETTE; but unfortunately it did not arrive until the end of the month, when our pages were full. We wish A. would not wait to send her letters "by a friend," hereafter, but trust them to Uncle Sam. We are aware that he is rather slow these times, but he is pretty sure and we will gladly pay his fee for such letters.

Our female friends will perceive that we have not forgotten them this month, and we hope we never shall; but for fear that a multiplicity of business should drive them from our thoughts, we advise them to write more frequently.

DEATH OF JOHN LOWELL.—A late number of the New England Farmer contains the announcement of the death of John Lowell, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., distinguished during a long life, for his talents and eminent services in civil society, and more especially, in the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, and their kindred sciences.

EARLY ASPARAGUS.—The first premium this Spring, for early Vegetables, was awarded to James Lennen, for two bunches of Asparagus, raised by him in the garden of Dr. Kelsey, and delivered at the Rochester Seed Store the 27th of March.

Names of Grasses--A Correction.

Much confusion often arises from the circumstance that the common names of many grasses (and other plants) are entirely different in different sections of country. Thus June Grass, Red Top and Herds Grass, are terms sometimes applied to various species, and it is often impossible to decide what particular plants are intended to be designated, unless the true botanic names are given; and as these are not known by farmers generally, it is easy to account for any mistakes which may be made on this subject.

We committed an error of this kind ourselves, on P. 36 in our last number, which our readers will please to correct. We called June Grass, *Agrostis Vulgaris*—it is *Poa Pratensis*. We called Red Top *Agrostis Stricta*—it is *Agrostis Vulgaris*.

The number of species of grasses found in this section is over one hundred. We intend to form a complete collection of dried specimens next summer, and have them correctly labelled and arranged for the proposed Agricultural Museum, in connection with the Rochester Seed Store.

The Agricultural Museum.

The proposition for forming an Agricultural Museum as mentioned in our first number, appears to receive universal approbation; and a number of our friends have promised to contribute something towards it.—Any appropriate donations will be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged. It is not expected that much can be done towards it, until after harvest.

Horse Medicine--Quackery.

We have received by mail an anonymous letter requesting us "to introduce to the acquaintance of our readers, a medicine for horses," which is prepared by one G. W. Merchant, and for sale (not sold, we presume) "by most of the Druggists in the country."

We know nothing about this medicine; but we do know that *it was taxed with the postage* on the letter, and we think it best to give our readers some benefit from it. We therefore caution them, one and all, as they value their money and the health of their horses, *not to have any thing to do with this medicine*; for we feel well convinced that it is all quackery and imposition. Valuable medicines, like honest men, do not require such measures to be taken to obtain public favor.

SHEPHERDS' DOGS.

PUPPIES, of the true breed of Scotch Collies, may be had on application to Wm. Blaikie, Hamilton, T. C.—Price Five Dollars each, at six weeks old, delivered at his farm; or six dollars if sent by Steamboat or stage.

A remittance will ensure a puppy of the first ensuing litter, being sent as ordered.

Wm. BLAIKIE.

Hamilton, T. C. March 20, 1840.

MANY ornamental Shrubs and beautiful flowering Plants, a large lot to the peculiarities of this region, may be had at very moderate prices by applying to

DAVID THOMAS.

Near Aurora, Cayuga Co.

Letters, post paid, and enclosing remittances, will receive due attention.

Boxes or barrels forwarded by the Canal.

Also for sale, 8 or 10 fine sorts of Peas, grafted from bearing trees, and a few other fruit trees.

4th mo., 1840.

SILK WORM EGGS.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the Mammoth Sulphur variety of Silk-worm Eggs, in fine order, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Residence, corner of High and Spring-streets.

THEODORE BAUCUS.

P. O. No. 1, March 31, 1840.

ARNOLD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER.

THOSE who are interested in the use of HORSE POWER MACHINES, for Thrashing, Sawing, or other mechanical purposes, and who wish to avail themselves of the most approved article, may find it greatly to their advantage to read the following notice:—

I have devoted more than ten years exclusively to the study of Horse Powers, and expended over twenty thousand dollars in experimenting, with a fixed determination to furnish the public with a Horse Power that should not only excel all others, but meet the wants of an industrious and enterprising people. Thus far my efforts have been directed to the construction of a machine for ONE OR TWO HORSES, that would secure ample power for all ordinary purposes, and at the same time be portable, cheap and durable.— And after putting in operation a greater variety of Horse Powers than all hitherto known by the public, I have at length discovered a principle which I am confident must become the standing one for the construction of Horse Powers, for ages. It is secured to me by Letters Patent, and I have, during the past year, made and sold a large number of the machines, which have been applied to a variety of mechanical purposes—affording me every facility for testing its usefulness. And although we were unfortunate in our first attempts at thrashing, having to contend with a thrasher that proved to be literally good for nothing, it is now used with greater success, and its claim to superiority fully established beyond all controversy. But, until now, I have not been ready to introduce it to the public through the medium of the press, though some of its friends have taken this method to invite the attention of the community to its merits.

Experience has suggested some alterations and improvements in the machine, not affecting its general principle, which it may be necessary here to notice.

The flooring for the horse consisted of ten cast iron plates, entirely disconnected, lying upon friction rollers and passing from end to end of the machine, by means of a small gear wheel and guides, without changing the surface. Here were two important objections that we have fully overcome. The guides were in separate pieces and liable to get loose, thereby causing disorder. This difficulty is obviated by casting the guides and boxes all in one. Again, the gear wheel played through the centre of the plates, exposing them to dirt from the horse, and danger from a loose shoe or other hard substance that might accidentally get upon the plates and pass under the wheel. This is fully remedied by removing the gear wheel to the side of the plates, where they are out of sight and danger.

Some objections were also made to iron for the horse to walk on; the plates or treads are now so constructed, that a durable wood floor is easily fitted, at a trifling expense. In short, the machine is so perfected, that nothing is wanted to render it the most desirable HORSE POWER, that can be found in any country; and I am ready to warrant all that I may sell, either for one or two horses, and bind myself to refund the money in all cases where they do not fully answer the contract.

Two thrashers have been constructed to accompany the Horse Power, one over and the other under-shot, either of which give universal satisfaction.

Certificates relating to the utility of the Horse Power, or any information desired, may be had on applying to the subscriber. But the machine in all cases, is its best recommendation. The Right for a large amount of territory has already been sold, and the whole country will soon be able to judge of its merits.

All communications addressed to me, Post paid, will receive due attention.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

N. B. Those who wish to avail themselves of Mr. Arnold's improvement in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, or Missouri; or in the counties of York, Cumberland, or Oxford in the State of Maine; or in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, or Green, in the State of New York; or Madison county in Illinois; may apply to Dr. Moses Long, of Rochester, N. Y., as the exclusive agent for those districts. Dr. L. is also interested in the manufacture of Horse Power Machines, and sales of patent rights in thirteen other States, and in twenty-one other counties in New York.

Rochester, April, 1840.

A PARTNER WANTED.

AN Experienced Nurseryman, who has already a good Green House and Young Nursery, where there is an excellent chance for an extensive business, wishes to form a partnership with some person who can invest a few hundred dollars to increase the concern, and who would be willing to devote his attention to the business.

Enquire at the Rochester Seed Store.

April 1, 1840.

SILK WORM EGGS.

A VERY large quantity of Silk Worm Eggs, of the Mammoth Sulphur, and other varieties, are for sale at the Seed Store, at reduced prices.

N. B. "Dennis" Silk Manual, Price 25 cents, also for sale.

April 1, 1840.

SITUATIONS WANTED by several Gardeners.

Enquire at the Seed Store.

April 1, 1840.

GENUINE ROHAN POTATOES.

A FRESH supply, warranted genuine, received at the Seed Store—Price \$2 per bushel—\$5 per barrel. A remittance will ensure their being sent according to instructions; and if a large quantity is desired, a reduction will be made.

M. B. BATEHAM.

DURHAM CATTLE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his stock farm, one mile east of the village of Alexander, Genesee County, thirteen one and two year old Bulls, ranging from five to seven eighths blood, raised from his full blooded Durham importation of 1841, crossed with the Old and Devonshire breeds. Terms moderate.

March 31, 1840.

PETER A. BEAMEN.

CARTIAGE NURSERY.

ROHAN POTATOES.—The subscriber has for sale this most prolific and excellent potato, which he will put up to order, either in small or large quantities, together with other kinds of first rate table potatoes. Also, as usual, Fruit Trees, of the most approved kinds, and a Grape Vine of celebrated varieties. All of which will be sold at prices suited to the times.

N. B. 100,000 Silk Worm Eggs for Sale. Address, through the Rochester Post Office, to H. N. LANGWORTHY. Irondequoit, 3 miles north of Rochester.

March 31.

Millet and Hemp Seed Wanted at the Rochester Seed Store.

Fresh Lucerne Seed, imported last fall, and its vitality tested this Spring, for sale at the Seed Store. Price, 3 1/2 cents per pound.

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND NEW GENESEE FARMER.

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places.—Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

- Buffalo,..... W. & G. Bryant.
- Lockport,..... S. H. Marks & Co.
- New France,..... J. P. Lukens.
- Abion,..... Rathbun & Clark.
- Brockport,..... George Allen.
- Scottsville,..... Andrus & Garbutt.
- Le Roy,..... Tompkins & Morgan.
- Batavia,..... J. V. D. Verplanck.
- Attica,..... R. & N. Wells.
- Perry,..... L. B. Parsons & Son.
- Mount Morris,..... R. Sleeper.
- Genesee,..... F. & G. W. Wyman.
- Canandaigua,..... J. B. Hayes.
- Geneva,..... J. N. Bogert.
- Waterloo,..... Abram Deuel.
- Albion,..... T. M. Hunt.
- Palmyra,..... Hoyt & May.
- Newark,..... Doane & Partridge.
- Syracuse,..... T. B. Fitch & Co.
- Utica,..... J. E. Warner.
- Oswego,..... M. B. Edson.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, APRIL 2, 1840.

WHEAT,.....per bushel,.....	\$ 81 a \$
CORN,.....".....	44.....
OATS,.....".....	28..... 31
BARLEY,.....".....	38..... 44
RYE,.....".....	62 1/2.....
PEAS, Common,.....".....	50..... 75
BEANS, White,.....".....	75.....
POTATOES,.....".....	20..... 25
APPLES, Desert,.....".....	75..... 1,00
" Cooking,.....".....	50..... 63
" Dried,.....".....	1,00..... 1,25
CIDER,....." barrel,.....	1,75..... 2,00
FLOUR, Superfine,.....".....	4,25.....
" Fine,.....".....	3,75.....
SALT,.....".....	2,00.....
PORK, Mess,.....".....	14,00..... 14,50
" Prime,.....".....	10,50..... 11,00
" Hog,.....100 lbs.....	4,50..... 5,00
BEEF,.....".....	5,00..... 5,50
POULTRY,.....".....	8..... 9
EGGS,....." per dozen,.....	12..... 15
BUTTER, Fresh, .. per pound.....	12 1/2..... 15
" Farkin,.....".....	12.....
CHEESE,.....".....	6..... 8
LARD,.....".....	7..... 8
TALLOW,.....".....	10.....
HIDES,.....".....	5.....
SUEEP SKINS,.....each,.....	50..... 63
WOOL,....." pound,.....	38..... 50
PEARL ASHES, ..100 lbs.....	5,00.....
POT,.....".....	4,50.....
HAY,....." ton,.....	9,00..... 10,00
GRASS SEED,.....bushel,.....	1,25..... 1,50
CLOVER,.....".....	6,50..... 7,50
FLAX,.....".....	75..... 1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.) per ton,.....	6,00.....
" bulk, (at Wheatland) 3,00.....

REMARKS.—The Rochester Market is at present in a very unsatisfied state,—spring business and navigation not yet commenced. The roads are very bad—the times are bad, and the people feel bad—prices are low, and purchasers are scarce—because money is scarce.

During the past month, the price of wheat declined; but the latest news from England has again revived it a little, and it is now expected to advance. Purchasers from Canada have come into this and the Western States, and are buying wheat for the Canadian and English markets; but there is little competition, and high prices must not be expected.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, some kinds of produce are in good demand; but business generally is very dull and unprofitable so until after navigation opens, when we shall certainly see more activity. If not better times.

THE NEW GENESSEER FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors. } VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, MAY, 1840.

NO. 5. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.
Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3,—*Twelve* copies for \$5,—*Twenty-five* copies for \$10.
The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Call for a meeting of Farmers at Rochester.....65
Gardening work for May.....65
Cutting Clover, by Wm. Garbutt.....66
Selling Bohian Potatoes, by John North.....66
Root Culture—The Potatoe. Important Discovery.....66
Use of Long manures. Ontario county Waking up. Improvement of Horses. Improved stock in Henrietta.....67
To prevent Smut in Wheat.....67
To prevent bad taste in Milk, Butter, and Beef.....67
Seed Corn. Disease in Cattle.....69
Pumps for Wells. Preserving Fence Posts, &c. Sunflower Seed Inquiry. Oil, &c. Edging for Borders. New Varieties of Plums.....69
Expense of Improvement. Reply to "Old Farmer".....70
Encouraging Improvements, Book Farming.....70
United States Census of Agriculture.....70
Best Varieties of Corn. Scotch Oats. Chevalier Barley. Annat Barley.....70
Tares or Vetches. The Borer in Quince Trees. Slugs on Fruit Trees. The Curculio.....71
Hints for the Month. Different Soils.....72
The Flowers of Spring. Clearing New Lands—Inquiry.....72
The Meeting at Rochester. Acknowledgements.....73
A Donation for the Museum. To Readers, &c.....73
Beet Sugar in Michigan.....73
An Essay on Grasses, by Professor Dewey.....73
Mulberry Trees. The Silk Culture.....74
Silk Culture. Market for Cocoons. Green House Inquiry.....75
Farmers' Daughters, &c., by Annette.....76
Poetry.—Nature. Morning in Spring.....76
Victoria regalis. Beet Sugar Experiment.....77
Caking of the Udder. Gold Vine Peas.....77
Chopping Hay. To Preserve Fence Posts.....77
Sheep buried in Snow. Weight of Snow. What will you Have?.....77
Razors, Shaving, and Improving Cutting Instruments.....78
Farm Accounts and Farm Profits.....78
The Preservation and use of Roots.....79
On Stripping Cows—Rearing Calves—Preserving Hams.....79
Successful Farming. Employment.....79
Publisher's Notices. Uncurrent Money, &c.....80
Advertisements. Prices Current—Remarks.....80

respectfully invite our brother farmers in this section of country, and all those who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, to meet for this purpose at the above mentioned time and place.

- THOS. WEDDLE,
JNO. LAKE,
L. B. LANGWORTHY,
MATTHIAS GARRET,
E. M. PARSONS,
H. E. ROCHESTER,
ISAAC MOORE,
OLIVER CULVER,
LINDLEY M. MOORE,
WM. PITKIN,
WM. MCKNIGHT,
WM. GARBUTT,
R. HARMON, JR.,
ELISHA HARMON,
GEO. SHEFFER,
ASA ROWE,
JAS. UPTON,
G. H. HOLDEN,
JOHN MOXEN,
H. HOSMER,
ALLEN T. LACY,
EPHRAIM FINCH,
SAML. WOOD,
GEO. WOOD,
THOS. BROWN,
WM. M. WOOSTER,
W. C. DWIGHT,
J. HOSFORD,
W. T. CUYLER,
SAML. WEBSTER,
MARTIN SMITH,
WM. C. CORNELL,
C. INGERSOLL,
S. WIGHT,
N. DRAPER,
H. N. LANGWORTHY,
H. M. WARD,
A. KELSEY,
L. W. METCALF,
SAML. WHITCOMB,
JNO. W. PECKHAM,
DAVID DARLING,
RALPH THRALL,
JOSHUA TRIPP,
AMOS COLL,
RUFUS WARNER,
WM. PEXLEY,
DAVID BANGS,
B. RICHMOND,
HENRY FELLOWS,
ALEXR. VOORHIES,
E. H. BARNARD,
IRA BELLOWES,
E. H. VANDUSER,
A. GOODELL,
G. RAMSDALL,
CHAS. BURR,
JOHN AYRAULT,
ZERAH BURR,
IRA MERRILL,
ERASTUS ROOT,
JOSEPH RANDALL,
JAMES SMITH,
HENRY QUINSEY,
C. CADY,
LAFAYETTE COLLINS,
H. HOLDEN,
W. L. FIELD,
JNO. L. BARTHOLF,
P. C. SHERMAN,
JNO. F. PLATO,
WM. MITCHELL,
R. N. SMITH,
RUFUS ROBERTSON,
TIMOTHY FITCH,
JNO. B. SKINNER,
SAML. C. STEVENS,
EDWD. WILBUR,
WM. R. SMITH,
JOHN J. THOMAS.

* * * Publishers of Newspapers in the several counties adjoining Monroe, are requested to give the above one or two insertions.
Rochester, May 1, 1840.

Gardening for May.

Many persons in this latitude do not commence planting or sowing their garden before the first of May; but it is an advantage to sow some kinds of vegetables earlier, as directed last month. Those who have not yet performed the work there specified, should do it without delay. The weather during the past month, has been very favorable for gardening, and vegetation is more forward than usual—the 1st of May. It must not be forgotten, however, that *Jack Frost* has not yet paid his farewell visit for the season, and that it is not safe to plant tender articles in the ground before the 10th or 15th of the month.

Asparagus beds, when new ones are wanted, should be made as early as can be. Deep rich warm soil is to be preferred—mix in plenty of manure, to the depth of two feet, and set the plants one foot apart. If seed is to be sown it had better be done on a small bed or border of rich earth, where the plants can easily be kept clear of weeds. Transplant when one year old.

Beans.—The early kinds may be planted early in the month, and the late kinds about the 10th or 15th. The *Lima Beans* require a warm, sandy soil, and should not be sown during wet or cold weather, as they are liable to rot.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, &c. may now be sown for the main crop. Those sown last month should be thinned out as soon as the plants will per-

mit. Stir the ground frequently, and be careful to keep it clear from weeds—now is the time to kill them easily, and a few days' neglect may spoil the crop.

Broccoli, Cauliflower, and Cabbage plants, raised in hot-beds, if of sufficient size, should be transplanted into the open ground early in the month. Take them up carefully, and immediately immerse the roots in mud, to prevent their drying: this renders it unnecessary to defer the operation till a rainy day. The early York and other small cabbages, need not be set more than half the distance apart of the Drumhead and the Cauliflower. These ought to be three feet apart, and on very rich land. The *purple Cape Broccoli* is an excellent vegetable, and easily raised. Tho seed may be sown in the open ground; early in May, and if the soil and cultivation are good, they will head finely in autumn.

Cauliflower seed may also be sown in the open ground early this month; and if a favorable season, it will do well.

Celery, if sown early in a hot-bed, will now need to be transplanted in a nursery bed, where it can gain size and strength, and be fit for setting in trenches next month. Set the plants four inches apart and water frequently. Shade from hot sun till rooted.

Tomato, Egg Plant, and Pepper, should be removed from the hot-bed about the middle of the month. If the plants are getting large, they may be removed earlier, but must be protected during cold and frosty nights. Egg Plants and Peppers require rich land; but a light, sandy soil is best for Tomatoes—if it is rich and moist they run too much to vine, and do not bear well.

Turnips.—Sow a little of the early White Flat Dutch Turnip, as soon as may be, and if the soil is free from worms they will do well. Sow again the latter part of the month.

Radishes may be sown now, and repeatedly during spring and summer.

Lettuce should also be sown often. Transplant some of the earliest sown, in order to have fine large heads for summer.

Peas.—Sow Marrowfat, and other large kinds repeatedly, during this and next month.

Indian Corn.—Plant some of the early golden variety as soon as possible—if it escapes the frost, all is well. Plant some Tuscarora and Sweet Corn as early as danger from frost will permit; and again about the last of the month.

Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes.—Plant early in the month, for early use, and about the 15th for the main crop. If planted on highly manured ridges or mounds, they will bear much better than in the ordinary way, especially if the ground be cold and heavy.

Flower Seeds may now be sown in the open ground. Those forwarded in hot-beds should be transplanted about the middle of the month. (For remarks on Sowing, &c., see April number.)

Watering.—Do not neglect watering in dry weather—it should be done in the evening, so that the water may sink in and not dry up.

Shading.—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. Severe winds are also injurious to tender plants.

Destroy weeds while young, or they will get the upper hand, and be apt to keep it during the summer.



FARMERS' MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

To the Farmers of Monroe, and the adjoining Counties:—

A meeting of farmers and the friends of Agriculture, in Monroe, and the adjoining counties, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Rochester, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of considering the present condition of agriculture and the farming interests in this section of country, and for devising means for their improvement. The good which has resulted from Agricultural Societies in other places, it is thought, affords strong reason for the belief that an association can be formed here, which will elevate and improve our agriculture—give a new impulse to the prosperity of Western New-York—and render the business of the farmer more *pleasant* as well as more *profitable*. This subject has been discussed at some length in the "New Genesee Farmer," and many have expressed a desire that an association should be formed without delay; or at least that a meeting should be held for an interchange of views respecting it.

We, therefore, whose names are hereunto attached,

Cutting Clover, &c.--By Wm. Garbutt.

Messrs. Editors.—In my remarks on *Grasses and Clover* in your 3d number, I find there is an idea conveyed which was not intended, owing to my error, or your's, or the printer's. It says that the small kind of clover "should be mown early, and it may be cut a second time in October, or it will afford good pasture in autumn. This is an advantage to those who have time to make hay before harvest." Thus it would be inferred that I usually cut the large kind after harvest, which is not the case, for it should be cut in July; and last year was the first time that I have cut it so late as August. It is my present impression, however, that it would be a good plan for us to pasture a part of our large clover pretty late in the spring, and then cut it for hay after the bustle of harvest is over.

But the idea I meant to convey is this:—When the soil is moist, or the season wet, the small kind of clover yields more pasture in autumn, or it may be cut twice in a season, which is an advantage to those who have time to cut hay in June and October. But for my part, I have no time to make hay in these months. In June my time is fully occupied in hoeing corn, &c., and breaking up land for wheat; and in October I am always very busy securing my corn and root crops, fall ploughing, &c. The time for haying is July and August, and I generally find it best to be occupied about one thing at a time, as much as possible.

Yours, &c.,

W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 15th, 1840.

*For the New Genesee Farmer.***Selling Rohan Potatoes--By John North.**

Messrs. Editors.—In your last paper, R. Harmon, Jr., expresses considerable surprise at the high price which I obtained for my Rohan Potatoes; and says he should be glad if I would inform him how I disposed of them to so good advantage. You will therefore please inform Mr. Harmon, that in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, which is nearly fifty miles from Rochester, there was never such a thing seen till last year, and but very few persons had ever heard of them. Some had known them sell, or had bought one or two at about 25 cents each. All were astonished at their productiveness; so that they willingly offered and gave the prices which I mentioned. It should be borne in mind also, that the Genesee Farmer is but little known in that neighborhood, and Mr. Harmon's advertisement had probably not met the eye of any there; so that they did not know at what prices the potatoes were selling here.

Those engaged for the west are going to a neighborhood where a very few were raised last year, from seed which cost an enormous price; but so satisfactory were the results, that many can be sold now in small lots, at very high prices, notwithstanding they are selling so low here.

Messrs. Editors.—If all of our farmers would take an agricultural paper; they would not only learn how to buy Rohan Potatoes at the lowest price, but also how to obtain and cultivate many other things which would greatly increase their profits, and of which they will otherwise remain in ignorance. I have induced several to subscribe for the New Genesee Farmer; and when I see a man pay over his fifty cents for it, I always feel that he is doing himself greater good than he could possibly do with so small a sum in any other way. It was by reading the Genesee Farmer that I was induced to make a little outlay, which resulted in a profit more than equal to the cost of your paper during an ordinary life time.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN NORTH.

Rochester, March, 1840.

NOTE.—The above communications were written for last month, but omitted for want of room.—Eds.

*For the New Genesee Farmer.***The Root Culture--The Potato.**

Messrs. Editors.—I am not quite through with the subject on which I commenced, which was the consideration of the *Root Culture*. To show to the farmers in the clearest possible manner, how much it is for their interest to turn their attention to this system of farming, I exhibited, in my former communication, the circumstances in which they were placed, particularly in relation to the high prices of *mill feed*.—Wheat was their hobby, because it was the crop, which, more than any other, increased the amount of their funds. So much, therefore, of their land was put into wheat, that it was impossible to keep stock to much extent, without changing the system of farming. And hence arose, among the Farmers of Western New-York, the necessity of cultivating *Roots*; because a very few acres in *Roots*, properly managed, will furnish the greatest amount of the best kind of food for farm stock.

One prime article of this kind is the *Potato*; because it is easily produced, it is adapted to our soil and climate, a large amount can be produced from a small quantity of land, and because it will endure rather longer for *late feeding* in spring, and summer.

For six or eight years I have very successfully cultivated the *mercer potato*, for various reasons. 1st. Because, for the table, they are of the first quality.—2d. They fetch the highest price in market. 3d. They come very early to maturity, requiring only a short season, and at the same time they are of the first quality to use late in the season, or before new potatoes are fit for use. 4th. They can be planted thicker than any other potato, on account of the smallness of their tops. Each eye puts forth a shoot which comes very early to maturity, and then dies down, without putting out any side shoots like the *Pinkeye*, the *Rohan*, and most other kinds. 5th. Though they are no better flavored than the *Pinkeye*, yet in other respects they are superior; their tops are so much smaller that you can plant more upon an acre and produce more; they are more easily harvested, because the tubers are not scattered all over the hill like those of the *Pinkeye*, but they lie close together in one snug family.—6th. You can also harvest them very early, and thus have them out of the way of early frosts.

But when potatoes are extensively grown, it is best to cultivate two kinds, one kind for the *table*, and one kind for *farm stock*. Should the *Rohans* continue to maintain the extraordinary high character which they have hitherto had, I should decidedly recommend them for *stock* and the *mercer* for the *table*.

Soil.—So far as my experience goes, potatoes flourish on every kind of soil in this vicinity, except a *stiff clay*. As often as I have planted on a stiff clay, I have lost my labor and almost all of my seed.—Therefore, for the last two years, I have avoided planting on clay entirely. And, in case there happen to be any small patches of clay on my potato ground, I plant them with some of the *Royal White Bean*.

Preparation.—I select a clover sod. Early in the month of April, haul on and spread twenty loads of long manure to the acre. Plough under the manure deep and clean, laying the furrow-slice over flat. Roll it down and harrow it with the furrow. On or about the first of May, work it with the cultivator till the surface is finely pulverized and mellow. If you intend to plant *mercer* potatoes, mark out the rows shallow, with a one horse plough, three feet apart. But if you intend to plant the *Rohan*, let your rows be full three feet and a half apart.

Planting.—Cut your *mercers* to three or four eyes, and your *rohans* to only one or two. Drop your *mercers* one foot apart in the row, and the *rohans* full three and a half feet apart in the row, with only two

eyes in a hill. Then cover the seed either with the plough or hoe.

After Culture.—As soon as the Potatoes come up two or three inches high, run the cultivator once or twice between the rows, and give them a dressing with the hoe, so as to stir the earth next to the shoots, destroying the young weeds, and earthing up the young plants only a trifle. Then, before the potatoes are in blossom, and before the young tubers begin to be formed in the hill, go through, twice in the row, with a one horse plough and turn the earth towards the potatoes; and then follow with the hoe, to complete the earthing up, to put the tops in the proper position, and to destroy the remainder of the weeds. After this it is very improper to be moving the soil around the hills, because, to disturb the young tubers after they are set and before they have come to maturity, is very injurious to their growth.

Harvesting.—Never commence harvesting your potatoes till they have come to full maturity, or till the frost has killed the tops down. While the tops are green, the tubers are growing and improving; therefore, unless you wish to harvest your potatoes for the purpose of making room for a wheat crop, let them remain in the ground as long as they continue to grow. In digging them, use either the plough or the potato hook. As soon as they are out of the ground, let them be picked up. Never permit them to remain out in the sun or air longer than you can possibly help.—I am well aware that this direction is at once in opposition to the rule of many farmers, which is, to allow their potatoes to remain out in the sun, *drying* as long as they can, and yet have them picked up on the same day they are dug, in order that as much of the earth as possible may cleave off from them. This is very bad management for potatoes designed for table use; because it renders them strong, or acid in taste.

Every attentive observer has noticed, that that part of the potato which happens to be uncovered in the hill, changes its color to a dark green. This portion is very much injured in taste; in fact it is unfit for use because it has imbibed, from the atmosphere, deleterious qualities. As soon as potatoes are dug and exposed to the light and air, this change begins. Every attentive observer has also noticed, that potatoes are the best flavor and quality after they have come to maturity and while they are yet in the ground. The longer they are dug and exposed to light and air, the more of this high flavor is gone, till it is wholly lost and they become unpalatable and unwholesome. Potatoes that remain in the earth where they grew, winter, are in excellent condition for the table in the spring. In view, therefore, of all these facts, let me prescribe a rule in harvesting the potatoes, which will tend to perpetuate through the whole season, these excellent qualities. As soon then as practicable after digging, remove the potatoes designed for the table to a dark bin in the cellar. After depositing thus the whole crop, or as many as are designed for the table cover them over with earth or sand, and they will retain their excellent qualities till they begin to sprout in the spring, and require to be removed. When shipped for sea, they ought to be put into casks and covered with sand.

Where potatoes are boiled for hogs, the water which they are boiled should never be given them, but thrown entirely away, because it contains deleterious or poisonous properties. P

Chili, March 15, 1840.

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 a pound.

For 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 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 fresh state, and tried it on a variety of soils and crops until I was fully satisfied it is not best for me, whatever may be the opinion or practice of others. I have, in some instances, put from 60 to 70 waggon loads upon an acre of ground, ploughed it under and covered it well, and I 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 the surface there appeared to be but very little substance remaining to benefit a second crop; but like a salt which 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 hoeing crops at least four fold, and entailing a more serious enemy in the multitude of cut-worms and grubs to which it gives birth.

It 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 help to 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 few remains of the liberal dressing of the previous year, and that little, if it had been buried with the soil to 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 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, with little or no action of weather upon it. — It is better remaining on or near the surface for one sea-

son, 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.

Ontario County Waking Up!

The following letter breathes the true spirit of improvement; and the proposition of the writer is indeed a liberal one. We hope his praiseworthy example will soon be followed by enough others to ensure the desired result.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having seen and read much in your valuable journal in relation to Agricultural Societies and Shows or Fairs, and believing them to be of vital importance to the farming community, and indeed to the people in general, I am anxious to see them becoming more common, so that their influence might be felt by our worthy farmers of the Genesee country.

It is an error with many to suppose that it required large appropriations or subscriptions to maintain an agricultural society; sufficient only being required to pay the annual premiums, and other incidental expenses, which may be limited or expanded according to the views of the society. The great object is the assembling together of the cultivators, to converse and consult on the affairs of agriculture in general, and every thing connected with it.

I have witnessed, as I dare say also many of your readers have, the good effects these societies have produced in the old country, and indeed many places in our own; and I really consider them of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the farmer, and should wish to impress upon my brother farmers in Ontario County in particular, the importance, nay, I might say, the necessity of forming a society of this kind without delay; and as we have many agriculturists in our county of known wealth and influence, it is to be hoped they will come forward and begin the good work. Although I am a new settler, and almost a stranger in the county, I will commence with a subscription of \$50, and if nine others can be found to subscribe \$100 each, I will make a tenth to complete the thousand dollars, which would place our society on a good and firm basis. I am, with many others, desirous that this society should go into speedy operation; for really this county, which is one of the most desirable counties in the State, requires it.

Without intruding more upon your time, I shall conclude by wishing you every possible success for your new and laudable undertaking, and you may rely upon my individual exertions in rendering you all the assistance I am capable of.

GEORGE HENTIG.

Genesee, April, 1840.

P. S. Would it not be desirable that where societies are now forming, and Shows or Fairs contemplated, that farmers who have good stock, or more than they wish to keep, should expose them for sale on these occasions, and persons who are replenishing or increasing their stock, will then have an opportunity of obtaining the best blood in the country?

For the New Genesee Farmer.
Improvement of Horses—A good Stallion.

I know of no subject which more demands the attention of the farmers in this section of country, than the proper selection and improvement in the breed of horses. Sufficient care is not always taken to procure good sires; and less attention still, is paid to selecting horses adapted to practical farming purposes. Horse

ought to be selected with reference to strength, as well as beauty. It is no doubt apparent to the mind of every farmer of common observation, that some horses unite in their qualifications, adaptation for teaming and travelling, together with beauty of appearance.

There is a Stallion owned and kept near this place, which appears to unite these qualities, and as such, is almost a desideratum in this part of the country. It is an imported horse, and produces the best of stock. I take the liberty to send you a description of this horse, which I have procured for the purpose, in order that you may know how to speak of him to such as may make reference to you on the subject.

If some person, well acquainted with the different breeds of horses, would give us a little of his experience in this matter, he would greatly oblige many subscribers. R. N. B.

Medina, March 18th., 1840.

Remarks.—The horse referred to above, is the imported English horse "Emigrant," which was brought to this country in 1832, by the late John Walkington. He is called of the Cleveland Bay breed, and is said to be of a beautiful form and color, and to possess many desirable requisites. We hope all of our readers in that vicinity who have horses, will call and see for themselves, at the stable of C. Ashton, one mile west of Medina, Orleans co.—Eds. *New Genesee Farmer.*

Improved Stock in Henrietta.

It may be an advantage to our readers in the town of Henrietta and its vicinity, to be informed that Wm. C. Cornell has an improved Short Horn Bull (YORK CAPSON,) which is from the best imported stock of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and is a very superior animal. His pedigree is good, and his stock is said to be unsurpassed by any in this country.—Farmers should not neglect such opportunities for improving their breeds of cattle.

Wm. C. Cornell's farm is about half a mile south east of West Henrietta—one mile west and two south of Henrietta Corners—and two miles and a half north-west of Rush; on the middle road leading to Rochester. For particulars, see handbills.

We also invite the attention of our stock-raising readers, to the advertisement of Mr. WEDDLE, on our last page.

For the New Genesee Farmer.
To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

MESSRS. EDITORS—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 our 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.

We sow our spring wheat about the first of May.

CASSANDER

Hume, March 11, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

To prevent Bad Taste in Milk. Butter & Beef.

Having observed that one of your correspondents wishes to know if there is any method of feeding ruta bago to milch cows, without having the milk and butter taste of the turnip, I am happy to say, I can give you an answer, which I think, upon trial, will prove satisfactory. Never allow the cow to taste of the roots within 6 or 8 hours of milking; but feed her immediately after each milking, and do not give her any more of the roots at a time than she will eat in 2 or 3 hours; and be careful that she does not get any more till after she is milked again. By this method cows may be fed on ruta bago or other turnips, and no person will be able to discover the taste in the milk or butter.

Upon the same principle, those who wish to feed fattening cattle upon turnips, may do so without any danger of affecting the taste of the beef, provided they will omit feeding this kind of food, two or three days previous to killing. I have heard of cases where the beef was rendered unfit to eat, on account of the animal's eating a few turnip tops or cabbage leaves just before being slaughtered. The difficulty may be obviated, as mentioned above. Your friend,

JONATHAN DENNIS.

Portsmouth, Newport Co., R. I., March, 1840.

To prevent the Taste of Turnips in Butter.

Messrs. EDITORS—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. If it meets your approbation, I may hereafter give your readers some further observations relating to the dairy. 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 practised on the milk and cream brought into the London Market, in order to prevent the taste being affected by the different kinds of food on which their cows are fed.

1st Method—Dissolve an ounce of nitre (Salt Petre) 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 wholesomeness 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, &c.,

Rochester, March, 1840.

W. R.

The taste of Turnips in Milk.

A correspondent in your 2d number asks information for preventing the flavor of butter being affected by the turnips upon which the cows are fed. I have had occasion to feed the Ruta Bago in large quantities to my milch cows, and have seen several remedies for the turnip flavor, some confidently recommended, but none have proved effectual. I have found however, that very thoroughly working the butter, and salting it as much as a regard to its taste will admit, is by far the best remedy. In most cases, it has nearly, if not entirely, removed the unpleasant flavor, even when the cows have been fed upwards of half a bushel per day. I suppose from this, that the turnip fla-

vor is chiefly in the buttermilk and not in the pure butter itself; and that as the buttermilk is removed from the butter by successive workings, this flavor gradually diminishes, until, as the process is perfected, it entirely disappears.

Persons of reputed acuteness of taste in this respect, whom I have supplied with butter from turnip-fed cows, and which was thoroughly treated according to the preceding mode, have pronounced it of first-rate excellence, and have been unable to detect the peculiar flavor of the turnips.

T. J.

Seed Corn.

Every farmer should be very particular to select the most perfect corn for his seed, for the more perfect the seed the more vigorous will be the plant. Seed corn should be selected in the fall, before the crop is cut up. By walking between the rows, the earliest and most perfect ears are easily seen, and in a very short time a supply can be gathered. A few of the husks are to be left on each ear, then braided together, and hung up in a dry and safe place. When planting time arrives, the seed is ready and the time and trouble saved of overhauling some forty or fifty bushels in the crib, to make a selection.

The earliest varieties are undoubtedly in the main, the most profitable. The yellow and white Canada, perhaps, would generally be considered too small. If, however, the soil is rich and it is planted one way much nearer than the large common corn, a medium crop can be obtained.

The Dutton corn is considered to be an excellent kind by most who have cultivated it. It was obtained by Judge Buel, in Vermont, of a gentleman whose name it now bears. It is yellow, twelve rowed, and earlier than the common twelve rowed varieties.

The eight rowed yellow is an early kind, quite productive, and is now pretty generally raised in our section of country. The true name is not known to the writer. The kernel is large, broad, and of a pale, yellow color.

Preparing the Ground.—If the soil is not naturally rich, it should be made so, by a good dressing of manure. Much depends on the richness of the ground. Good seed, and the best of attention, will not secure a good crop, if the soil is worn out, or poor. A farmer had far better plant but half, or one-third the number of acres, if, by so doing, he can thoroughly manure his corn ground. He will save much labor, and have more and better corn.

The ground should be ploughed no earlier than is necessary, to be in readiness for planting, and then the work ought to be well done. The furrows cut narrow, in order more finely to pulverize the earth. If the ground is naturally low and wet, it should be drained; if not, ploughed in narrow lands, not to exceed one rod in width: then thoroughly harrowed and marked out one way. Great care should be taken in planting, to cover the corn with fine earth. Corn, well planted, will be ready for the Cultivator, one week earlier than that carelessly planted, or covered with stones, lumps, or coarse, dry earth. If the soil is clayey, avoid, if possible, planting in wet weather. The practice of planting when you have to cover the corn with mortar, is a very bad one. When the weather becomes dry, the soil bakes, and it is almost impossible for the young plants to force through its crust. As soon as the rows are readily seen, the cultivator should be started, the weeds and grass destroyed, and the earth lightly stirred around the hills. If hoed but twice, and on old or stubble ground, the plough should be used the last time, passing the right way the last time, to drain off the water after heavy rains.

JOHN B. BOWEN.

Messrs. EDITORS—Will you, or some of your correspondents give a description of the Italian Spring

Wheat? Whether it is, or is not bearded, and the color of its berry? I purchased some for seed this spring, said to be the Italian. The berry is red, whether bearded or not, I do not know, I have noticed since, in the old Gen. Far., and also been informed by some of my neighbors, that the Italian Spring Wheat is not bearded, and the berry is white resembling the White Flint.

J. B. B.

Ledyard, April 20, 1840.

Remarks.—The Italian Spring Wheat is heavily bearded. The berry is rather dark colored, and appears somewhat transparent. The common Siberian is very similar to the Italian, but does not grow so strong or produce as well, and the flour is said not to be as good. The variety called Bald Siberian, differ from all other kinds of spring wheat with which we are acquainted, in its being almost entirely destitute of beard. The berry is rather lighter colored than either of the preceding, and is said to make very good flour; but it bears no resemblance to the flint wheat; and if there is any kind of real Spring wheat answering the description given by friend Bowen, we should consider it "something new under the sun."—Eds.

Disease in Cattle.

Messrs. EDITORS—A neighbor's ox was taken sick when in good flesh and died. The symptoms were, want of appetite, constipation, and a cautious movement of the head. His horns, at first cold, were afterwards warm; his eyes were shrunken and dim, and he gave strong manifestations of severe pain in the head. During the whole course of his sickness he eat but two ears of corn and three or four potatoes and drank but little water. Several gentlemen pronounced the disease to be the "Hollow Horn." The oxentine was put upon his head, his tail split, physic given him, and his horns bored. When the horn was penetrated, there issued a thin liquid, nearly the color of water and mixed with blood. The physic did not operate, and all that was done, seemed not to alleviate his sufferings. The ninth or tenth day of his illness he suddenly expired. It may not be improper to state that he had been able to lie down and rise at pleasure until within a few hours of his death. Upon a post mortem examination, it was found that a portion of the pith of both horns, was in a fluid state, and other portions softened, and of a yellowish color. Between the two plates of the skull was a fluid, resembling that found in the horns, and also matter, analagous. Between the dura mater and arachnoid membranes, was a quantity of water, and also in the ventricles of the brain. The membranes on the posterior lobes of the brain, were highly injected with blood, and somewhat thickened. His tongue was considerably swollen towards the base, but no lesions of kind were discovered. The lungs crepitated throughout their greater part, but the lower lobes were gorged with blood as to be impermeable. In a word, there had been inflammation of those lobes. On the pericardium was found quite a quantity of fatty growths, quite unnatural to it. The whole circumference of the heart in its largest diameter, presented a knobbed appearance, and when these were cut, they presented a mixture of fatty matter, and red, part of organized substance. The whole heart was in a state of hypertrophy, and its auricles, ventricles, and the vessels leading from it, were distended with fully coagulated blood. The intestines were not examined for want of time.

Now the question arises, what was the disease? and where its original seat? I am not familiar with the diseases of brutes, but from the symptoms while living, and the post mortem appearances, I do not hesitate to state my belief, that its original location was in the membranes of the brain, and by a rapid extension

of the inflammation, disorganization of the pith of the horns was the consequence. The peculiar look of his eye, constipation, the motions of his head, and examination; all go to prove conclusively to my mind, that the disease was highly inflammatory, and located in the membranes of the brain. His lungs and trunk were affected sympathetically, and the disease of his heart had undoubtedly been of long standing. As I am not acquainted with the disease called "Hollow Horn," I know not whether this was the disease; but if it was, the treatment generally pursued will prove unavailing. It is a notorious fact, that for high grades of inflammation, no mild means will reduce the circulation to its proper standard, and that what is done, should be done quickly, and with a bold hand. For this disease, I would recommend in the first stages copious depletion, the amount of blood taken to depend upon the size and condition of the animal; and for an ox, one gallon would be little enough. If the bleeding did not make a sensible alteration for the better, during the first ten hours, it should be repeated, though not so much as at first. In conjunction with the bleeding, a smart dose of cathartic medicine should be administered, and cold water poured from a height upon the head, once in two hours, during the first days of treatment. Boring the horns in this disease can be of little use, as the matter between the tables of the skull will not be evacuated by the means; and turpentine on the head will only increase the inflammation. Providing the original seat of disease is between the tables of the skull and in the horn, boring them would probably afford some relief; but when the brain, or its membranes, are the seat, this measure will prove futile. Whether this disease is of frequent occurrence, I know not; but oxen are valuable property, which was an inducement for me to examine the animal, and pen this article, in hopes it might prove useful to some of your numerous readers.

R. R. S.

Scipio, April 21st, 1840.

Pumps for Wells.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Water, being one of the most important elements which enter into the composition of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and being indispensable to our subsistence, the great Creator has caused it to circulate freely everywhere through this world which we inhabit. I would, therefore, inquire what are the means generally employed for drawing it from the world's reservoirs?

This question might be answered by a person of but very limited observation; for you may travel from Maine to Georgia, and, I venture to say, you will not see, on an average, one pump to five hundred wells. But you will see crotched trees and well poles, wooden cranks and gudgeons, chains and buckets, all of which will answer the purpose, if something better cannot be obtained. I have myself labored many a year with the above-named well tackling, and but recently found in an easy and rapid method of obtaining water from my well, which is by means of a Pump.

Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to recommend to my farming bretheren, an immediate renunciation of well poles, cranks and buckets, and the adoption of the pump. I am confident that one year's use of it would more than compensate them for any extra expense.

I am now using "Minor's Improved Patent Pump," made in Rochester, by W. A. Langworthy & Co., and it lifts water with such great facility, that it is mere pleasure to work it, and were it not for appearing boyish, I am not sure but I should throw out every day seven times as much water as is necessary. In short, it is the most perfect and durable article of the kind that I have ever seen. CORRESPONDENT.

Irondequoit, March 26, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Preserving Fence Posts, Wooden Pavements, &c

MESSRS. EDITORS—Observation has taught me that leached ashes are an excellent preservative of timber. I have noticed that the staves of old leach tubs used 20 years since, and left standing partly in the ground, exposed to the full effects of air and water, are preserved in perfect soundness by reason of the lye with which they are saturated and the ashes which surround them. An oak well crotch, on the premises of S. Gillet, in Avon, had, in 1838, stood 36 years, and was still hard and sound, having been preserved from decay by a quantity of leached ashes being thrown around it, from a leach that stood near. I have tried the experiment on my own fence posts for 15 years, and those which were surrounded with ashes would be perfectly sound, while others which had no ashes applied would be entirely decayed.

I now set my fence posts 2½ to 3 feet deep, put two quarts of good house ashes at the bottom, then fill up the hole with small stones and earth to within four inches of the surface, packing it down firmly with a driver; then fill up around the post with ashes, a little higher than the surface of the ground. This will take less than half a bushel of ashes to a post, at an expense of three or four cents each, and will render the post at least doubly durable. By renewing the ashes at the surface, once in two or three years, either from the house or the ashery, I have no doubt that the Oak, Red Beech, and other kinds of timber, would last as long as Red Cedar. I have 100 rods of board fence, built in the spring of 1839. The posts are Oak, except a few Chestnut and the Red Cedar mixed in. I set them according to the above plan, and shall therefore give the subject a fair trial. Yours, &c.,

HALL COLBY.

Greece, one mile west of Rowe's Nursery.

Sunflower Seed—Inquiry.

A friend in Niagara county asks for information respecting the value and use of Sunflower Seed, for making oil or for other purposes. Also, the best manner of cultivating, and the amount of produce per acre.

The following article, from the *Madisonian*, is the latest information we have seen on this subject:

The Helianthus, or Sun-Flower Plant.

We presume it is not generally known that this plant, which is so often regarded as worse than a useless cumber of the ground, is cultivated extensively in some parts of the United States, and turned to a very valuable account in a variety of ways. We have before us a letter from a firm in the interior of Pennsylvania, which gives us some interesting facts, which we think worthy of publicity.

The oil derived from the sunflower seed is pretty well known. Its excellence for fancy painting and druggist use, is said to be confirmed, and we are even told that it is equal, if not superior, to almond or olive oil for table use. One acre of ground will produce from forty to fifty bushels of seed, sometimes much more. Good seed will produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and the oil has been sold at \$1,50 per gallon, when flaxseed oil stood at ninety cents.

The refuse, after the oil is expressed, is said to be a valuable food for cattle.

The leaf is manufactured into segars, of a mild, pleasant flavor, possessing, it is said, powerful pectoral properties, highly commended by physicians in many diseases of the chest. The leaves, properly cured, will bring from five to fifteen cents per pound.

The stalk, when stripped of the leaf and seed, may be burnt, and a superior alkali made from the ashes.

The comb of the seed, or properly the filaments of the flower is excellent feed for cattle or hogs.

The Helianthus is cultivated in the vicinity of York, Pa., and a gentleman in North Carolina, in 1839, cultivated one hundred acres.

Edging for Borders.

M. A. W., of Athens, in Georgia, has given us in a late number of the Magazine of Horticulture, an interesting article on edging for flower beds. After

enumerating various plants for this purpose, and rejecting them along with the box, because the ever-green, as he alleges, soon takes up too much room, harbors slugs and other noxious vermin, exhausts the soil by its fibrous roots, and is apt to be winter-killed at the north, and summer-killed at the south.—he proposes a new plan:—

"I planted in the same line, and so close as almost to touch each other, one bulb of each, repeatedly, three kinds of *Amaryllidea* of nearly the same habit, and which multiply by offsets so fast, that they can be easily obtained in sufficient quantity, viz: *Zephyranthes* * *Atamasco*, *Z. rosea*, and *Sternbergia lutea*.—Early the next spring, my row of *Atamasco* flowers, of the most brilliant white, changing to pink, was the admiration of every passer-by. They continued to push forth for several weeks, and for a considerable time after, their leaves formed as fine a margin of green as one would wish to see. These leaves had scarcely begun to die away, when the flowers of *Z. rosea* began to appear, and kept flowering nearly all summer. The leaves lasted till late in the fall, when the *Crocus*-like golden flowers of the *Sternbergia* took their place, and had a doubly cheerful effect from all the adjacent vegetation having "fallen into the sere and yellow leaf."

We can easily conceive the beauty of such edging; but find in this district insuperable obstacles at the outset. *Sternbergia lutea*, though hardy with us, and remarkable for the rich glossy green of its leaves, increase very slowly in the limestone soil of the Genesee country; and *Zephyranthes atamasco* fares still worse; we have not had it to bloom more than once before it has declined, and eventually perished. *Z. rosea* we have not tried, but it appears not to withstand the severest winters even in England.

With all due deference, however, we must think that Box is the best plant for edging in this climate, whatever may be the case in Georgia. It is neither damaged by the cold of winter nor the heat of summer; and we know not that any noxious vermin have found a harbor amongst its leaves. Neither ought it to exhaust the soil by its fibrous roots: a spade passed down near it on the inside of the border, would limit their extent in that direction; but Box for edging should be kept in a dwarf state, not exceeding three or four inches in height, and trimmed to a straight edge like the roof of a building. In this condition it is not found to be troublesome. We have nothing so permanent that is so easily increased—nothing that has leaves of so fine a green through all the vicissitudes of the year. X.

* *Amaryllis lutea*. † *Amaryllis atamasco*.

New Varieties of the Plum.

From a late number of *Horey's Magazine of Horticulture*, we learn that Henry Corse, Esq., of Montreal, has made the production of seedling plums a study for some years, having raised thousands of seedling trees, with the hope of obtaining something that should excel every existing variety.—To three or four of these he has appended names.—It appears that his *Nota Bena* is known as a superior plum in some of the collections near Boston; but his *Dutator* is one of the largest and finest plums ever produced—exceeding in size the *Magnum Bonum*, or *Bolmer's Washington*, and equalling the *Green Gage* in flavor. It is a brownish purple, covered with a beautiful bloom—juicy, rich, and high flavored.

We also learn from the same valuable work, that the *Reine Claude Violette*—already introduced into one or more collections at Salem,—is one of the few purple plums of which the flavor will bear comparison with that of the *Green Gage*. Another new variety—the *Royal Hytime*—also purple, with an exceedingly rich flavor, larger than the *Reine Claude Violette*, and ripening a fortnight or three weeks before it,—is in possession of the London Horticultural Society. We believe both these varieties are of French origin.

Expense of Improvement.

We have received for publication, a communication signed "Old Farmer," but as it is written in a style which we should be sorry ever to see introduced into our columns, we shall make only a brief abstract, and reply to the objections of the writer. He complains chiefly of the practice of charging for the introduction of improvements in agriculture—objects to the high price of Rohan Potatoes, and of Durham, and other improved cattle—and seems to consider it extortion for the owner of a fine bull, to ask five, ten, or twenty dollars for his use. Many of his remarks are perfectly just; but he has condemned, indiscriminately, the innocent and the guilty. His attack is not so much upon impositions—humbags—as upon the introduction of really valuable improvements.

We believe that if "Old Farmer" will candidly examine the subject, he will find that the charges of "selfishness," "avarice," and a disposition to "strut and gobble," which he so freely bestows upon all advocates of improvement, are far from being just. We think "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" and that when an enterprising individual has, at great expense, made or introduced an improvement, he deserves, at least, some compensation. We knew, as a general rule, he never gets a full one. Charles Collings spent a life in the improvement of the breed of cattle—he surely had a right to ask something for his labor. Others have spent thousands of dollars in the importation of that breed to this country—with what face of liberality or honor can "Old Farmer" ask such men to give him the cost of their fortunes? He reminds us of a parsimonious traveller who complained that the inn-keeper charged more for a peck of oats than they cost him—not remembering that the inn-keeper had house-rent, stable-rent, and ostler, to pay, besides making a living for himself and family. A young man purchased a bushel of Rohan Potatoes, for four dollars, and as long as his neighbors thought he had paid dearly for his whistle, they were willing to ridicule him for his "book farming;" but as soon as they found that this variety possessed extraordinary productiveness, they *magnanimously* came forward and asked him to give them some to try. "Old Farmer" should not ask improvers to give him the result of their labors, without reasonable compensation, until he has given away the result of his labors,—his crops of corn, wheat, and oats, and his cattle. But even admitting that money has been actually made in some cases by the introduction of new and valuable improvements; a man who risks much, and often loses much, is certainly entitled occasionally to some profit. Is a man never to make any thing? Must he always sell every thing at cost? Would "Old Farmer" be willing to do this? If the actual cost of his crop of corn is only twenty cents per bushel, would he be willing to sell it at twenty cents per bushel? If his wheat crop of forty bushels the acre, has cost him only ten dollars an acre, is he willing to sell his wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel? Until he has done so, we hope he will retract his charges.

Encouraging Improvements!

I am surprised, sir, to see the great lack of that true spirit of improvement amongst my neighboring farmers. They call me the Book Farmer, because I encourage the American Farmer, the Cultivator and the Register; and yet I find they are, (many of them) pleased to borrow occasionally, which gives me an opportunity of rubbing them now and then. If I succeed in my experiments, they say nothing; but if I do not, then they say, "I told you so."

I purchased a Rohan potatoe last Spring, and tried to keep it a secret from them, through fear of ridicule; but it leaked out, and I had not only to show it, but tell the price—I paid a dollar for it. "A dollar," they exclaimed, and I believe one of them would have called me a fool, if he dared, for he got quite in a rage about it, wondering that I could allow myself to be

so imposed upon. Well, sir, the potatoe was cut into sixteen pieces, and I gathered from these sixteen hills, two bushel baskets full—but when I told my friend of it, and assured him by my witness, he made no further remark than "I must ask you for two or three to try!!!" Spirit of Buel! what feelings for an American Agriculturist! Respectfully,
A YOUNG BOOK FARMER.

United States Census of Agriculture.

It is known to most of our readers that this is the year for taking a new census of the United States.—We have been favored with a copy of the instructions given to the marshals and their assistants, by which it appears that the reports are to embrace a vast amount of highly important information, which has not heretofore been obtained. We are particularly pleased to find that the statistics of our agriculture are to occupy a prominent place in the census. We annex a list of interrogations which are to be proposed to every farmer, and we hope all will be prepared to answer them correctly. Had this been done every ten years, what a vast fund of interesting and highly important information the successive reports would contain!

The marshals and their assistants will commence their operations in June next, and proceed through their respective districts as fast as due regard to correctness will allow.

The interrogations respecting the number of inhabitants, and cattle, horses, &c., are to be answered with reference to the 1st. of June, 1840; but those relating to crops, value of produce, &c., are for the past season, 1839.

Interrogations—Agriculture.

What is the number of your horses and mules?
How many 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?

Horticulture.

What was the value of the produce of your market garden in 1839?
What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green-house?
How many men were employed by you?
What is the amount of your capital invested?

Best Varieties of Corn.

We believe that a very common error in the culture of corn, is the selection of too large and late varieties. The result is a large growth of stalk and cob, at the expense of the grain. Farmers cannot bring themselves to think that a field of small, insignificant looking corn, can produce like one of large and broad-leaves, and luxuriant appearance. The largest crops, however, which have been cultivated in this country, have been raised in the northern states, with the smaller varieties.

At a late agricultural meeting at Boston, E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, gave a statement of his farming in New Hampshire, and more particularly of his culture of corn. He had six acres; the product of

which was 400 bushels. Of this one acre yielded 131 bushels. The variety he plants is the Golden Sioux. This, it is well known, is one of the very earliest and smallest varieties, being more so than the early Canada. It was planted in hills of three stalks each, at a distance of two feet, by two feet eight inches. Larger varieties planted so thickly, would be destitute of ears; but with this, the small size of the stock admits of a greater number. We have cultivated it successfully in drills two feet apart, and six inches asunder in the drills.

A very important advantage from the culture of the smaller varieties, is their early maturity, and consequent escape from early frost. This quality is also of very great consequence, when it is intended to follow the corn by a crop of wheat.

Scotch Oats.

Mr. E. HARMON, of Wheatland, has left at the Rochester Seed Store a few bushels of a variety of Scotch Potstoe Oats, which are the heaviest we have ever seen raised in this country. They weigh 44 pounds the bushel. Mr. H. has raised this kind for three years past, and thinks very highly of them.—The seed was first brought from Scotland, and from less than half a bushel sown, he obtained 33 bushels. He has grown them in connection with common oats and gives the Scotch a decided preference. They yield with him from 60 to 70 bushels per acre, which is more, by measure, than the common sorts produce besides which there is the great difference in weight. The straw is tall and strong, they are not more liable to lodge than other sorts, and if cut at a proper time before over ripe, they are not apt to shell off in being. They ripen rather earlier than common oats and should be cut as soon as fairly ripe.

Chevalier Barley.

This variety of Barley is now the most generally approved in the best districts of England and Scotland. It is much superior to the common kinds, both in quality and productiveness, and sells for a higher price in market. The following account of its origin, is taken from a book entitled, "the present state of Agriculture in England."

"An extraordinary fine ear of barley was observed and selected by a laborer of mine, in the parish of Denham, in 1819; in the spring of 1820, I planted 24 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 cultivation.—The product of the first amounted to eight and a half coombs; and of the last to six and a half coombs; (34 and 26 bushels.) 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 5 or years, it was generally accepted and approved in my neighborhood, and I promoted its fair trial, charging only the current market price for it."

A good supply is for sale at the seed store.

Annot Barley.

This is a newer variety, an improvement on the foregoing, and we believe has not heretofore been introduced into this country. The following account taken from Lawson's Catalogue of the Agricultural Museum at Edinburgh, where the writer obtained some of the seed.

"This new and very superior barley is the product of two ears picked in a field on the farm of Flowera Corse of Gowrie, in 1830, since which period it has been grown by Mr. A. Gorrie, at Annot Garden (hence its name). Last year it was sown on a ridge in the middle of a field, with Common Barley on the one side and Chevalier on the other. In bulk of straw seems to have the advantage of both these kinds. It was five days ripe before the former, and about a fortnight before the latter. It was about 2 1/2 lb. per bush heavier than the Chevalier, &c. (See *Quarter Journal of Agriculture*, March 1835.) The grain even more round and plump than that of the Chevalier, of a bright yellow transparent color.

Sample in grain and straw by Mr. A. Gorrie, weight

per bushel, 57 lb., grown beside the samples of Chevalier mentioned above and weighing 54½ lb.

As only a small quantity of the seed was procured, it will be distributed for experiments. (Agents and Correspondents of the "New Genesee Farmer" can obtain rare seeds, gratis, on application at the Rochester Seed Store.)

Tares or Vetches.

We should be glad if some of our readers would favor us with the results of their experience in the culture and use of *Tares* in this country. They are much used in England, and highly esteemed; and we believe some English farmers are in the habit of growing them in this country and in Canada. Still they are but very little known as yet, and we believe deserve a more general trial. We extract the following remarks from "*Lois's Elements of Practical Agriculture*:"

"The Tare, *Vicia sativa*, is one of the most esteemed of the leguminous forage-plants of this country.—It is an annual plant, indigenous, and hardy. There are several varieties of it, one of which is distinguished by producing yellow seeds.

"Tares, when used as green forage, are cut after the pods are formed, but long before the seeds become ripe. Tares, therefore, being in the class of crops not allowed to mature their seeds, are not exhausting to the soil. On the contrary; in relation 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 time, 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 is suited to milk-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."

The Borer in Quince Trees, &c.

The Borer is very destructive to the Quince tree, the Mountain Ash, and not unfrequently injures young apple trees. We are not certain that it is the same worm that infests the Locust tree.

Its presence may be easily determined by examining the tree near the ground, when its filth, somewhat resembling saw-dust, will be visible. Remove these obstructions, and its hole, cut through the solid wood, may be discovered. We have drawn them forth by means of a barbed wire, in considerable numbers.—We believe this plan, though original with us, was first practised near Boston; but it is rather an irksome operation, and in consequence we have devised a plan to supersede it. So far it has answered well. Apply a coat of tar to the bark from the surface of the ground to the height of two or three feet. It is most readily, evenly, and thoroughly done, by dipping in the hand. A newspaper is then rolled round the tree, so as to cover up the tar, and tied with a thread in several places. We have found it to protect the tree for one year, when the application should be repeated.

Now is the time to perform the operation, as the insect in its perfect state, will soon be abroad to puncture the bark and deposit its eggs. No time should be lost.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Slugs on Fruit Trees.

Messrs. Editors.—In strolling a few days since through the pleasure grounds of my friend T., of this place, my attention was directed to a number of once beautiful and thrifty cherry trees, which had been completely destroyed by the operation of a small worm, or slug, of a dark, slimy appearance, on the leaves of the tree in summer.

Mr. T. informs me that they made their first appearance in July, 1838, and that their operation was confined wholly to the leaves where they were first

discovered. After remaining on the tree about four or five weeks, they suddenly disappeared. The trees soon exhibited every appearance of decay; but, inasmuch as they seemed to prey on the leaves alone, it excited no fears for the vitality of the tree. He had the pain and mortification, however, of seeing them return last summer, apparently with renewed vigor, and an increase of strength, when they soon completed their work of destruction.

A few thoughts on this subject, by myself, were published in the Gen. Far. in August last, when the "little monster" was imperfectly described, and a brief account of his ravages on the trees in this vicinity. I offer them again for insertion, almost verbatim, in hopes that they may lead to the discovery of some preventive, or remedy for the evil.

About three weeks since (July 1st.) I discovered them on my trees of the same kind. After a few unsuccessful experiments to destroy a few of them (taken from the tree) I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion, that there was no remedy, and that I must lose my trees. You can hardly imagine my surprise when, about ten days after I first discovered them, nearly, or quite all of them, had disappeared. I have just dropped my pen to examine them again, (August 1st.) but, after diligent search, I cannot find one remaining. The leaves are much eaten, and I believe the trees are materially injured.

The query in my mind is, what should have caused their sudden disappearance, as no means of any kind were used to remove them from the leaves, or trees?

Messrs. Editors, I should still like to know something of their origin, as well as what means would effectually destroy them, without injuring the trees.—If you, or your valuable correspondent, D. T. or any other person, can give the desired information through the medium of the Farmer, they would save the lives of many fine trees, and confer a favor on the public, especially on

ALPIA.

Ludlowville, March, 1840.

I was much pleased with the remarks of your fair correspondent, "ANETTE," in your last number, and agree with her that your paper should, and does, exert a mighty influence over the whole farming community. I hope she will not soon lay down her pen. I met with your paper accidentally, and adopt her language, when I say I found it to "contain so much interesting and instructive matter," that I was induced at once to subscribe.

Remarks.—We know nothing of the history of this slug, except that its ravages on the leaves of the cherry tree, have been observed for several years in many parts of the country; and that in a brief editorial notice in the Gen. Farmer of July 1835, it was said they infested the leaves of several kinds of fruit trees, in the vicinity of Rochester. We think it evident that this slug is in its larva state, and that the perfect insect has wings,—from the circumstance that it has suddenly appeared at the distance of several miles from any of its former localities. Last season we observed it in our nursery for the first time: but could discover nothing of it on the cherry trees in our fruit garden, eighty rods to the westward.

From the editorial notice mentioned above, we learn that "it is only necessary to dust them in the morning while the dew is on, with lime, or ashes, which may be easily done by throwing a few handfuls of either into the tree. Another effectual method is to sprinkle them with a decoction of tobacco."

Two days after that number of the Gen. Farmer was printed, our friend L. A. S., of Lockport, wrote a very interesting article on this subject, which appeared a fortnight after in the same paper. He says, "I applied soap suds—a strong wash of lime water—but without the least apparent effect. I heard it sug-

gested that as the slugs wore a slimy coat, a dry application would be better than a wet one. Accordingly I threw over the trees with a shingle, a quantity of dry unleached ashes, while the dew was on the leaves, and every one coated with the ashes was destroyed. My trees now appear nearly free from them—the leaves green, and I am highly gratified with the experiment. It is now three weeks since I commenced operations, and I am satisfied that this remedy is complete. It should be repeated on the trees attacked, twice a week for three or four weeks, and cannot fail of being effectual. I also applied slacked lime to some of the trees, but the ashes are sufficient, and within the reach of every one."

In regard to the cause of their sudden disappearance, mentioned by "Alpha," we can only speak conjecturally. Many insects have insect-enemies which devour them, and keep their numbers within certain limits: the enemy increasing in proportion to the food that he finds. Thus the Hessian Fly is destroyed by a minute insect called the *Ceraphron destructor* by SAY; and trees are often disencumbered of plant lice by the inroads of the *Surphus*, or the *Hemerobius*. It may be further remarked that larva, when ready to enter the pupa state, often disappear suddenly; but if this was the case with the slugs, there must be several generations in a season. T.

The Curculio.

In a late number of the Farmers' Register, there are two articles on the Curculio, copied from the New England Farmer, and written by Joel Burnett, which are particularly deserving of attention. He considers this insect as the only obstacle in the way of raising plums; and lays down four propositions which we copy for the purpose of comment:

"1st. I have found that the Curculio is on the trees, ready for its operations, very early, even before the plums are large enough for it to deposit its eggs in them."

This information may be turned to good account, by destroying the insect before it commences operations; and this may easily be done as soon as they are found on the tree. Spread two large sheets under the tree, (we had a pair made for this purpose)—jar the tree by the stroke of a mallet and most of them will drop on the sheets, and lie still for some seconds, pretending to be dead. Their dark color contrasts with the whiteness of the sheets, so that they are discovered at a glance, and easily secured. In this manner several years ago, we destroyed about three hundred in the course of an hour. As a stimulus to timely operation, we should remember that they are as easily killed before the mischief is done, as afterwards.

These particulars were communicated in the second volume of the Genesee Farmer; but it may be well to repeat that shaking the tree with our hands will only bring down a part of these insects. The small number that we caught in this way, induced us to believe there were very few on the trees, until we saw that much of the fruit was punctured; and it was this that led us to suspect that our work had not been thoroughly done. We therefore spread the sheets under the tree, and made the following experiment:—On shaking it well we caught five curculios; on jarring it with the hand, we got twelve more; and on striking the tree with a stone, eight more were dropped on the sheets. We then revised our work, and found we had been operating to great disadvantage.

"2d. It continues its labors into August.—The same curculio that stings the plum and peach, I have found repeatedly operating on the apple."

Dr. Tilton, who first made us acquainted, by his publications, with the manners of the curculio,—was of the same opinion; but we are inclined to doubt its correctness. In the year 1831, Noyes Darling, 1810

Mayor of the city of New-Haven, stated in the New-York Farmer, that the worm which infests the apple, becomes a moth or muller. We immediately repeated his experiment, by putting these worms with part of the apple, amongst moist earth in a tumbler, and covering them with a piece of window glass. In due time the perfect insect came forth, very different indeed from the curculio. The result was published at the time.

"3d. It gets on the tree by flying, though it may crawl up the body at times."

We believe they more generally get up by crawling. Dr. Tilton says "two trees of the same kind may stand in the nearest possible neighborhood, not to touch each other, the one have its fruit destroyed by the curculio, and the other be uninjured, merely from contingent circumstances, which prevent the insects from crawling up the one, while they are uninterrupted from climbing the other." We have also been told by a neighbor who had tied by the upper end, a large bundle of unbroken flax round the tree, three or four feet from the ground, while the lower parts of the stem hung loose,—that it saved his plums. Yet we have seen the curculio fly away from the sheets on which they had fallen, when suffered to remain undisturbed.

What follows, whatever may be its bearing on this mooted point, should be extensively known. 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.

"4th. It stings the fruit mostly in the night."

This fact is new to us; but such a habit would well agree with the timid nature of the insect.

We make another extract:

"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 bark and depositing its eggs under it."

We hope this is not a fair specimen of Dr. Harris's labors in Entomology. The absurdity of the charge is evident, from the fact that the curculio infested the plum trees in this part of the State more than thirty years before any such excrescence disfigured their branches.

We cordially approve, however, of what follows:

"Dr. Harris recommends cutting out and extirpating these excrescences, and burning them before the last of June. †"

Hints for the Month.

This is a most important month to the farmer. On the proper direction of his work at this time, his success for the season greatly depends. Every thing should be conducted with energy, and every thing well finished. All the ploughing should be thoroughly performed, and planting done in the best manner. Slighting work, is the most costly operation the farmer can perform.

It is of vital importance, during this busy season, that horses and cattle be well fed, and kept in good condition, to accomplish properly the work assigned them. Animals constantly supplied with water, working or otherwise: regularly fed; regularly worked: and their wants always attended to,—will keep fat on a far less quantity of food, than when they are occasionally neglected, and suffered to pass their usual time of feeding, or overdriven, or deprived of water.

Those who own small farms, where land is high priced, will find the practice of soiling for domestic animals, a matter of economy. London says, "A field of meadow in good heart, mown and eaten green, will, at a rough estimate, produce treble the quantity of milk it would have done if pastured, and four times

as much as it would do in the form of dry hay." The value of the manure made this way, would overbalance the cost of cutting the grass.

Let no manure remain in the barn-yard after the present time. If not done already, direct all your force to accomplish it now. The large crops of corn which are sometimes raised in this country, are greatly indebted for their success to very copious manuring. We have, it is true, a very fertile soil, but corn can scarcely be overfed with manure; every load tells.

Corn may be planted too early; but to one error of this kind, there are a hundred by planting it too late. The precise time of course must vary in different regions. The first expansion of the oak leaf, is an old and very good rule.

Straight rows—these are the thing. How much more thoroughly and evenly the crop might be cultivated, if this were always attended to. When rows are crooked, one hill is run over, and another neglected, and the hoeing rendered laborious. But where they are straight, the cultivator passes evenly and safely, within an inch of each hill, and little is left for the hoe.

But the crows—who has not had a fine crop greatly injured by these black rogues? The remedy by tarring, we have never known to fail, when well performed. When slighted, it of course fails. The best way, by far, is to pour hot water on the corn to heat it, pouring it off again in a few seconds, and then put on the tar and stir it thoroughly. Every grain thus becomes coated with a fine and even glazing of tar. Roll the corn in air slacked lime, and it is ready for planting. A pint of tar will do for a peck of corn, though perhaps more would be safer.

Make large preparations for root crops—for mangel wurtzel and sugar beets, ruta bagas and carrots. The best variety of the sugar-beet, the Silesia, is to be preferred to the mangel wurtzel. It is most admirably adapted to the feeding of cows, and is good for hogs. The farmer should calculate on at least one hundred bushels for every milch cow,—to be fed during winter—the richness and excellence of the milk and butter thus produced, and the greatly increased quantity, will soon decide any doubt of the advantage of this root. Failure is commonly owing in the first place to poor soil, and in the second to neglect of weeds.—The ground should be as rich and mellow as a garden, and the seeds will vegetate: and the weeds should be kept down at the outset, and the growth of the plants will not be checked. Seven or eight hundred bushels to the acre may be expected if these things are strictly observed.

Many days of labor in cutting weeds, may generally be saved in the culture of all root crops, by a previous fallowing for a month or two, to destroy all the weeds, and rendering the soil finely pulverized for planting and hoeing. By a little labor in this way,—cutting the weeds with a cultivator and one horse as they first appear, for a few times, in the early part of summer, and thus almost superseding the necessity of hoeing, we have raised the white globe turnip at the rate of 750 bushels to the acre, at a cost of about two cents a bushel.

Ruta bagas are especially valuable for the winter feeding of horses, oxen, and young cattle. Let every farmer appropriate a portion of land now, for the culture of a crop,—manure it well, and keep it stirred to kill the weeds. Many suppose they necessarily require a sandy soil; but if very rich, and not wet, they will succeed about as well on a clayey as on a sandy loam. The only disadvantage of the former is, the cloddy surface is not so fit for a shelter for the turnip fly, hence crops on such soils are more frequently cut off by this insect; but this doubtless might be prevented by rolling the surface after sowing. If the farmer has no drilling machine, he may sow the ruta baga

broadcast; this, though not so good, is successful.—We have seen a broadcast crop of 1200 bushels to the acre. Manure was the secret.

Different Soils.

Last month we spoke of the importance of a fine soil, of shade, and of a regular supply of moisture for delicate seeds; but another view of the subject may be taken. Among the myriads of plants that embellish our globe, varying in form, in substance, and in color, great constitutional differences exist. Some, like the sea-weed, only vegetate in brine; others, like the wild rice of the west, flourish most in fresh water.—The truffle always remains under ground, while the mistletoe only germinates aloft on trees, and seems to feed on air.

But between the thousands that spread their roots through the earth, and their leaves to the light depending on timely showers for their nourishment, great differences exist in regard to soil. The yellow bloom of the *Hypoxis*, is only seen on close clays; the perennial *Lupin* confines itself to beds of sand; and the locality of the *Talinum* in Pennsylvania is on naked magnesian rocks. Lime is essential to the chief objects of the farmer's culture; and a species of *Veronica* from its attachment to this mineral, is called in Virginia, the "Marl Indicator."

Besides the mineral constituents, however, there are vegetable principles derived from the decay of particular plants, which become a part of the soil, and give it a peculiar character. We may separate the sand from the clay, and both from the lime and magnesia or iron—weigh the vegetable matter, and then attempt to make a similar soil of new material in the proper proportion; but unless we have the recrements of similar plants, it cannot successfully be done.—We have seen no artificial soil that would suit the rose-flowering locust; and the heaths only grow in peaty earth, or something analogous. The decaying leaves of the sour pine, so pernicious to the cereal grasses, is a rich manure for the red sorrel.

Among the great numbers of ornamental plants which are collected from so many points of the earth's surface, it is not reasonable to expect that land of the same quality can accommodate them in the best manner. Some will flourish in their new abode; others will vegetate for a time, while a third class will speedily dwindle and perish. Various soils, therefore, differing in both their mineral and vegetable composition, are necessary in extensive gardens. Small spots of two or three feet diameter, in many cases will be sufficient. Some annual flowers will doubtless require them as well as shrubs and herbaceous perennials; and the greater the variety of soils, the greater will be the chance of success. On a small bed of sand-carried more than twenty miles, we have *Pinus rigida* and *Magnolia glauca*, growing in luxuriance; though every attempt to cultivate them in our common soil, had failed. Many beautiful plants require peat from the marshes; and a small cask of the right soil, would impart health and vigor to the *Kalmias* and *Rhododendrons*.

The Flowers of Spring.

(IN A LETTER OF THE 25TH. ULT.)

In cool weather, the snow-drop and other early flowers, continue long in bloom; but a few warm days dismiss them, and call forth others in more rapid succession.

The Persian Iris, so beautiful, perfumes the garden for a time, and the Mezerion—the first shrub that blossoms in spring—adds its fragrance. Its acid fruit, however, causes some to reject it; but that might speedily be stripped from its branches, and children might be taught to keep their fingers to them.

elves, (a useful lesson in later life.) Then such an equisition would be enjoyed.

The bloom of early flowers, however, may be much prolonged by planting in different situations. Give them the reflected heat of a wall or close fence, and protect them at night from the frost, and a week or more may be gained in earliness. Plant them on the opposite side of such a wall or fence, so that they are shaded through most of the day, and they will come forth a week or two later than those in the open border. To see the first flower of its kind, does us good, and we love to prolong the stay.

The genus *Corydalis*, like *Eschscholtzia*, is remarkable for the delicacy of its leaves. *C. cucullaria* and *C. canadensis*, (the latter fragrant,) are natives of our woods. *C. cura* and *C. nobilis* are from Siberia. All these add to the beauty of the border.

Erythronium dens-canis is a native of Europe, and decidedly prettier than either of the species indigenous to this region. There are two varieties, white, and red-purple. The flower is soon past, but there is beauty in the leaf.

The primrose or polyanthus (*Primula veris*) runs into many varieties. We have selected a dozen or more of the finest we could procure or originate, and some of them are very pretty. Deep red-purple, pale lilac, yellow, and almost white, are among the colors. The double varieties are highly valued.

Narcissus is an interesting genus of more than sixty species. It includes the Daffodils: the single yellow, the double yellow Ajax, and the double phoenix with white petals and orange centre. The Trumpet major, in two varieties, however, is our earliest kind. It also includes the Jonquil with two or three rich yellow flowers on a stem. *N. angustifolius*, white with a crimson-tipped nectary, and *N. floribundis*, also white with a yellow nectary, are fine. The latter from Spain, requires some protection, and is scarcely suited with our common soil.

The English Violet, (*Viola odorata*), white, blue, and double, is very modest and very sweet. It has received many encomiums from the poets.

Hyacinths are a lovely group of plants; and come nearer to being of all colors than any other flower that we know. It should be planted in a rich soil, that its bunches of blossoms may be large and fine; and when set out late in autumn, the earth should be firmly pressed down over it, to prevent the frost from heaving up the soil, and separating the stem from the bulb.

Of all the flowers of this month, however, we doubt if any makes a finer display than the liver-wort (*Hepatica triloba*.) It only opens in the warmer part of the day. From the woods, we have procured them of many colors, and with a considerable approach towards a duplication of the petals; but so far have found none that could be called double. *Sanguinaria canadensis*, also from the woods, with pure white blossoms, should be associated with them.

The Crown Imperial is a magnificent plant, admirable for its form and singularity. The double varieties, however, are mere distortions, and not worth cultivating.

When *Viola tricolor* has passed the winter without damage, (and snow is its best protector,) it blooms very early. Many of the new varieties are very showy and very pretty.

One more, and we have done. The periwinkle, (*Vincetoxicum*), an evergreen trailer, begins to open its fine blue flowers.

Clearing New Lands--Inquiry.

MRS. EDITORS—I am about to remove on to a new farm, and if you, or your correspondents, will give some hints respecting the best method of clearing and cultivating new lands, you will confer a great favor on
A SUBSCRIBER.

Henderson, Jefferson co., April, 1840.

The Meeting at Rochester.

In another column will be found a call for a public meeting of farmers and friends of Agriculture, to be held at Rochester on the 28th inst. We believe it is not necessary to remind our readers of the importance of this meeting, in order to induce them to attend.— But we wish to remind them of the necessity of being there promptly at the hour, and having their minds somewhat prepared to speak and act understandingly on the subjects which will be discussed. We do not mean by this, that they should be prepared to make long speeches; for time will not admit of it. The meeting is for the transaction of important business, which will need to be done "with accuracy and despatch;" and therefore it is necessary that every farmer who attends, should be prepared to do his part.

The following are some of the leading topics which will probably be discussed, and the questions which will need to be decided:—

- 1st. A consideration of the present condition of agriculture, and the farming interests in this region of country; and
- 2d. what are the best means of their advancement? This will give rise to the question,
- 3d. Shall an Agricultural Society be formed? and if so,
- 4th. What shall be its name and character, and plan of operation? What extent of country shall it embrace? (This will depend upon the attendance from adjoining counties.)
- 5th. Is it advisable to have a Fair, or Exhibition, next fall? if so, shall premiums be awarded? and how shall the funds be raised? These, and questions growing out of these, will most likely occupy the whole attention of the meeting.

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to the Hon. T. KEMPSHALL, M. C. for several interesting documents, and a package of seeds, kindly sent us by him from Washington.

Also to Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of the Patent Office, for a package of seeds of West India Plants, just received from him. We shall immediately sow them in a hot-bed, and transfer them to the Green House.

A Donation for the Museum.

Professor C. DEWEY, of this city, has presented us with a collection of dried specimens of grasses, which we shall add to and arrange during the summer, for the proposed Agricultural Museum. Our readers are indebted to his able pen for several interesting communications which have appeared in our columns, and for the essay on *Grasses*, part of which appears in this number.

To Readers and Correspondents.

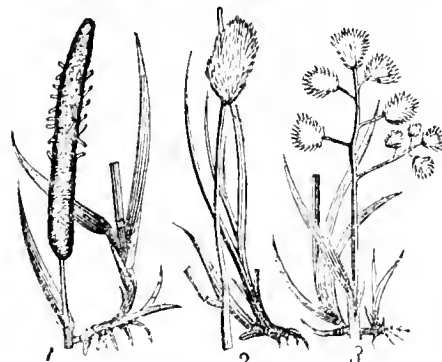
Several communications which need revising are unavoidably deferred for the present; and a pressure of business must be our apology for the omission of some cuts, and other matters intended for this month.

From the *Kalamazoo Gazette*.

Beet Sugar in Michigan.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.—The first three numbers of this new agricultural sheet is now upon our table. We think it is fully equal to the old Genesee Farmer, and will prove an invaluable work to the agriculturist. It is nearly as large as the "Cultivator" and costs only half as much; and we think will be more valuable to our farming community.

In answer to the "Farmer's" inquiry, in reference to the manufacturing sugar from the beet, in this State, we would say, what we have heretofore stated, that the company established for that purpose in the adjoining county of St. Joseph, did not meet with success the last season, on account of the incapacity of their workman. They have now sent an agent to France to secure an experienced workman to take charge of the business. If they succeed in getting a competent workman, as they undoubtedly will, we presume success will attend their efforts this season, as they succeeded so far last as to make molasses.



For the New Genesee Farmer.

THE GRASSES.--No. 1.

In common language, the grasses include all those herbaceous vegetables, which are used, or may be used, as food for our domesticated animals. Turnips, peas, and the like, would be considered as excepted. In the language of botanists, the grasses embrace those plants with hollow and jointed stems, with solid joints, with long, parallel-veined leaves, rising from elit sheaths, and with one or two, or more, chaff-like leaves, or glumes about the flower. While this description excludes the *rush-like* and *sedgy* grasses, some of which are eaten by cattle, it comprehends the most important vegetables; for it includes wheat, rye, barley, oats, sugar-cane, rice, wild rice, Indian corn, &c., as well as timothy, red-top, and all the common grasses. It excludes indeed, clover, pea, buckwheat, and the like; but it evidently embraces the most important articles of agriculture.

In the views now to be presented to the farmer, the grasses used for food for our animals, alone are respected. Those which are intentionally cultivated are very few; but several others are mixed with these in more or less abundance, and some of them are worthy of more attention than they have yet received, and others may be soon introduced.

Vast provision has been made in the multitude of grasses, for the support of the graminivorous race of animals. More than eighteen hundred species have been described by botanists; more than three hundred are ascribed to North America; and more than one hundred and twenty are found in the State of New-York. While these are useful for the food of cattle to some extent, is it not probable that far more will ultimately be found valuable to the agriculturist?

The value of the cultivated grasses for our working animals, as well as for those that graze only, is inestimable. They cannot be sustained on wheat, rye, oats, corn, and the like, but must have more volume put into their stomachs. Whether it is that grain has a nourishment too concentrated to be used alone, or that the stomach of the graminivorous is adapted, by its capacity, for the use of the leaves and culms themselves, which is the most probable, and that this capacity must be filled up by the food, it is very clear that they must have a cosier food with the finer, for their support. Hence comes the advantage of even the *innutritious cut-staw* of wheat, or rye, or oats, mixed up with their grained provender. There must be volume, as well as nutriment, in the food of our animals, and especially of those which are to do the hard work for us. For pasturage, as well as hay, the grasses have an immense value.

In the selection of grasses for cultivation, the object to be effected is the first thing to be considered, and the adaptation to this object is the first business of practical agriculture. For the early pasturage of spring, or the late feed of autumn, we need the grasses most appropriate to those parts of the year, as well as for the hay of summer. One grass may be more nutritious in the early stage of its growth, and another in the latter, while some are better fitted to be food for horses, and others for cattle and sheep.

The quantity of nutriment in the different grasses, is probably very different, and is not very easily ascertained. The experiments made under the order of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, England, and often

referred to as the *Woburn results*, or *experiments*, have thrown the most light upon the subject. They are not indeed perfectly satisfactory, as the laboratory of the stomach may find better and more useful combinations of matter in a vegetable, than can be found in the laboratory of the chemist. Still, they may be of great service now, and lead to other and more determinate results. The farmer who is intelligent and nice in his observations, will be led to very certain and definite conclusions on the relative value of the different grasses, by watching, for sufficient periods of time, the condition of his animals, as they are supported upon different kinds of food. If attention is paid to the season and soils, to the relative ages and vigor of the animals, and to the quantity of labor performed by the working animals, and of butter, cheese, beef, &c., by those that are not workers, and accurate records are kept of all those for comparison, it will scarcely be possible that fifty of the best farmers in a county, pursuing a similar course, can come to different conclusions. Soon, at least, other observations will make the necessary corrections; and the relative value of the grasses will be ascertained. It was shown by Sir Humphrey Davy, in his important work on Agricultural Chemistry, that vegetables contain five substances, on which their power of nutrition may depend, viz: *saccharine*, *mucilaginous*, *bitter extract*, *albuminous*, and *saline*, matter. The first of these is well known to be highly nutritious, and the second and fourth are probably little less valuable. It is probable, indeed, that more or less of the vegetable fibre itself is converted into nutriment in the process of digestion.

To aid the farmer in coming to the most valuable conclusions, and to guide him in experiments for improvement in agriculture, it may be advantageous to contemplate the properties and history of the more important grasses, with reference to their relative value already ascertained.

1. *Timothy Grass*, or *Herd's Grass*, as it is often called, *Phleum pratense* of botanists, and *Cats-tail grass* of the English, is too well known to need description. It is said to be common over the fields of Europe. It took one of its names from *Timothy Hanson*, who carried the seed from New-York to Carolina in 1780, and another from its value as food for herds of animals, and another name from the form of its spike or long head of flowers. The botanists gave to it the Greek name of an unknown ancient plant.—According to the *Woburn experiments*, it is a very valuable grass, containing more nutriment when the seeds are mature, than any other grass in that state, and being in the proportion of 23 to 10, or more than twice as much. If it stands too long, however, it becomes too dry and hard to be relished by animals and forms poorer hay. If the season is not a wet one, it should be cut earlier for hay. The high relish of its hay by horses, if it is cut in the time of flowering is well known. In England it is considered an early grass for feeding, and yields much herbage, and will, after being fed upon, send up its culms and flower abundantly upon rich soils. If it is cut for hay too late, animals select only the finer and more delicate parts, and leave the rest. As a general fact, there is no doubt that it is cut too late in the season to make the best hay. The farmer has a deep interest in having his hay of the best quality. In the market it will give him a higher reward for his labor. When it can be depended on, the better quality ever brings the higher price. Mowing over the fields, this grass presents a beautiful appearance.

There is one defect in this grass; it springs up very slowly after it is mown, and therefore the second crop is liable to be small. This is especially the case, if it is cut much after the time of flowering, and gives an additional reason for an early mowing. This fact, and

so me others, appear to have given *Timothy grass* much less estimation in England than in our country, though it is said to be rising in value there. Our climate may be more favorable to its growth; besides, a smaller variety seems generally to have been cultivated in England, which yields much less hay, and is inferior to the larger in the proportion of *twenty-five to eight*; a circumstance which shows the advantage of knowledge, and the necessity of care in the selection of seeds.

2. *Meadow Fox-tail Grass*. This is the true *Fox-tail*, *Alopecurus pratensis*, of botanists, and named, both by the common people and the botanists, from the resemblance of its head or spike of flowers to the shape of the tail of the Fox. It is more loose and bushy than that of *Timothy grass*. This is a favorite grass in England, and cultivated both for pasturage and hay, and is indigenous to Britain and other parts of Europe, from which it seems to have found its way into our country. I have not known it cultivated; but small patches of it are found frequently in the meadows of New-England and this State. It is said by the English to possess the "three great requisites of quantity, quality, and earliness, in a superior degree to any other. It is often fit for the scythe by the middle of May, (in England;) it flowers twice a year, and gives more bulk and weight of hay than any other grass."—London.

These properties commend it to the attention of the agriculturist. The second mowing is said to give a greater yield than the first. The soil, in which the meadow Fox-tail luxuriates, is that of a rich clayey loam, which is so common in our section of country. The quantity and quality of this grass, on a sandy soil, is found each to be only two-thirds of that on the loam just mentioned.

It is highly recommended for pasturage, and in laying down pasturage, it is said, by *Sinclair*, that one-eighth of the seed should be of this Fox-tail grass. It is slow in coming to full perfection, so that a field of it should stand and be mowed or pastured for several years. Its permanence, nutriment, amount of produce, and early growth, give it, in the language of *Sinclair*, a decided preference.

Who has known of any adequate trial of this grass in our country, to test its excellence or adaptation to our soil and climate?

There is another Fox-tail grass, the *Alopecurus geniculatus*, of botanists, which is rather more common in the meadows than the preceding. It is bent at the joints, so that the stem continually changes its direction, and has a distinct sea-green color, even more so than that of *Timothy grass*. It likes a moist soil. In England it is considered a valuable grass for the produce of hay, as well as for pasturing. Because our well known *Timothy grass* is so excellent, the farmer should not be prevented from giving those grasses an experiment which shall decide on their importance in agriculture. Both should be cut for hay in early flowering. They seem to give the promise of more tender stalks, and more delicious hay. Certainly the English agriculturists give few grasses a superior commendation.

3. *Orchard Grass*, *Cock's-foot Grass*, the *Daetylis glomerata* of botanists. It is often found in the shady meadows of orchards and about barns. The botanists have named it from the growth of its heads of flowers somewhat like the fingers and thumb, and the English from the resemblance to the foot of the barn-faet. It is a tall, large, and pretty coarse grass, with its flowers growing rather one sided. It yields a large amount of herbage towards the roots, and is reported to be very valuable in England for pasturage, and has indeed received the highest commendations. Its seed might be easily gathered. In England it is

fed upon immediately after the season for turnips has passed, as it is an early grass, and grows with much rapidity. To get the full benefit of the grass, it should be raised on a light soil, and should be kept fed down, as it is too hard and coarse for hay. It is sown in our meadows, but may be deserving of higher consideration as a grass for pasturage. It is certainly one of great bounty, as it waves its heads in the wind above the ordinary grasses of the meadow. It is found over much of Europe. From the *Woburn experiments*, the produce at flowering is about one-twentieth more than when in seed, and great at both times. But even for the early cropping of spring, it was found to be some inferior to that of *Timothy grass*. Still, it grows so rapidly, and is so readily eaten by sheep, horses, and cattle, that it is superior for cropping to most of the grasses, cultivated in England. The seed is now for sale over our country, and the grass is in the course of trial. It is hoped that the experiments will be made on a scale adequate to determine the advantages of the grass to the agriculturist.

(To be Continued.)

Mulberry Trees.

Whatever inconvenience or disaster may result to individuals from speculations in the mulberry, we apprehend that the nation will be benefitted by that excitement, to a much greater amount; and wherever these trees withstand the winter without damage, and the expenditures have not been too great, we think there is much to encourage the proprietors. We do not believe that land can be appropriated to a more profitable culture.

A gentleman, near Baltimore, who has a large stock of the multicaulis, says, in a note to us, "I expect to make two hundred pounds of silk next summer," and another, near Philadelphia, informs us that he intends to feed as many silk worms as he can find food for.—He has many thousands of the multicaulis standing out in the open field, uninjured by the late severe winter. "Indeed," he adds, "they look better than some which were put into the cellar last fall."

The climate of the Genesee country, however is not so well adapted to this tree, though we think it will do better here than many persons apprehend. Eager to increase it, we have planted it in the richest soils which have stimulated its growth till the frost struck it.—This was most strictly the case with a few which we raised from cuttings; while some which sprung from old roots in a thinner soil, were not damaged, and remain so, in the open ground. It is true that we bent them down after the deep snow fell, and threw some of it over them, keeping them down, out of harm's way, till the severest weather was past; yet it is well known that the multicaulis is much hardier when budded or grafted on the white mulberry; and perhaps it would be still more so if it stood on stocks of our native mulberry.

To those who intend to prepare for the culture of silk in this district, we would say, appropriate for it the poorest ground on the farm. Drain it thoroughly if nature has not done so, either under ground, or by ridging the surface, as the case may require. Give the multicaulis a fair trial on its own roots; and also on hardy stocks; but the introduction of some hardier variety would be prudent. T

The Silk Culture,

MESSRS. EDITORS—In expressing your views of the Silk business, in the 2d No. of your paper, you say that you think it to be one of the most important subjects which can at the present time engage the attention of the American people—that you think it is soon to form a new era in the prosperity of this nation, and that you have no doubt of its ultimate success. But, at the same time you say, that as not more than one

in a hundred of your readers are particularly engaged in the business, justice does not admit of your saying much on the subject.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I do not wish to criticise what you say, nor presume to lay down a rule for you to adopt in conducting your very valuable paper, for I shall be satisfied with it even if you say nothing on this subject. But, at the same time, if this business be of so much importance to the nation, it must be important to every individual; and therefore I cannot see any injustice in your saying much on the subject. A great deal must be said before the community will become properly awake to this subject. Every farmer, and every man who has an acre of land should manifest some interest in the culture of silk, and should, more or less, engage in the business. But before this can be done there is much of ignorance to be removed, and prejudice to be overcome. Many people, perhaps the majority, have got an impression that it is all a "speculation," or "humbug," because some individuals have been engaged in raising and selling morus multicaulis trees at high prices, and made unreasonable profits; therefore the whole silk business has been ridiculed, as a visionary speculation unworthy of confidence. Now, gentlemen, I have no morus multicaulis trees for sale, but wish to purchase, therefore my motives need not be suspected on that ground.—But I am firmly convinced, and the more I consider the subject the stronger is my conviction, that this business is soon to become second to none in this country, cotton not excepted. I think so, because I see nothing to prevent it; but much to encourage it. To me it seems impossible that this nation should long consent to pay to foreign countries twenty millions of dollars annually, for silk, when it can be raised at a much cheaper rate at home. The business has been fairly tested and proved, that silk can be raised in the United States of a superior quality, and at a cheaper rate than in any of the now greatest silk growing countries. It has farther been proved that persons of a small capital and small farms, can receive a ten fold greater income than by any other process of farming. Now, Messrs. Editors, if this be case, is it not right for you to press the truth upon the minds of your readers? If this is a business which interests them all, ought they not to have the subject frequently laid before them? But I did not design a long article upon the subject. You will please excuse me for conflicting with your view of the thing. My excuse is, my ardent attachment to the silk-growing interest. But no more of it. Permit me to express my high estimation of your very valuable paper; and as you give all, the weak as well as the strong, an invitation to become its correspondents, I think you may hereafter occasionally receive my mite as a contribution to its pages.

Yours, &c., K.

Le Roy, April, 1840.

Remarks.—We fully coincide with K. in relation to the importance of the silk business; but we think he misunderstood, or at least has given rather a distorted view of our remarks on this subject, to which he alludes. We think that what we then said, and what we have since published, is as much as the warmest friends of the cause could reasonably ask; and as much as justice to the mass of our readers would admit. We shall continue to publish such articles, and such only, on the silk culture, as we deem best calculated to awaken interest, and remove prejudice on the subject; but until a larger proportion of our readers are engaged in the business, we cannot occupy our pages with the detail of practical silk culture, especially when there are papers exclusively devoted to this subject.—Eds. N. G. Fur.

With strength and counsel joined, think nothing hard.

In making innovations the utility should be clear.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Silk Culture.

Messrs. Editors—As you seem disposed to publish some articles on the subject of the silk business, I will put in a mite, which you will dispose of as you may think advisable. The articles you have published in former numbers on the subject, especially Mr. McLean's, are very interesting, but they do not apply particularly to the Genesee country, and my object in this communication is to endeavor to arouse the agriculturists in this region to a sense of the fact, that they are not located in a part of the country where it is useless to attempt to make silk. Yet I must acknowledge that the State of New-York is far behind many of her sister States in this business. But I hope that it shall not be said much longer that the Empire State is in the back ground in relation to so important a branch of agricultural and manufacturing pursuit.

I have for several years past been making silk in a small way, for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the proper course to pursue, whenever I should think it advisable to enlarge the business. I commenced without any knowledge on the subject, except what I had gained by reading some publications. My wife never saw a silk worm until she raised them, and never saw a skein of silk reeled until she did it herself; and had no other than the common reel and spinning wheel; yet the first she ever made was pronounced by good judges, of superior quality; and every step we have taken in the business seems to strip it of the great mystery that is thought by many so much to envelop it, and render it vain to attempt it in this country. The raising of worms is as simple as raising chickens, and the entire management of them, and reeling the silk, is no more a mystery than the management of sheep and spinning their wool. Yet a great portion of our people remain ignorant in this particular, so much so, that I am often asked, "How do you keep your worms through the winter?—how can you spin the silk, &c.?" and there still may be some who read your paper, very ignorant on this subject, but who are well informed on almost every thing else. To such I would say, Wake up!—be not so drowsy over a subject of such vast importance. I would here just remark that worms are not kept through the winter, but hatched from eggs when the proper time arrives for feeding them; and as to the spinning of silk we have nothing to do—the worms do that part of the business—it is past the art of man to do it. The worms must spin it or we have no silk; and they not only spin but wind it into balls; and our first business with it, is to reel it from the balls; and here is no mystery. What woman would not suppose you thought her a novice indeed if you were to tell her she could not reel a ball of yarn?

I will not occupy more room on this topic. I would gladly impart to any one that will take the trouble to call on me, any knowledge I possess in relation to the management of worms or silk; and also to the propagation of the mulberry, in which I have had some experience. Perhaps some will now begin to think that I am in the multicaulis speculation, and wish to sell a few trees. Not so. I have no more than I want for my own use. The multicaulis speculation, although some may have lost money in it, will prove a very great benefit to the country, filling it with a very valuable tree to much greater extent than would have been done, had they not for a time commanded a very high price.

And now in conclusion, I would say to every farmer in the Genesee country, do not let the present season pass without each one having a few mulberry trees planted. Improve the present depressed price of the multicaulis for making a beginning. You probably

never will procure them cheaper. The white Italian mulberry is not to be despised. This is the tree that I have used for feeding worms, but shall hereafter use multicaulis in connection. Let every farmer, I say, set a few trees, obtain a few eggs, and make a little beginning. Make your own sewing silk, if nothing more. If you have children ten years old, they can gather the leaves and feed the worms. Every farmer might make \$50 to \$150 worth of silk, and hardly know that he had been to any expense. The inquiry may be made, "Where shall we find market for silk if we make it?" Never fear on that subject. Let the farmer make the silk, and a market will soon be found near at hand. If it were known that there was silk enough raised in the county of Monroe to establish a factory, we should not be long without; and you need not be troubled about your silk rotting on your hands, if we should not have such a market for a year or two. As I have said, make your own sewing silk, even if it is for your common house work; it is cheaper than you can make from flax, and if you have an overplus which you cannot dispose of to advantage, weave it into cloth either all silk, or mixed with cotton or wool. There is no more difficulty in weaving silk than cotton. It will readily be perceived, that if farmers make a beginning in this way, they would be prepared when a market opens to take advantage of supplying it immediately, while those that have not so done will be left in the back ground, and will have to lament when they see their neighbors selling their hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars worth of silk yearly, that they had not been as wise. But after all perhaps the inquiry may be made whether there is any assurance that there will be any profit in making silk for market; and in answer I would say, that actual experiments made by many individuals the last season, have shewn, even at the lowest estimates, that the amount of clear profit per acre far exceeds that of any other crop.

If I should perceive that our farmers are making any movement preparatory to making silk, I may give a few hints in relation to the management of the worms, &c. in a future number.

A. GOODELL.

Perrinton, March 30, 1840.

Market for Cocoons.

Messrs. Editors—Can you tell me whether there will be any market for cocoons in Rochester or its vicinity next summer? I am one of that fortunate class who happen to have a good stock of morus multicaulis trees on hand, and as there does not appear to be quite as many buyers as sellers this season, I have concluded to plant mine, and amuse myself by feeding silk worms, provided I can dispose of the cocoons when produced. I know nothing about the business of reeling, twisting, &c., and do not want to undertake it.

It appears to me that if some person who has some knowledge of, and taste for the business, would procure one or two approved reels, and buy our cocoons, and reel and sell the silk, it might be made a very profitable business. If notice of a demand was given this spring, there would be an abundant supply of cocoons next fall; and much would thereby be done to encourage the commencement of silk culture in this vicinity.

MONROE.

Green-House-Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors—Will you, through your useful paper, give your readers a plan for building, and the necessary information for managing, a Green-House on a small and economical plan? If you do, you will much oblige at least one

SUBSCRIBER.

Greenville, O., March 13, 1840.

We have not time at present, but will do it soon.—

Eds

Farmer's Daughters--Female Influence and Education.

MR. EDITOR—I am truly grateful for the kind reception which my former communication received; and the regard which you manifest for your female readers, encourages me to offer a few more remarks for the benefit of Farmers' Daughters.—In order to excite them to effort, and induce them to aim at a higher standard of excellence, it is necessary to impress them with a more elevated idea of themselves, and remind them of the important influence which they must exert upon the community.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern times, is the truth of the position, that females are capable of high intellectual attainments, and that the good of community requires that they should have great mental culture as well as the other sex. The idea once generally prevailed, that female minds possessed so little energy, and their influence in the world was so small, that the education of daughters was a matter of comparatively little importance, and it was only necessary to give them a superficial education, more showy than substantial. Happily, however, this barbarian error is now exploded, and a host of living proofs can be found to demonstrate the fact, that with proper education, our sex are capable of acquiring every branch of human knowledge which can improve or adorn the mind; and men begin to see that it is necessary for the improvement of mankind, and demanded by the spirit of the age, that the intellectual standard of the female sex should be greatly elevated.

An eminent writer has said, "The females of America hold in their hands the destinies of this Republic; and on their influence depends the happiness and prosperity of the nation, as well as of every family." Another remarks that "Nature has given woman an influence over man more powerful, more perpetual than his over her. From birth to death he takes health and healing from her hands, under all the most touching circumstances; her bosom succors him in infancy, soothes him in manhood, supports him in sickness and in age. Such influence as this, beginning at the spring time of life, and acting in all its most trying moments, must improve or deteriorate man's character, must increase or diminish his happiness, according to the moral and intellectual gradation of woman. Thus upon her improvement in particular, depends human improvement in general."

I do not introduce these quotations for the sake of complimenting my sex, but because I believe that they contain important truths which ought to be impressed on the minds of all. If such is the power of female influence, what a mighty agent it can be made for the improvement of the world, and how important it is that this influence should be rightly exerted! Yet how generally has the subject been overlooked by the majority of writers! There are some, however, who have most ably and eloquently advocated this cause, and whose labors have done much for the improvement of our sex. The writings of Mrs. STOURMONT, to mention no others, are exerting an influence upon the mothers and daughters of America, which entitles her to a nation's gratitude. While on this subject I cannot refrain from quoting a few remarks from her powerful appeal to the guardians of female education.

"Is it not important that the sex to whom nature has intrusted the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its first formation, should be acquainted with the structure and developments of mind?—that they who are to nurture the future rulers of a prosperous people, should be able to demonstrate from the broad annals of history, the value of just laws, and the duty of observation—the blessings which they inherit, and the danger of their abuse? Is it not requisite, that they on whose bosom the infant heart must be cherished, should be vigilant to watch its earliest pulsations

of good or evil?—that they who are commissioned to light the lamp of the soul, should know how to feed it with pure oil?—that they in whose hands is the welfare of beings never to die, should be fitted to perform the work, and earn the plaudit of Heaven?

"That the vocation of females is to teach, has been laid down as a position which it is impossible to controvert. In seminaries, academies, and schools, they possess peculiar facilities for coming in contact with the unfolding and unformed mind. It is true, that only a small proportion are engaged in the departments of public and systematic instruction. Yet the hearing of recitations, and the routine of scholastic discipline, are but parts of education. It is in the domestic sphere, in her own native province, that woman is inevitably a teacher. There she modifies by her example, her dependents, her companions, every dweller under her own roof. Is not the infant in its cradle, her pupil? Does not her smile give the earliest lesson to its soul? Is not her prayer the first messenger for it in the court of Heaven? Does she not enshrine her own image in the sanctuary of the young child's mind, so firmly that no revulsion can displace, no idolatry can supplant it? Does she not guide the daughter, until placing her hand in that of her husband, she reaches that pedestal, from whence, in her turn, she imparts to others, the stamp and coloring which she has herself received? Might she not, even upon her sons, engrave what they shall take unchanged through all the temptations of time, to the bar of the last judgment? Does not the influence of woman rest upon every member of her household, like the dew upon the tender herb, or the sunbeam silently educating the young flower? or as the shower, and the sleepless stream, cheer and invigorate the proudest tree of the forest?

Admitting then, that whether she wills it or not, whether she even knows it or not, she is still a teacher—and perceiving that the mind in its most plastic state is yielded to her tutelage, it becomes a most momentous inquiry what she shall be qualified to teach.—Will she not of necessity impart what she most prizes, and best understands? Has she not power to impress her own lineaments on the next generation? If wisdom and utility have been the objects of her choice, society will surely reap the benefit. If folly and self-indulgence are her prevailing characteristics, posterity are in danger of inheriting the likeness."

"Of what unspeakable importance then, is her education, who gives lessons before any other instructor—who preoccupies the unwritten page of being—who produces impressions which only death can obliterate—and mingles with the cradle-dream what shall be read in Eternity. Well may statesmen and philosophers debate how she may be best educated, who is to educate all mankind."

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that you will think I have forgotten the hint which you gave me respecting your journal; but, Sir, I believe this subject is most intimately connected with the cause in which you are engaged. Improve the taste and elevate the minds of farmers' daughters, and you will soon remove one of the greatest difficulties in the way of agriculture and horticulture. The greatest obstacle to be overcome, I imagine, is the want of an active, enquiring mind among the mass of farmers. From want of early training and proper example, the minds of the majority have grown up in habits of thoughtlessness, or become blinded by ignorance or prejudice, so that you cannot arouse them to effort or convince them that improvement is desirable or possible. It is therefore to the younger portion of the community that you must look with the fullest hopes of success. Let the rising generation of farmers be properly educated—let them have mothers and sisters who will early teach them to think—let their minds be so trained, that they will become intellectual, thinking, reading farmers, and there will be little difficulty in the way of improvements, or in reforming the evils which exist in our land.

But first of all it is necessary, as we have seen, that farmers, who constitute three fourths of the community, should give their daughters a better education.—By this I do not mean that all should have more schooling, although that is necessary with many, but that they should have such mental culture as will fit them to fill their stations in life with pleasure to themselves, &

be a blessing to all around them. It is a most ruinous mistake for young persons to suppose that attending school for a few years is getting an education. A very important part of our education is obtained before we enter school, and much more after we have left.—The duty of the school teacher is only to unlock the gates of knowledge and direct us a few steps in the path where we may travel on, by our own efforts, and gather the flowers and fruits of wisdom with our own hands.

But I have already occupied too much space for this time, and will therefore close with a promise that in my next I will endeavor to show that there are some radical defects in the present system of educating farmer's daughters.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, 1840.

NATURE.

BY ROBERT C. WATERSTON.

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 smiles 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 hear—
Mute prophecies—
Faint types of a resplendent sphere
Beyond the skies!

THE MORNING OF SPRING.

Once more the genial sun appears,
His bright beams glance from hill and stream,
And all a chastened radiance wears
Where winter in his path has been.
I love to see the first sweet smile
That lightens up the joyous wood—
It hath a spell that can beguile
The spirit of its solitude.
And oh! to feel the southern breeze
Fan from the brow the flush of care,
To list the music in the trees,
Which its warm breath is waking there,
Hath more to cheer the spirit's gloom,
To check the all unbidden sigh,
Than all the pride of summer's bloom,
Or radiance of its golden sky.

A oyster is the human heart,
A mystery are its secret tones,
That waken only to the touch
Of NATURE's magic hand alone;
And then a thrill of kindred feeling
Bursts o'er the soul with rapture's spell,
And sorrow flies its rich revealing,
Yet whence it is we cannot tell,
But thus we know, that lone and sad,
We feel it—and our hearts are glad.

White Pigeon Republican

Victoria regalis.

Dr. Robert Schomburgk, a German naturalist, travelling on account of the Royal Geographical Society, and patronized by the English Government,—has discovered in British Guiana, a plant, * so different from all others that are known, and so magnificent, as to favor strongly of the marvellous. He has furnished the following account:—

"It was on the first day of January [1839] while contending with the difficulties nature opposed to our progress up the River Berbice, that we arrived at a point where the river expanded, and formed a currentless basin,—some object on the southern extremity of this basin, attracted my attention. It was impossible to form any idea what it could be; and animating the crew to increase the rate of their paddling, shortly afterwards we were opposite the object which had raised my curiosity. A vegetable wonder!—all calamities were forgotten—I felt as a Botanist, and felt myself rewarded. A gigantic leaf, from five to six feet in diameter, salver-shaped, with a broad rim of a light green above, and a vivid crimson below, resting upon the water. Quite in character with the wonderful leaf, was the alternate tint, from pure white to rose and pink. The smooth water was covered with them, and I rowed from one to the other, and observed always something new to admire. The leaf on its surface is a bright green, in form almost obiculate.—Around the whole margin extended a rim from three to five inches high! on the *inside*, light green, like the surface of the leaf; on the *outside*, like the leaf's lower part, of a bright crimson."

A colored engraving of it is copied into the (London) Horticultural Magazine, and the editor gives this additional information:—

"The stem of the flower is an inch thick near the calyx, and studded with elastic prickles. The calyx is four leaved; each [leaf] upwards of seven inches in length, and three inches in breadth. The diameter of the calyx is from twelve to twenty-three—on it rests the magnificent flower. When it first opens, it is white, with pink in the middle, which spreads over the whole flower the more it advances in age, and it is generally found the next day of a pink color. It would appear that the higher this gentleman advanced up the river, the more gigantic they became; and he says they measured a leaf which was six feet five inches in diameter, its rim five and a half inches high, and the flower fifteen inches across."

It is said the Loddiges of Hackney have this most extraordinary plant already in their collection. †

* Named in honor of the British Queen.

Beet 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.

If any of our correspondents can inform him of the proper manner for clarifying the sugar, it would be esteemed a favor.

Caking of the Bag, or Udder.

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.

A FARMER.

Gold Vine Peas.

This name was given to a small variety of field Peas in Canada, which it was certified would not *mil-dew*. A quantity of them were imported last spring, and sold at the Rochester Seed Store, and we believe We have not learned that any of them were injured by mildew. In one or two instances they were sown rather late in the season; and, in order to test them, some common peas were sown by their side; the result was, the gold vine peas produced a good crop, while the common were not worth harvesting. It is certain, that they are a very good field Pea; and those who wish to sow them can obtain imported seed at the Rochester Seed Store.

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
 At \$25 per ton, (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816,)..... \$800 01
 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:
 T. cwt. qrs. lbs. Cost.
 Straw 11 13 3 10 \$160 22
 Hay 13 14 1 00 \$350 00
 \$510 23

Deduct on hand, April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton, \$100 00 \$410 23

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: 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,
 T. cwt. qrs. lbs. Cost.
 Straw 15 13 0 0 \$187 50
 Hay 2 15 0 0 \$ 81 00

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,..... \$780 97

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.
 S. S.

Women Milking.

Thirty years ago it would have been almost as difficult to find a man milking as to find a woman mowing, excepting in cases of very large dairies. In this respect matters are 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 heard when a boy, is an animal not known in modern natural history; and to a young lady with thick shoes, a checkered 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 from under it, it would be an idea too shocking for one of our modern exquisites 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 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 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 tumps. 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 unnecessarily milked at an unseasonable hour; and the business is very often badly performed. Women, on the other hand, are more patient, more gentle; 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 of n 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 gentle conduct as she sat at the side of the bountiful cow, evincing her gratitude to Providence for the riches of all the benefactors which Heaven has given to man in the form of a quadruped.
 —N. E. Farmer.

How long will sheep live buried in snow?—We are informed by Mr. Perbam, of Athens, that during the late snow storm two of his sheep were buried beneath a drift near the barn, and remained in that situation nine days and ten nights. They were missed at the expiration of the tenth day, and found by accident, some of the cattle having travelled over the drift, and by stamping, made a breach in the snow bank, by which the animals were discovered.—One of them, on being released, immediately went into the yard, and commenced eating, as though nothing had happened—the other was a little dumpy, and did not so readily realize the value of liberty.—*Bellows' Falls Gaz.*

Weight of Snow.—It has been demonstrated in Baltimore that a cubic foot of snow well saturated with water, will weigh 30½ pounds—and that there was at one time [23d of December] on one of the large churches in that city, fifty-five tons of snow, the depth being ten inches, computing it at only 16 lbs. to the cubic foot. People are not generally aware of the danger of having buildings crushed with large bodies of snow upon them.

How many young ladies are there who would be martyred to the last degree if a frill or a collar, or other parts of their dress were misplaced, but who, on being detected in ignorance even in the history of their own country, would own it without a blush?

What will you have?—As a person once agreed to produce the weather that might be unanimously proposed by the audience, so we agree to furnish the kind of reading which may be decided upon by a general convention of readers. In the mean time, we shall continue to vibrate, as we have done, over a field of variety, and thereby come in contact with the favorable tastes of many. Reader—do not condemn that paragraph which finds no favor in thine eyes; but pass it over to him for whom it is prepared;—you must not monopolize. It requires some genius to read a paper scientifically, as well as to make one.—N. Y. Sun.

¶ A FATHER WISHES ANNETTE WOULD give his daughters some hints on Industry and Economy, during these hard times.

Razors, Shaving, and Improving Cutting Instruments.

There are but few farmers who are not more or less interested in the operation of cutting the beard. This, we hope, will be a sufficient apology for introducing an abstract of a communication, which appeared some time ago in the Farmers' Register, from the pen of Dr. Robert R. Harden; believing that some of the positions advanced deserve further investigation. The fact that a warm razor cuts better than a cold one, is commonly known; and the reason is supposed to be the same as that a hot knife cuts butter more easily than a cold one. It is also a very common opinion among mechanics that an *old* tool cuts better than a newly made one. But the improvement of the temper by magnetizing is entirely new to us. If such is the case, may it not be owing to the improved tenacity of the edge?

Dr. Harden says that the loadstone improves a razor to an astonishing degree, and that therefore the first step towards taking off the beard easily, is to magnetize the edge. With regard to its shaving more easy when dipped in hot water, he says, "It cannot be from its softening effect on the beard; for after the beard has been well lathered with soap and warm water, it is hardly presumable that the heat of the razor would soften it much more. Besides, the razor will not shave so well if it is *too hot*; to shave easy, it must be dipped in hot water, and then getting cool before it is applied to the face. Two reasons should be given; first, because when the razor is used cold, the temper is so high and the edge so fine, or thin, that it will fly and become full of little gaps; whereas by dipping it in warm water, the heat gives it a little toughness, and takes away that extreme brittleness which makes it break. Shave with a razor that is hot and one that is cold, and examine them with a powerful microscope, and the difference will be very plain. In dissecting out large tumors, and other surgical operations, where very sharp knives are required, I have always kept the knives in a bowl of hot water, and changed them as they became cool."

Dr. Harden relates a number of interesting experiments, rather accidental, showing how the temper of steel is improved by age. He says newly tempered steel is always defective—that it is the common belief among surgeons, that old London instruments were better made than they were in this country; "that they are better is certain; but it is age that has improved them." He relates, among others, the following occurrences:—"More than 25 years ago, I had a set of dissecting knives, made by Brown, of Philadelphia.—He was directed to make them as good as they could be made, and to charge double price for them. They were found, upon trial, to be good for nothing, were thrown aside, and after remaining for many years neglected, I had the rust cleaned off and sharpened.—They are now as good as the best I ever used. About twenty years ago, I had a couching needle made of a singular form, by a blacksmith. The operation of couching for blindness requires a well tempered instrument; the point must be perfect. After having it several times tempered over, I found it impossible to bring it to a perfect point. It was thrown aside as useless; not less than half a dozen times I sent to the north and had new needles made, directing two or three prices to be offered for them, so that they might be made of the best kind; none of them were as good as I wished them to be. As I frequently practice this operation on dead eyes, as well as on brute's eyes, to save my new instruments, this old needle was cleaned of rust and sharpened again; and upon trial, it was found to be the best instrument I have." "It may be laid down as a fact, that a newly made razor will seldom shave well, and that the older the better.

Time or age, has an effect on the edge of a razor, that no art can produce. * * * Therefore, when we buy a new razor, (for this new razor may have been made years,) we should select a sharp one, for we may never get as good an edge on it again; this edge should be saved as long as possible, never putting it on a strap while it will do without. By only strapping it on a clean silk handkerchief, or the palm of the hand, if the razor is a good one, it will keep its edge a long time."

The communication contains minute directions for sharpening razors after they have lost their edge. The hone must of course be good; a very fine oil stone is said to be best, and castor oil better than olive oil.—We are told that a good razor can never be well sharpened while cold, from brittleness; that it should be dipped in boiling water, and laid on the hone with little more than its own weight, and instead of having a rough, broken, and irregular wire edge, it will have a fine, uniform wire edge. To attempt to strap this off, breaks it irregularly, and sticks the strap full of fragments which spoil it; rubbing it across the thumb nail, breaks it off in some places, and turns it up and makes it worse in others. Time is the only remedy. Therefore after honing it, wipe it perfectly dry, not touching the edge with any thing, and above all things not touching it by a strap; and put it away. After remaining at least three months, the longer the better, strap it some time on a stretched silk handkerchief, then on the palm of the hand. This should be done cold. "Now dip it in boiling hot water, and apply it to the smooth side of one of Mechie's magic straps, lathering the face, and dipping the razor in hot water as usual; and the beard may be mowed off, not only so easily that it cannot be felt, but the razor will shave so perfectly easy and smooth, that it will shave the beard *lower than the surface of the skin*. It is absolutely necessary to dip the razor in boiling water while strapping as while honing it." There are a number of theoretical, or rather hypothetical remarks, which we omit.

Should any think we have devoted too much time to this subject, we can only say, that the aggregate time which many farmers spend in shaving their faces during life, is about one entire year; and that the amount of time consumed annually at this business by all the farmers of the State of New-York, cannot be less than one thousand years, or three hundred thousand dollars worth of time. This we hope is some apology.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Farm Accounts, and Farm Profits.

Mr. Erbron—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 article, 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 obtain 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 ninety-five 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 with some of my neighbors. Instead of being contented with what I had, and by still greater attention causing it to produce more abundantly than it had previously, the spirit of grasping after more, ambition, speculation, or whatever you may please to call it, took full 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 emigration, 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 twenty-eight acres, subject to a mortgage of six thousand dollars, at six per cent., payable half yearly. This was no obstacle in my mind, "as the mortgage may remain for years." The day of sale came, and I was the fortunate purchaser: it being knocked down at eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, subject to the aforesaid mortgage. My farm of ninety-five acres, had, in the nine years that 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 my wishes—I was now a large landed proprietor! At first, I little thought of the collar on my neck, in the 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. 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, going 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 land—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 paper, called at my house about evening. I bid him 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 country 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—outhouses 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 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 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****.

From the American Farmer.

The Preservation and Use of Roots.

On this subject our readers could be referred to no better authority than Mr. Barney, the emigrant grazer. His experience is as extensive as his judgment is sound—His name kindles up agreeable associations in our mind—He was among our chief counsellors and friends in getting up the American Farmer more than twenty years since, when it was a matter of doubt whether we could get interesting materials or adequate patronage, for a weekly paper, devoted exclusively to Agriculture and Horticulture. A reference to the pages of the first volume will show that Mr. Barney cast much light on the untrodden path, and enabled us to publish many things calculated to awaken attention to what had been, and what still might be, done to improve the common practice in matters of agriculture, and that very interesting branch of it, rearing, grazing, and fattening domestic animals.

His testimony in favor of root culture as subsidiary to rearing of cattle and sheep, and preparing them for the market will go far to augment the disposition in every quarter to extend the culture of roots, as evinced by our correspondence. We anticipate more improvement in this branch of American Husbandry within the next few years than in any other, and feel convinced that no judicious husbandman, having once enjoyed the benefit of a good supply of roots for his cattle and sheep for the winter, will ever after forego its advantages. But to the extract from Mr. Barney's letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 24, 1840.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I was truly pleased to find that you had taken up your old task, and become the Farmer's and Grazer's guide. I have not forgotten the good gone-by times in which you and I held consultation respecting commencing the good work of the first volume of the American Farmer. Well do I remember the hospitality received at your mansion house, in company with your good lady and two little sons; and although I have now advanced to between three score years and ten, gratitude speaks louder than words.—One little article which you published in the first volume of the American Farmer, and I have no doubt you were the author of it, and wrote it down with

your own pen, I hoarded up in my mind and put in practice, and it has been a source of profit to my calling to this day; and I have thought the least I could do was ever to continue a subscriber to this useful publication—I have thus far done so, and paid up all my arrearages, and at this needful time I send you a little of the needful, \$5, in payment for this present and the next volume of the Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day, with the request, you will in future direct my paper to Port Penn Post Office, Delaware.

I commenced last year to improve a large tract of marsh land on the river Delaware, about three miles below my former residence, and if spent a little longer, intend spending most of my time there. I want to give you a few hints on my success in raising and manner of preserving and feeding the good Roots, the sugar beet in particular, mangle wurtzel and ruta bage. I succeeded in raising a large quantity last season of all the three kinds, and fed them to a large number of cattle, sheep and horses; they are incalculably valuable to all kinds of stock, judiciously fed. I use them as follows:—Cut hay of the very best kind, oats in the sheaf, the roots chopped fine, a small quantity of Indian meal and oats ground, two-thirds oats, and one-third Indian meal or bran, a small proportion of pure water just to make it moist. I preserved them in a large stone wall cellar, commencing as follows:—Provided a number of cart loads of sandy lime, placed it so as to be handy, placing my beets three tiers thick against the wall all round the cellar, between every stack of beets a little of the lime sand, and so on as high as a man could pack them, the middle of the cellar left for the turnips. I have been taking them out ever since the middle of December, from five to six bushels per day, and expect so to do till grass takes their place; as my ewe sheep begin to lamb, I expect my roots will allow me to increase the number of bushels per day. In warm weather I open my cellar doors and windows, but am careful in having them closed in cold frosty nights. In this manner I have preserved my roots for several years, and I feel persuaded it is worthy of patronizing. I wish you much success in your useful calling.

Yours, most truly,
JOHN BARNEY.

On Stripping Cows.

WINTER PRODUCT OF A DEVON COW.

Every milk-maid 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 women, 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 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 consistence, while that furnished by the last, was thick, buttery, and of a rich color.

In the Philadelphia Farmers' Cabinet, we have the WINTER PRODUCT OF A DEVON COW.

Abraham P. Holdrich, of Spencertown, had an accurate memorandum kept of the butter made from a Devonshire cow, which calved last autumn. The result was, that from the tenth December to the 10th January, including both days, there was made from her milk 56 lbs. 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 cts. a pound, the butter made in the depth of winter was worth \$14, and 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.—Am. Far.

Rearing Calves on Milk and Meal.

MESSRS. EATONS—In the last number of the Cultivator you published some remarks of mine on the mode of feeding calves by Mr. Hearsey, by giving skimmed milk with some meal, &c.

Mr. Hearsey says that it is necessary to explain the manner of mixing the meal—that if the raw meal is put into the milk it will scour the calf. He makes the meal into souppan, heats the milk over steam to the state of its coming from the cow, and then mixes about one pound of the cold souppan in the milk, and feeds the animal in this way three meals a day. His calves thus fed, at the end of the year are more than double the size of those calves that suck the cow.—He now makes 12 lbs. butter a week from two cows, and uses six quarts of milk daily from the same cows.

He adds a pint of boiling water to a pan of milk when set, holding six quarts, and the next day the cream will all be floating on the top, and skimmed off and churned.

DAVID TOMLINSON.
Scheeclata, March 10, 1840. [Cultivator.

Preserving Hams for Summer use.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—As the time is now come to put up hams to be kept for summer use, I will now state to you my mode. I believe we have tried all the methods in practice, and must prefer the one here described.

We take a dry cask or box, say an old flour barrel, 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.—[lb. Yours,

CALVIN BUTLER.
Plymouth, Conn., March 14, 1840.

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 38 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 I. Spring Wheat, 125 bush. at \$1,10	137 12
5 1/2 " of Rye, 244 bushels at 75 c.....	183 00
10 " of clear Timothy, 20 tons, \$15....	300 00
2 " Lucerne and red clover, fed green for soiling, cut three times and valued	60 00
1 1/2 acre in Potatoes and Cabbages, 105 bush-potatoes at 25c.....	26 25
700 heads of cabbage at 3c.....	22 50

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK SEITZ.
Easton, Pa., March, 1840. [lb

Employment.—Assure yourself that employment is one of the best remedies for the disappointments of life. Let even your calamities have the liberal effect of occupying you in some active virtue, so shall you in a manner remember others till you forget yourself.—Pratt.

It is a false and indolent humility, which makes people sit down and do nothing, because they will not believe that they are capable of doing much, for every body can do something. Every body can set a good example, be it to many or to few: every body can, in some degree, encourage virtue and religion, and discountenance vice and folly; every body has some one whom they can advise and instruct, or in some way help to guide through life.—Miss Talbot.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

To the Friends of Agriculture, &c.	51
Door Yard Scenery	51
Culture of Fruit. Varieties of Apples	52
Lettuce—Ridging for Ruta Baga. Breaking Steers	52
Sugar Beet injured by Fresh Manure	53
Sugar Beet by S. W. Harvesting Ruta Baga	53
Improved Horses wanted in Oneida Co.	53
Rural Taste—Insects (Aphis) on fruit Trees	53
Domestic Manufactures—Protective Tariffs	54
First Manufacture of Beet Sugar in New England	54
To prevent Hens scratching—the Hessian Fly	55
Hay and Hay Making—Plugging Fruit Trees	55
Horn Disease in Cattle	55
The A. B. C. of Silk Culture	55
Breaking a Colt by kindness	56
Poultry—"The Birds of America"—Selling Butter	57
Machine for Husking and Shelling Corn—Labor Saving	57
Soap—Beet Sugar in France	57
Agricultural Convention at Rochester; Formation and Constitution of the Genesee Agricultural Society	58
Culture of Wheat	58
Scalding Seeds before planting	59
Brief Hints for June—Washing Sheep	59
Bitersweet Ointment for Cows' Teats, &c.	59
Sunflower Seed Oil Inquiry	59
View of the Grasses by C. D.	59
Signs of the Times	59
The Flower Boy (Poetry)	59
Care of Horses—Popular Errors	59
The Flowers of Spring	59
The proper time for cutting Timothy	59
The Cercarial—Red Root	59
Child on Beet Sugar—Oyster Corn Cakes	59
Hints on Gardening for June	59
Slugs on Fruit Trees, again	59
Early Vegetables—Ery Wheat and Rye	59
Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society	59
The Farmer's Cabinet—Pork Eating	59
Culture of Grapes—English Markets—Errata	59
Dialogue between a Father and his Son	59
Drainage of Land by Steam Power	59
Genesee Agricultural Society Notice	59
In Correspondents—Notices	59
Advertisements—Prices Current	59



Door Yard Scenery.

The following extract from *Loudon's Suburban Gardener*, contains so many useful hints, that we present it to our readers; more especially as the ornamental planting recommended is not expensive.

Variety in the Views obtained from the House, and from the different Walks conducted through the Grounds, is one of the grand desiderata in every place laid out in the modern style, whether its extent may be large or small. With respect to the views from the house, the first thing to be attended to is, the disposition of the rooms, so that their windows may look in different directions. Unless this has been studied by the architect, it will be impossible, even in the finest situation, to produce much variety in the views.—Suppose a house placed on a slope, commanding an extensive prospect; if all the rooms looked towards that prospect, all of them would have good views, but these views would not be varied; whereas, if, from one side of the house, the windows of one room (say the drawing room) looked out on a level flower-garden; and if, on another side, those of the dining-room looked up the slope; while, on a third side, those of the library, or breakfast-room, commanded the distant prospect; there would be three distinct characters of view. Now, in very small places (say a quarter of an acre, or even less, in extent) this varied disposition of the rooms, or, rather of the manner of lighting them, ought never to be lost sight of; because, altogether independently of distance, or of any object beyond the boundary fence, the views may be rendered of different characters by the different kinds of trees and shrubs planted, by their different disposition, by a difference of form in the ground, and by a difference in the architectural ornaments, or by the absence of architectural ornaments altogether. Even a difference in the form and size of the window, or the absence or presence of a balcony or veranda, will altogether alter the character of the scenery. Wherever, therefore, a house stands isolated, and has a clear space of a few yards on each side of it, it may always have at least four different characters of view, independently of the effect produced by balconies, verandas, or other changes in the windows or foreground. Hence, also, in limited plots of ground, whatever is their shape, greater variety of view will be produced by placing the house nearer one end, or nearer one side, than in the centre. In the latter case it is impossible to get depth of view from any side, and thus a great source of beauty is lost. A deep view includes a greater number of objects, and, consequently, admits of a greater variety of effect of light and shade; it increases our ideas of extent, and, by concealing more from the eye than can be done in a confined view, it gives a greater exercise to the imagination. Add to this, that, in a small place, depth of view is not expected; and, consequently when it does occur, its effect is the more striking, by the surprise it occasions, as well as by its contrast with the other views, which must necessarily be very limited. In fig 45, a is the house, placed at one side of a plot; b, the drawing room, having a view the whole length of the garden; c is the dining-room, having a very confined view, and, in short, looking across some bushes, to a screen of evergreens (say hollies or evergreen oak); d is the breakfast-room, or common sitting-room of the family, looking on a flower-garden, to which there is a descent from a balcony by three steps. The other small room may be used as a business, waiting, or gentleman's room; and the

situation of the staircase is indicated. The central hall is large for the size of the house, and may, in summer, be used occasionally as a music-room, or as a play-place, or dancing-room, for children. All the offices are on the basement story, and the first and second floors are bed-rooms. If the garden were larger, or even of its present size, if circumstances were favorable, a small piece of water, supplied from a dripping rock at e, would have a good effect; and there might be a statue on a pedestal, surrounded with tazza vases of flowers, in the centre of the flower garden; or, if water were abundant, a fountain might be substituted for the statue. The rest of the garden, with the exception of the surrounding border between the walk and the boundary wall, is entirely of turf, varied by choice ornamental trees and shrubs, including some fruit trees and fruit shrubs. The standard roses, and the fruit shrubs, such as gooseberries, currants, raspberries, vacciniums, &c., of which there cannot be more than two or three plants of each kind, stand in small circles, kept dug and manured, in order that they may produce their flowers and fruit of good size; but the mulberry, the quince, the medlar, and the few apples, pears, plums, &c., for which the space can be afforded, may stand on the grass. Against the walls are planted one or two peaches, nectarines, and apricots; and against the house, a fig tree and a vine.—The remainder of the walls and of the house may be varied by roses and flowering creepers; except the more shady parts of the surrounding wall, which may be covered with the common, the giant, and the variegated ivy. The surrounding border between the wall and the boundary walk is wholly devoted to bulbs, in spring and the beginning of summer; with a row of Russian violets inside the box, for producing fragrance in winter; and patches of mignonette at regular distances, to scent the air during summer. Among the groups of trees, and close by their roots, common cowslips, snowdrops, wild violets, and wood anemones may be planted to come up among the grass; and, being only planted in a few places, and these near the roots of the trees, they may be easily avoided by the mower. In such a garden as this, small though it be, a great variety of trees and shrubs might be grown; and the flower garden is sufficiently large to produce a very good display of the finer kinds of hardy flowers.

Inquiries—Heaves in Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Have you, or any of your subscribers, noticed that there are more horses than usual troubled with the heaves this spring? If so, what is the cause?

If any know of a cure, they will confer a favor on the public by making it known through the columns of your valuable paper. SOUTH WEST.

Cure for Garget—Inquiry.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND BATEHAM—I have a cow which is nearly ruined by the Garget. Can any of your correspondents inform me how to cure her?

Yours, &c., E. F. M.

Yellow Water in Horses.

I have tried with complete success the following cure for this dangerous disease:—Take half a gill of spirits of turpentine, half a gill cane molasses, and one gill fourth proof rum; mix them well together in a bottle. After taking it the horse should be kept from water twenty hours. S. N.

To Post Masters, Agents, and Others.

Those who have not remitted the amount due for subscriptions, are respectfully requested to make an effort to increase the amount, and remit without delay.—If New York or Eastern money cannot be had, send the best that can.

CANADA AGENCY.—The Postage on letters from Upper Canada has been a sore tax upon us, and at our solicitation, the Post Master at Port Hope, D. Smart, Esq., has kindly consented to act as General Agent for us. We therefore request all Post Masters and others in that province, who wish to order the paper or make remittances, to do so through him, and he will transmit to us by steam boat, so as to save expense on both sides.

To the Friends of Agriculture in the Genesee Country.

This number of the New Genesee Farmer completes the first half Volume; and the publishers offer their sincere thanks for the efficient aid which many friends of the cause have rendered them in the undertaking. We regard the successful establishing of this paper, as a proud triumph on the part of the farmers of Genesee, over ignorance, prejudice, and opposition. At the same time, we are sorry to say, we feel the full force of opposing influences from many quarters, and our friends must exert themselves anew in order to insure complete success.

We have still on hand some thousands of back numbers, which we hope to see speedily disposed of to new subscribers, by the assistance of our friends and the "Genesee Agricultural Society," a resolution of which we recommend to the attention of our readers. The paper has now been six months before the public, and has received the most unqualified approbation from those who have examined its pages; so that we feel a right to ask our readers and all who wish the cause success, to make some effort to circulate the present edition, and place the paper on a permanent footing.

BATEHAM AND MARSHALL.

Culture of Fruit.

Believing it will not be unacceptable to our readers, we purpose to devote a little space to remarks on some of the varieties of fruit, with the cultivation, propagation, diseases, and enemies to which they are subject. With comparative few exceptions, almost nothing has been done in this region by farmers and others, towards supplying themselves with the best kinds. We have known very intelligent men, who did not seem even to have ever seen the finest varieties, and who cultivated largely very inferior ones, believing them to be the best, known in the country. To introduce more generally the finer fruits, and to facilitate their culture, is our present object.

Much is said of the productions of tropical climates, and of other countries; but there is every reason to believe that the fruits of our own country, and of this part of it, are not inferior to any. The reputation of the fruits of other countries, is in a great measure owing to the privations and hunger of the travellers who describe them. A keen appetite, rarely gratified, adds greatly to the flavor of inferior productions. Our resources at home, if but known, would be much more highly appreciated than they now are.

By a selection of proper varieties, good fruit may be had throughout the year; and during a large part of the time many highly delicious ones will be afforded. The apple alone, will fill the yearly circle, if early, long keeping, and intermediate varieties, are properly selected. Pears afford a succession of delicious fruit through the latter part of summer and the whole of autumn, and by a little care, till spring. Peaches may be made to furnish a constant supply from the middle of summer till frost. Apricots ripen through the course of one month or more in the middle of summer, furnishing a fruit but little inferior to the peach, and at a season before the larger ones appear. Strawberries, raspberries, cherries, and several others, fill up the early part and middle of summer.

We shall briefly notice a few, among many, of the best and most desirable varieties.

Among apples, the *Yellow Harvest* is one of the best early varieties. When fully ripe, it is a yellow, flatish apple, of medium size, somewhat acid, of a fine flavor, and ripens about the time of our wheat harvest. It is a good bearer, and should be in every collection of fruit trees, however small. *Woolman's Early*, is similar in shape, rather smaller, is shaded, or clouded, (not striped) with purplish red, of a delicate and rather breaking texture, and of a slightly acid and agreeable, though not uncommonly rich flavor.—The fruit ripens from wheat harvest until a month later; the ripe fruit is distinguished by a change of color from green to red. The *Early Sweet Bough* is well known, and is one of our most valuable varieties, not only on account of its great excellence, but its uniform productiveness. *Buffington's Early* ripens two or three weeks after the *Yellow Harvest*, and is remarkable for its delicate texture and its very fine sub-acid flavor. It is flat, nearly white, with a very slight bluish next the sun. The *Summer Queen* is rather too acid for most palates, but is the best early apple for cooking, being of a remarkably rich flavor. It is a good bearer, the fruit somewhat conical, and striped with orange-red. The *Strawberry* apple, which ripens early in autumn, is unsurpassed by any apple we have seen as a table fruit. It is very slightly acid, of fine texture, juicy, and of an exceedingly agreeable flavor. It is of medium size, its shape is oblong-conical, and is striped copiously with dark red. The *Full Pippin* is one of our finest autumn and early winter apples, is often very large, weighing frequently a pound, and in rare instances, has weighed nearly a pound and a half. When ripe it is yellow, and of a fine very slightly acid flavor. It is liable in unfavor-

able seasons, to spots of mildew, which diminish its size. The *Spitzenberg*, *Rhode Island Greening*, and *Tollman Sweeting*, are well known, and are among our best winter apples. The *Swar*, though common, is less known, and is hardly equalled in quality by any winter apple. Many consider it superior to all others. The *Bellflower* is of first rate excellence, quite acid, very rich in flavor. It is oblong, and conical at the apex, yellow, and when well grown, rather large in size. The flavor of the *Norton Pippin* is hardly equal to many others, but it keeps well till spring, and retains in a remarkable degree its freshness at that period. The *Roxbury Russet*, though hardly of first rate excellence, possesses eminently the quality of keeping, and may be preserved without difficulty till mid-summer. Those who wish to preserve apples a long time, would find it much easier to procure and raise this variety, than to waste their time and efforts in endeavoring to keep our more common varieties.

The introduction of European apples into our country has proved in most cases of little value. Many fine varieties appear to lose in a great degree their valuable qualities, by the change of climate. A few, however, among many imported varieties, we have found to be excellent and worthy of cultivation. Among these may be mentioned the *Alexander's Gravenstein*, and *Ribston Pippin*. But still they do not equal our best native varieties. The *Swar* and the *Spitzenberg* still stand pre-eminent.

Most of the varieties which we have just mentioned, are cultivated to a greater or less extent by many of our farmers. But the best among the peach, plum, cherry, &c., appear almost wholly unknown to them.

(To be Continued.)

Lettuce.

COBBETT, whom GOETZLAY stigmatized as "a quack in every thing," was a shrewd, though often an inaccurate, observer; and in reading his "American Gardener," we are sometimes surprised at his reckless blunders, and at other times pleased with the justness of his remarks. His account of the *Camellia* probably betrays more ignorance than was ever shewn by any other writer on gardening, within the same space.

Our object at present, however, is not to criticise that work at large, but to notice his paragraph on LETTUCE:—

"This great article of the garden," he says, "is milky, refreshing, and pleasanter to a majority of tastes than any other plant, the *Asparagus* hardly excepted. So necessary is it as the principal ingredient of a good salad, that it is, both in France and England, called "salad," by great numbers of people. It is good in stews; good boiled with green peas; and even as a dish boiled as cabbage is, it is an excellent vegetable."

He continues:—"I never saw a really fine lettuce in America. The obstacles are, the complete impossibility of preserving plants of the fine sorts in the natural ground during the winter; and the great heat which will not suffer these sorts to leave, if they be sowed in the natural ground in the spring."

America is as easily written perhaps, as any other name of four syllables. Cobbett's knowledge of even the United States, of which he speaks so familiarly, appears chiefly to have been confined to narrow circles round Philadelphia and New-York. The great heat of our parching summers was an idea that seemed to haunt him; and the long continued rains of a north-easter, or the refreshing coolness of the west wind after a thunder shower, appears not to have left a trace on his memory. Good lettuce, however, may be grown on land properly prepared and cultivated, at any time from Spring till Autumn, in ordinary seasons. It is a fact capable of proof to every one who has eyes to observe the weather, that one of the principal defects of our climate, is excessive moisture; and that from this cause, our crops generally suffer much more than they do from the opposite extreme. But Cobbett's notion

is refuted by the following remark of Loudon's:—

"The lettuce, unlike the cabbage and spinach, is a vegetable which can be grown to as great perfection in a warm, as in a temperate climate, provided it be grown on rich soil, and abundantly supplied with water.—Hence the lettuces of Paris, Rome, and Calcutta, are as large and as tender as those of London and Amsterdam."

In speaking of Cos lettuce, Cobbett says, "When you cut one of these from the stem, and pull off its leaves, you have a large lump of white enough for a salad for ten people. Every body knows how to sow lettuce—seed along a drill in the spring, to let the plants stand as thick as grass, and to cut it along with a knife, and gather it up by handfuls. But this is not lettuce. It is herbage, and really fit only for pigs and cows. It is a raw, green Dandelion, and is not quite so good."

We should not have suspected, that lettuce by standing too thick, change into Dandelions!—yet we fully agree that head lettuce is a superior article. To have it curly, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed; and as soon as the danger from severe frosts is over, the plants should be set out in a border thoroughly prepared. Cobbett advises "not to put them in a place full to the sun, but in the east border or the west border;" and adds, "Be sure to make the ground rich."

Loudon says, lettuce "is sown monthly, or oftener, throughout the year, in order to have a successional supply, and thinned out or transplanted to increase the size and succulency. The latter quality is greatly increased by watering in summer; and blanching, another desirable property, is promoted by tying up the leaves when the plant has attained about two-thirds of its usual size." In doing this, however, great care should be taken not to break or bruise the leaves; and not to tie them too tight which would cause them to rot. Indeed, after giving them a curling form, they can hardly be left too loose.

We wish not to interfere with the prerogatives of others, and hope that all our readers will eat lettuce in the manner that is found most palatable,—whether with sharp vinegar applied to the crisp leaf, or with cream and gravy, previously applied in a scalding state. Our method, however, varies a little from what we have seen elsewhere. We cut the lettuce fine and sprinkle it sufficiently with powdered sugar, (rejecting that which comes from unpaid labor.) Cream is then poured on, and vinegar, just enough to impart a zest. To our palate, this is delicious. Please to try it.

Ridging for the Ruta Baga.

The *Ruta Baga*, in common with most other root crops, succeeds best on a deep as well as a rich soil; and a frequent cause of the partial failure of many cultivators, is the want of sufficient depth and richness. This difficulty may, in a great degree, be obviated by ridging. This throws a large portion of the fertile surface together, and gives quantity and depth at each ridge. Ridging also proves beneficial where soils are liable to prove too wet.

As a large portion of the soil of our country is a clay loam, we would recommend those who possess such soil, except it be deep and rich, and in a dry situation, to prepare their ground for *ruta baga* as follows:—Plough ridges by throwing two furrows together, about two feet and a half apart, fill the intermediate furrows with manure, then split the ridges with the plough, throwing the earth upon and forming new ridges over the manure. Pass a roller over the whole to flatten them, and then sow the seed in drills along the tops of these flattened ridges. This treatment, with subsequent culture, can hardly fail to ensure a good crop.

Breaking Steers—Inquiry.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you, or any of your correspondents, inform us how to prevent steers from being sulky when breaking them for the yoke? I find it to be a very serious difficulty in learning them to work.

E. H.

Sugar Beet.

INJURED IN ITS QUALITY BY FRESH STABLE MANURES.

An article in the North American Review, on the history of Sugar, contains the following hints:—

"In 1809—10 experiments were recommenced in France, particularly by M. Deyeux, of the Institute, which resulted in the production of a considerable quantity of sugar—[but]—no more than 2 per cent. was obtained,—the beets being of a bad sort and raised in the neighborhood of Paris, where a vast deal of AMMONIACAL MANURE, hostile to the production of SACCHARINE, is used."

"In 1811, M. Drappier, of Lille, obtained 2½ per cent. of sugar. In the winter of the same year, an experiment at Paris succeeded in obtaining 4½ per cent. from WHITE BEETS, raised at a considerable distance from Paris, and without any manure."

These hints are all that I find on the subject by this writer; but C. L. Fleishmann, in his memorial to Congress on Beet Culture, says, "The beet requires a deep soil, sufficiently provided with decomposed manure, as when planted in green [fresh] manure, they yield much less sugar." He therefore recommends manuring the previous year, and planting with Indian corn and pumpkins, which are also to be manufactured for sugar.

Have we then the curious fact that "ammoniacal manure" is not "hostile to the production of saccharine" in Indian corn and pumpkins, while it is decidedly injurious to the beet? How, when, where, and by whom, were these discoveries made? and what writer has treated of the subject at large? X

Sugar Beets.

After all the eulogisms on the profit of Sugar Beets, I think I can say it is the very thing for this region, (Seneca county.) Our climate is too subject to summer drought for ruta baga to succeed every year. Potatoes suffer from the same cause. But sugar beets, even when planted on clay, (well anchored,) shade the ground so much by their large leaves, that drought does not affect them. Plant early. I have had transplanted beets grow larger than from the seed; the transplanting was done in a wet time, about 5th June, and done with care. Some of the beets weighed 9lbs. and grew mostly above ground. Ruta bagas, planted side by side, were small, and worm eaten. S. W.

Harvesting Ruta Baga.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I do not remember to have seen any description of the method which we have practised for the last two years, to harvest the ruta baga. It may not be new to all your readers, but if to me, it will do some good, and will pay that person for his year's subscription.

We cut the tops before pulling, with a common hoe, ground sharp; then rake them off into heaps, and pull the turnips with what is called here a dung hook, being much like a two pronged fork bent at right angles to the handle. I think we save at least half the labor of harvesting in this manner.

As we did not raise beets, or carrots, I cannot say whether the same plan would work equally with them, so far as cutting off the tops.

We lost several bushels of our roots by their being buried too deep. I am satisfied there is more danger to be apprehended from too deep than too shallow covering.

From the experience which we have had, I believe there is not sufficient attention paid to the root culture in this section of the state. It is gaining favour slowly with the farmers, and has increased within the last five years in this region nearly an hundred per cent.—The public favor is at present divided between the sugar beet, the carrot, and the ruta baga. Large crops of each kind have come under my knowledge in the last two years. On wheat farms I consider the root culture as indispensable, inasmuch as it enables the

farmer to make his straw a good substitute for hay, and thus add greatly to the productiveness of his farm.

Sincerely Yours,

J. C. PETERS.

Durien, May 16, 1840.

Improved Horses Wanted in Oneida Co.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I am a farmer residing in Oneida county, and believing that there is great need of improvement in the breed of our horses, I regret that no more has been said in our agricultural papers on the subject. It costs about as much to raise a colt that will sell for only fifty dollars, as it does to raise one worth one hundred and fifty. In the counties of Madison, Herkimer, Cayuga, and Oneida, I do not believe there is one really good stallion. And there are many wealthy farmers in these counties, who would willingly pay a handsome price for the services of a first rate horse. I cannot but think that if some person would introduce such a horse into the county of Oneida, he would be well remunerated. The kind of horse we want is one whose stock would make what are called first rate carriage horses. We do not want the unwieldy English cart horse; they are too slow and too heavy for our use. Neither do we want the breed of race horses; they may suit the sporting gentlemen of the south, but we eastern farmers want a horse that will combine the most usefulness with activity and beauty.

If you or any of your readers can inform us where such a horse can be found, within any reasonable distance of Utica, and will insert a notice thereof in your next paper, you will confer a favor on more than one
May 6, 1840. ONEIDA FARMER.

Rural Taste.

When at Newport, R. I., last summer, in passing up Prospect Hill, a walk which gives one of the thousand and one enchanting views of that "fairest Isle of the Ocean;" I noticed a beautiful cottage whose piazza in front instead of being supported in the usual way by white Grecian columns, there was used as a substitute, rough cedar posts, around one of which clambered an Ivy—around another a Woodbine—then the Azalea Japonica, Glauca, &c. &c. The rough exterior of each simple post was thus made the conductor of Nature's own architecture, which, together with the other "surroundings" of shrubbery and floral decorations, gave me a kindly feeling, mingled with respect, for the unusual good taste of the inmates or proprietor of the cottage.

On inquiry, I learned that this was the summer retreat of Finn, the celebrated comedian, who was since lost in the Lexington. 'Tis said that this man "loved nature for herself, and rural nature above all." But, like Fanny Kemble Butler, he loathed "orange peel and paint," and the other factitious things of his profession, from the very bottom of his heart.

In riding about our beautiful lake country, I am always astonished at the evidences of uncommon agricultural wealth. We have no precipitous, cold, wet mountain land, no rocks of the sandstone family, no swamps, no barren heaths, the whole substratum of our region is a continuous fertilizing fossil. Nature seems to have decided that our country should be the most salubrious and fairest portion of her great domain.

Of late it has been discovered that the deep chrysal waters of our lakes are inhabited by numerous shoals of the largest Trout. As our wood decreases, we have the bituminous coal of Western Pennsylvania, brought by rail road and water to our own door. Our main rail road and steam boats on the North River, has almost annihilated the distance between this region and our great commercial New-York. But what has man done to second nature—by improving all her

blessings—by the proper study of her simple, yet always impressive lessons in rural taste? I answer, nothing.

If I had ever seen ten modern farm houses, built in the form, or copying the simplicity of that which the proprietor might have felt to be, Shensstone or Wardsworth's *beau ideal* of a rural tenement, I would be less severe in judgment.

The village copies the city, and in like, (let me call it *distemper'd*) taste, the country copies the village. How often do we see a farm house painted white, with green blinds, standing on some bleak eminence, end to the road, high proportions, as if the proprietor expected to lay out his whole front line in village lots; not a tree of the original forest around it, or if perchance a single oak has been spared, the axe of modern vandalism, has made deep incisions into its trunk, the deadly effects of which, nothing but the superior power of its parent soil enables it to overcome. In the front windows you see perchance two or three dusty, starved house plants, tended by unskillful fingers, or languishing neglected in clay pots, as if the farmer's daughter meant only to imitate, or perhaps caricature the fashion of the village, without a single impulse of taste or enthusiasm in the matter. Not even a stunted lawn, not a bush or clambering vine, relieves the eye from the sepulchral whiteness of the house. Perhaps a cabbage garden thrust out to the road side, is the only thing that brings the imagination back from the tenements of the dead, to the edible comforts of the living. S. W.

Seneca co., May 10, 1840.

Insects (Aphis) on Fruit Trees.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Some of my fruit trees are covered with small insects resembling lice, which I am fearful will kill them. I have applied no remedy, because I know of none which I think will destroy them without injuring the trees. I therefore apply to you, and if you, or your correspondents, can give me some information about these insects, with the means of their destruction, you will oblige many readers in this county, where trees are infested with them.

Ontario co., May, 1840.

W*.*

Remarks.—The insect mentioned above is too well known to farmers and gardeners in this vicinity. The genus *Aphis* embraces many species and varieties commonly called lice, which infest trees and plants.—In the green house and nursery they are very troublesome, and many kinds of garden vegetables, as cabbages, &c., are frequently infested with them. They sometimes attack fruit trees in the orchard or garden, and greatly injure, although seldom destroy them. Various methods have been recommended for destroying these insects, but all that we have seen are either difficult of application, or but partially effectual. The following extract from the *Cultivator*, contains some information on this subject:—

"The true aphid are usually very small, their bodies of a short consistence, the eyes enure, and the abdomen furnished with two horn-like projections at its posterior extremity. Their movements in walking are slow, they cannot leap, and during a large part of their lives are without wings. They have no proper mouth, but are furnished with a sucker which they use in extracting the fluids of plants which constitutes their food. When the aphid first appears in the spring, they are usually solitary, and all females. These give birth to living young, and these, too, are females—the males not being produced until late in the season.—Unlike any other known insect, the females thus produced continue to multiply their numbers without connexion with the male—the effect of the parental impregnation extending, according to Huber and Bonnet, to no less than eight generations. The effect of this singular mode of re-production, is a multiplication of such rapidity, that Remur calculates a single mother in five generations may be the means of producing 5,904,900,000! Every farmer witnesses instances of this rapid increase. A single female fixes

herself on the leaf of a turnip, cabbage, or the tender shoot of a tree. In a few days they can be numbered by thousands, each vigorously employed in pumping out the juices of the plant, and thus injuring, if not wholly destroying it. The leaves curl and wither, and if they fix on plants intended for seed, the seeds are not perfected.

Another striking peculiarity in the aphid, is the honey like product it furnishes in such abundance; and which, during the summer months, constitutes the principal food of the ant. The two horn protuberances just mentioned, are hollow; and while they are fixed to the leaf or twig, small drops of transparent liquor exude from the opening, and if not taken off by the ant are thrown off into the air. A few years since a magnum bonum plum tree, standing in our garden, was infested with millions of aphides, the under side of the leaves being enervated with them. From this tree there fell a continued shower of these minute drops, looking, when the sun was in the proper direction, like falling mist. The current leaves, grass, &c., below, was frequented by flies and wasps, as the tree itself was by numerous ants—all partaking of this animal nectar.

The destruction of these insects is a matter of much difficulty, after they have once obtained possession of a plant. Close fumigation of sulphur, washing or sprinkling with soap suds, tobacco water, &c., may sometimes succeed; but the surest remedy is to watch their appearance, and whenever a colony appears, crush it at once, by destroying the leaf or twig. The figures we have given are those of the *Aphis rosea*, a fair representation of the species generally; green, and preying on the shoots of the rose bush, the flowering of which it damages or prevents. The figures are much magnified."

Domestic Manufactures--Protective Tariff.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN—I owe you an apology for so long delaying to answer the circular, in which you did me the honor to ask my name to a call to a public meeting, &c.

My apology in this, as in all other business matters, is, alas! a permanent reality;—I am, unfortunately, a confirmed valetudinarian, confined by illness at, or in the immediate neighborhood of, home. As I could not attend the contemplated meeting, I thought it would be improper for me to join in the responsibility of calling it. I am, however, happy to see it most substantially called; and doubt not that this incipient step will result in the permanent establishment of a society, which will do much to promote the honor, influence, and interest, of our humble and self-degraded profession.

The respectable list of names appended to the call is a sufficient guarantee that all things will be well done; yet there is one subject which bears so prominent a place in my mind, that I must beg you will allow me to suggest the propriety of presenting it for consideration at the meeting. I allude to the importance to the interest of the agriculturist in particular,—as well as of all classes in general,—of a *sufficient and permanent protection by government of the manufacture in our own country of all fabrics for which we can furnish the raw materials.*

But how is this important object to be attained? I answer, by organization and systematic action:—by union and zealous perseverance:—by supporting agricultural papers and forming and sustaining agricultural societies throughout the whole length and breadth of the land:—by stimulating these to discuss the subject far and wide, and show its importance to every farmer in the country. Show each individual his *self-interest* in this matter;—tell him, and *prove to him*, that when we use foreign goods we have no market for the produce of our fairs, and when we use domestic goods our market is good, money is plenty, and prices are high; that this ever has and ever will be the case, as sure as effect will follow cause.

Why may not your paper and your society take the lead in diffusing information and eliciting interest and action upon this important subject? Open an exten-

sive correspondence with other periodicals, societies, and individuals;—wake up the farmers, the manufacturers, the tradesman, the every class and profession; for we are deeply interested in this matter.—Prepare then for selecting members for the next Congress with particular reference to the subject; and for memorializing the present Congress, next winter, with a zeal and numerical force that shall command respect and action.

Who can contemplate the present and increasing political power of a comparative handful of abolitionists, and doubt that the host of agriculturists in this country can, by organization, unanimity, zeal, and perseverance, carry a measure which the best interest of a vast majority, if not indeed the whole of this great nation demands?

Hoping and trusting that your contemplated society may be organized "upon the best and surest foundation" for lasting happiness and prosperity, I will close this letter,—already too long,—with the following sentiment:—

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF:—*the corner stone of agricultural prosperity, and the sheet anchor of national independence.*

CHARLES CRANE.

Centerfield, Ontario co., May 15, 1840.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Domestic Manufactures.

Passing by the miserable condition of the currency, our country was never so well prepared to engage extensively in all the more useful branches of substantial manufactures, as at the present time. Cotton and wool are abundant and very cheap, and such are our facilities for growing these great staples, that the price can be maintained at a very moderate range, and still afford a fair profit to these important branches of agriculture. Our western prairie farmers, whose plantations often exceed in extent many German principalities, and supply our manufactures with any desirable quantity of wool, at the lowest rates, as the carcasses of their sheep will more than pay the whole expense of their keeping, which will render the money received for their fleeces, clear profit. Provisions to feed operatives are now very abundant, and such is the impulse lately given to the great business of cultivating the earth, that the price of its products must range very low for many years to come. Those who imagine that England will need much of our bread stuffs, for the next ten years, are but little informed as to the decided improvements and increase in the agricultural operations, both in Great Britain and the Continent.

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 1839. 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, twenty-one millions of silks, *duty free*. Suppose, instead of sending abroad twenty-one 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 maddly run into debt to Europe 157 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-England Farmer.

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. 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.

May 20, 1840.

H. C.

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 Dombasle, as the best and most productive.

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 substitute 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 presses 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 5 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 into 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 limpid, but not before, we draw it off by means of a siphon, leaving in the bottom of a boiler a black arolic matter, which was precipitated with the molate 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 Tumeric 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 experiment we used conical flannel filters, for which we have now substituted two and even three thicknesses of woolen 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 2½ or three 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 the 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 hydrometer, 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 convinced 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.

To prevent Hens from Scratching.—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 FLY.—The Easton (Md.) Gazette says that the Hessian fly is doing dangerous injury to the wheat in that and the adjacent counties.

The Worcester (Pa.) Star states that the Hessian fly is ravaging the wheat fields of that neighborhood, to a considerable extent.

Hay and Hay Making.

First, as to the time of cutting the crop. In Massachusetts, Herds Grass or Timothy is the principal grass grown. What now is the best time for mowing this grass? The general answer given by the farmers is to cut this grass when it is in the flower; or when the blossom begins to fall. By some it is maintained, and this too upon high authority, that Herds Grass is most nutritious, when it has become completely ripe; and the seed is in that state that it would vegetate perfectly if planted. We deem it a matter of considerable importance to determine this point. We do not expect from our farmers a critical exactness; but we have no doubt that many of our experienced and intelligent farmers have made very careful observations of this matter, and their opinions are what we want. Let the farmers, if they can, say then what trials they have made, or what they have observed in this matter. Some persons insist that the appetite of the cattle is the best criterion; and that what they like best must be best for them. We have not the same confidence in the wisdom of this bench of judges, though so much given to reflection in their ruminating hours.—It is certain that if left to them they would much prefer to eat Indian corn for example, in a green and half formed state; but will any farmer say that corn in this condition would yield as much nutriment as when perfectly ripe? We have great respect for animal instinct; but we have much more respect for the reason and experience, and sound judgment, based upon careful observations, of intelligent men.

A second matter of important inquiry respects the curing of clover hay. Some years since an experiment was made by the Rev. Mr. Packard, of Marlboro'—and another by Samuel W. Pomeroy, then of Brighton, a gentleman possessing one of the most observing and acute minds that are to be met with, of curing clover hay by salting it, the details of which experiments were given in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. In these cases the clover was cut in the morning and carried in the afternoon, and when packed away, abundantly salted. It is said that this hay came out green, fair, and in fine condition. But there is a prejudice against this mode from a notion, perhaps not without foundation, that the quantity of salt necessary to be employed in such cases destroys in some measure the nutritive properties of the hay.

Be this, however, as it may, another mode has been adopted to some extent in this and neighboring states; that of cutting the clover while dry or free from wetness, and after a few hours sun upon it without shaking it abroad much, putting it in a cock; allowing it to remain until it becomes well made in the cock, and merely turning it over the day of its being carried in, that the bottom of the cock may become dry; then taking it into the barn. We are not certain that we have described this method intelligibly and properly; but we hope that some of the farmers who have cured their clover hay in this mode, will set us right both as to the mode and the results.

There are other points in regard to hay which we wish could be determined. For example, is hay injured by sweating in the mow or not? Many of the farmers on the Connecticut river, who were in the habit of "making their hay a great deal," have altered their course, and now get it in in a much shorter time, and in a comparatively green condition. They say much labor is saved, and the hay spends better for their cattle. It does not come out so bright; the top of the mow will appear even discolored and injured; and it would scarcely pass for merchantable hay in Boston, but the stall-fed cattle eat it better and thrive as well upon it; and therefore they consider it more succulent and nutritious, than if it was as thoroughly sun dried as possible. An experienced English farmer, upon whose authority we place some reliance, was accustomed to say that hay was always better, to use his own expression, for "sweating well in the mow." It will certainly not do to get hay into the barn with any wetness upon it from the dew or rain; but with how much of the natural moisture or sap remaining in it, it may be safe to put away, is the point on which we solicit information.

Another point of importance respects the spreading of hay. Should it be given in a long state, or should it be cut; and if cut should it be cut finely or closely? We have many facts on the matter of cutting all feed for stock; but we want more facts from the careful and observing. One of the agents of the Eastern Stage Company, who had under his charge a large number of horses, said that he preferred to give them hay cut about four inches long rather than shorter. It compelled the horses, he said, to chew their feed, whereas, when cut short, an inch or three-quarters of an inch in length, mastication was imperfectly performed.

Men in all such cases are seldom without a reason; but perhaps the true reason was that his machine was not adapted to cut his feed shorter than four inches in length.

Another matter which we wish could be ascertained relates to the shrinkage of hay. How much will a quantity of hay weighing one ton when put into the barn at haymaking, weigh in the month of March ensuing; or how soon does it arrive at a condition where it may be expected to hold its own? We have generally heard it estimated at one-fifth loss in that time. We have no facts in the case; but it is obviously a point of much importance in determining the farmers, who sell hay, and the persons who buy hay, how the price should be made up; and at what rate they can afford to sell hay from the field, compared with what they expect to obtain for it in the spring.—*New England Farmer.*

Plugging Fruit Trees.

Messrs. Editors.—Some seven or eight years ago, you doubtless recollect there was considerable said about plugging fruit trees with sulphur and other substances, to protect them from disease and insects. I had thought however that this was all a humbug which had lived its day and received its doom; till a few days since a respectable looking man told me he had practiced a similar method with the most perfect success, on many trees in Livingston Co., for several years past; and that he had discovered a compound which on being inserted into the body of the tree, would in a few hours expel all borers, caterpillars, curculios slugs &c. &c., and would effectually prevent all injury to the tree or fruit from these depredators for many months after the application. I asked him if so powerful an agent would not injure the tree or render the fruit unwholesome. He replied it would not, as the ingredients were all used by men as medicine, and the quantity absorbed by the fruit was so very small that nothing but an insect could possibly discover it. He evidently did not belong to the Thomsonian school of medicine however, for he informed me that Calomel and raw quicksilver were among the substances employed. How they were to be dissolved and made to circulate in the sap of the tree, is a mystery which he did not explain to me.

If there is any truth in his statements, some of your readers in Livingston Co. must possess information on the subject; and if so, I should be glad if they would give some testimony concerning it, through the *New Genesee Farmer*.

MONROE.

May 27th 1840.

Horn Disease in Cattle.

Messrs. Editors.—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 farrier 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 and sunken eyes, dry nose, cold horns, and refusing to eat.

The following is my remedy:—Take half a table-spoonful each of spirits of turpentine, camphor, fine 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 into it 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.

Life is a flower garden, in which new blossoms are ever opening as fast as others fade. Nature is the mirror of the Invisible One.

The A, B, C, of Silk-Culture.

There will be hundreds of individuals in Virginia, who will feed silk-worms during the next season, either on a large or small scale: still, there will be a far greater number to whom it would be fully as convenient, but who will be deterred by different considerations from attempting the experiment. As we feel assured that every one who will make a fair trial will be pleased with the result, and that each small trial will induce more extended operations, we are anxious to persuade as many as possible to make experiments, no matter on how limited a scale of operations. With this view, we will offer a few suggestions, or smaller matters of advice to beginners, which may possibly help to smooth away some supposed difficulties.—There are no important difficulties if proper care be given.

For a small beginning, and for success, it is not necessary to have the *morus multicaulis*, nor even the white mulberry, if the experimenter has (and who in the country has not!) enough leaves of the native mulberry tree. It is true that this is inferior as food to the white mulberry, and that again as much inferior to the *multicaulis*. But the worst of the three will serve well enough to make a successful rearing. Therefore, the want of the best, and by far the most proper and economical kind of food for large operations, need not prevent a beginning, and doing well, on even the worst kind.

For such small operations, it is not necessary to have any shelves, hurdles, stoves, or other of the arrangements suitable and requisite for a regular business. A common dining table will afford enough surface to feed one thousand worms to their full growth; and a table may be easily and effectually secured from the invasion of rats and mice, and ants and other insects, which very often destroy the worms and the hopes of the experimenter. The table is so secured, by being placed a foot or two from any wall, and far enough from any approach, whence rats can leap down upon it, and the legs of the table being set in tin-pans of water. Two such tables, connected by rough planks, laid from one to the other, would afford a surface sufficient for 5000 worms, which would be enough for a first trial. Thus the second, and what is deemed a great difficulty, may be removed.

But supposing that these and all previous obstacles have been obviated by such or better means, and the worms hatched for a rearing, there still remains another difficulty which almost every young culturist brings upon himself, and which causes so much unnecessary trouble and loss of worms, as to weary and disgust many a beginner, before the commencement of the time when much care or labor is really wanting. The young worms are fed so lavishly, that nineteen-twentieths of the food, (if not much more,) remains unconsumed, and forms a great accumulation of litter, which soon needs removal. Again, to save trouble, (as it is thought,) the leaves are usually given whole. If the leaves are very young and tender, (as they ought to be for very young worms,) they speedily contract in drying, and each, as it curls up, encloses the worms which may be feeding on it. The worms being so superabundantly fed, have no inducement to move, until after being thus imprisoned, and the leaf has become too dry to be longer fed on. To make this result the more sure, the young worms eat only the tender, green part of the leaf, leaving the numerous and closely crossing fibres like fine net-work. By the time that the leaf is dry and unfit for food, it thus forms a net, or snail, from which the worm cannot always escape, when impelled by its renewed appetite. Thus many worms are concealed or damaged, and will suffer, and many will even die in their confinement, unless searched for and relieved; and that operation, with the cleaning away the great quantity of litter in and among which they are enveloped, will, in the first two ages, give more trouble, and cause more loss, than ought to be met with during the whole rearing.

Now all this trouble to the feeder, and injury to and loss of worms, may be avoided by simply cutting the leaves into fine shreds, and sprinkling them on thinly. Then, even, if greatly excessive feeding be not avoided, it will do no harm. The worms are not restrained by the breadth or weight of the leaf, and they can easily climb to the upper surface, as is always their disposition. The unconsumed shreds soon dry, which is a great advantage for all which must remain in waste. The dried litter is loose and open as any bed can be, and when quite dry and sweet, (as it will be usually,) need not be removed until after the end of the second age, at about ten or twelve days after the hatching. But it is very easy to remove this litter.—By feeding the worms at first in narrow strips, or in small squares or circles, and sprinkling the fresh food at

the outer edges of the space, the worms will crowd to the fresh food, and soon leave naked the greater part of the old litter, which may be taken up in masses and separated from time to time, and thrown away, without picking off or disturbing a single worm. Such will be the course of things even with the most wasteful feeding, (and it is always given wastefully to young worms;) but if the excess of food be less, even this small amount of trouble will be still more reduced.

It is not designed that these suggestions should serve as full directions for feeding, even through the two first ages; nor by any means to substitute the full directions to be found in most treatises on silk-culture. The young culturist ought, of course, to read and consider these, though it will not be necessary to follow each rule. The object aimed at here, is merely to remove early and unnecessary obstacles, which serve either to deter from beginning, or to discourage after beginning, nearly all who are inclined to make a trial. These remarks apply to no more than the two first ages. The feeding through the third, fourth, and fifth ages, requires much more care, labor, and cost; but still will not be difficult to those who have gone properly through the earlier feeding. Every treatise (of which several are in previous volumes of this work,) will furnish rules of conduct, which, if modified and corrected by the feeder's judgment, according to existing circumstances, will serve to conduct him to a successful result.

But by success it is not meant that the experimenter who feeds 1000, or even 10,000 worms, will make a net profit from his expenditure, and his care and trouble for the time. Such an expectation would be most unreasonable, from any business so small, and yet requiring such frequent and careful attention. Perhaps 50,000 worms, with proper facilities and method, would not require more than twice as much labor or time or attendance, as 5000 only; and the mere waste of the food of 1000, as usually bestowed, might feed 5000, and yet save labor (in clearing away the litter,) instead of causing more therein. If the young feeder loses very few of his worms by accidents or disease, and generally obtains very good cocoons from all others, and finds no great or insuperable difficulty in any part of the operations, then it may be deemed a successful issue, and indicating, with sufficient assurance, a net profit upon his next and sufficiently large operations.

There is one caution necessary to be added. It is all-important to have eggs from a healthy stock of worms, and that have been well kept during winter. Whoever has to purchase eggs, incurs great risk of loss on this score. Eggs from a sickly stock will be sure to produce a sickly and worthless progeny; and even if from healthy stock, still improper management in keeping, and especially exposure to too great and too frequent alternations of cold and heat, will cause the worms of eggs so treated to be unhealthy. From such causes, induced either by ignorance or by fraud of the salesman, nearly all the eggs in this market last year were worse than worthless. Though the danger will be less this year, still there is enough ground for fear to make every buyer very cautious. Many beginners at rearing silk-worms, have been discouraged by their mishaps proceeding solely from this cause; and all would, and very reasonably, have been thus discouraged, and made to consider the business hopeless, if other experiments had not been made with good eggs, which served to show the cause of difference.—If disease from hereditary taint, or because of diseased eggs, begins to show among silk-worms, it is best at once to throw away the whole; for they will seldom be worth saving. But in this excellent climate, and with proper care in feeding and cleaning, there is little danger of disease from any other source than hereditary taint, or bad keeping of eggs.

Breaking a Colt by Kindness.

Some good people who raise colts are not aware that they are thinking animals, and have feelings, passions, and affections very much like human beings.—They cannot talk—that's all. People who do not appreciate the character of horses, are apt to treat them like brutes, without love or mercy, and without any appeal to their glorious intelligence. "The horse knoweth his owner;"—and he knows much more,—he knows when he is treated as a Christian's horse should be—and in respect of treatment the Turk and Arab have much the advantage of us in civilization.—Those pagans make friends of their horses—they love each other, and in the sandy desert or the wide plain, they lie down side by side, and each is equally ready to resist the approach of an enemy.

It is not often so with us. The Colt is left to grow up to manhood wild in the pasture, with very little ac-

quaintance or sociability with his master. As soon as he is thought strong enough to work, he has a saddle or harness slapped upon him, so hard as to make him tingle again. He is put into some strong cart or wagon without understanding what is wanted, and being bewildered in his ignorance, and exasperated at such rough handling, it is generally the case that he exerts his strength to get out of the scrape and avoid his enemies, by plunging, kicking, throwing himself down, and sundry other such *cilic tricks*, (as they are called,) as would naturally occur to a poor beast who thought himself villainously abused. While this is the operation in the mind of the unsophisticated colt, the *horse-breaker* is swearing at his vicious obstinacy, laying on the licks with the string or the butt of the whip handle, and doing his best to draw blood at every stroke. His intention is to subdue the beast to obedience. He may succeed, but it will only be by destroying his noble spirit, and rendering him a tame, passive beast of burthen, working only as he is forced, but without ambition or good will. The man is the most ignorant brute of the two. He is destitute of all proper knowledge of the animal "who knoweth his owner," and should be beaten with many stripes himself.

The fact is, the colt should be treated with unvarying kindness, except when he is manifestly vicious, contrary to his own knowledge, after having been fairly taught. When he is taken up for breaking, he should be kept hungry, and be led from the hand of his master; while all the little tokens of praise, fondness and approbation, which are as gratifying to a horse as to a woman, should be liberally bestowed upon him. No act of rudeness or unkindness should inspire him with fear;—and in a short time he will come to his master as to his best friend. Let him feel that he is safe in the hands and care of man, and he will place confidence in that attention which is bestowed, and with a light heart will exert himself to please his rider. Bestow upon him the whip, and jerk him about with the halter and bridle, and his temper will rouse to resistance, or sink to stupidity.

A horse may be taught, like a child, by those who have won his affections; but the method of teaching is by showing distinctly what you want him to do, not by beating him because he does not understand and perform at the outset. Judicious arrangement is required in the course of instruction, for these creatures, like men, have very different intellectual capacities and tempers; but all may be mastered by kindness, while the best, the most high spirited, the most generous, will be ruined by beating.

To illustrate this, which we mean to enlarge upon hereafter, we will relate a little circumstance that occurred during a tour to the White Hills. Having a horse—a fine light grey saddle pony, we undertook, with a friend, to ride to the summit of one of the mountains. Federal—that was his name—and he belonged to Niles—would have done any thing for me, and he and I had become well acquainted, and he was a most noble hearted fellow. Federal clambered up according to my directions. I thought I could see the best way, and guided him accordingly. We got at last upon the peak, where was a level of some yards square, and Federal, who had never been up so high in the world before, as we slackened the rein, turned three times round to look at the prospect, and then set up a scream of delight. It was not a neigh nor a whinny, nor any common mode of talking for a horse, but it was a regular hurrah, as much as to say "O! thunder and lightning! Aint this glorious?"

After a while we turned to descend, and I gave Federal his own way. It seemed at times rather a ticklish job; but he managed it well. The little rascal stopped now and then and made a survey as carefully as could be done by a civil engineer. He turned and tacked, and worked ship, like an old sailor among the breakers; and being careful and surefooted, he came down safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence—having taken a different direction from that by which we ascended. We rode at the fence fairly, but Federal stopped short. "You fool," said I, "can't you jump?" Tried it again—no go. I stopped a moment, and think I to myself this horse has never leaped a fence in his life. I felt sure he would have tried his best for me at any time, and would have broken his neck sooner than have refused—if he had known exactly what to do. I talked kindly to him—coaxed him—patted his neck—and as soon as I saw his head raised about two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his side swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea—that was all he wanted—I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went, like a swallow, at least two feet higher than was necessary. The little scamp meant to make a sure job of it. He was no sooner

down, than he wheeled about, looked at the fence and snorted, as much as to say, "what do you think of that?" and trotted off. Ever afterwards, during our journey, Federal was on the look out for some excuse for leaping. A log, a run of water across the road, even a stone bridge, he uniformly pricked up his ears at and leaped across—giving a snort each time to announce his joy at having performed a new feat.

The moral of the matter has been stated at the outset. Federal only needed to understand what we wanted, to do all in his power for its accomplishment. He was *only a hired horse*, but we understood and loved each other. He was little, but high-spirited, noble, generous—no whipping on earth could have managed that horse so readily as kindness and encouragement. Pulling, jerking, whipping, spurring, might have been tried in vain to make him leap the fence—with a moment to think about it, and a nice dose of flattering applause, he flew over like an experienced hunter. More about this hereafter.—*Boston Times*.

Poultry.

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 lend away the hens; the consequence is, the eggs are fewer and do not hatch so well. Hence the universal complaint that a large 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 all 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 during the winter as in any season.

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 elder. 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 chickens 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 portion 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 shell 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 wing 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 your 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 fine 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 fea-

thers, 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 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 of 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 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 never tried it.

If these remarks are not deemed sufficient, any other addition will be cheerfully made when required, by

THOMAS P. HUNT.

Wyoming, Penn.

The Birds of America.

From Drawings made in the United States. By J. J. AUDUBON, F. R. S. J. P. BELLE, Agent.

It is now admitted in Europe, that the Birds of America are better figured and described than those of any other portion of the world. The labors of Wilson and Bonaparte were succeeded by those of Audubon, whose inimitable drawings and accurate descriptions have brought this branch of science to a high state of perfection. He has now commenced publishing his great work on American Ornithology, in a reduced size, and according to a scientific arrangement, giving good figures on stone, and all the information contained in the larger work. With this book in his hands the school boy may become an ornithologist.

The drawings, coloring, and printing are all executed in America: the former reduced by Audubon from his large plates; the figures, although in miniature, are the same. It is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per number, and is decidedly the cheapest work on natural history ever published in any country.

The advantages possessed by this work over all others of the kind are the following:—It contains nearly double the number of species than are found in Wilson and Bonaparte. These naturalists omitted many species which have since been discovered by the industry and discrimination of Audubon. Whether these species existed at the time their works were published, or have since taken up their residence in our country, cannot, with certainty, be decided; but it is a notorious fact, that species which were never given till Audubon's work appeared, are found in the vicinity of Charleston. That this work may be relied on as authentic, the following facts will shew:—The specimens were carried to Europe and submitted to various societies and learned naturalists, and all the species were admitted to be genuine. Waterston, a violent opponent, who has no knowledge of natural history, was proved to be in error, and his subsequent papers refused admittance into the Zoological Journal. In a recent catalogue of the birds of Europe and America, published in London, by Bonaparte, all the species of Audubon are admitted, and he refers to that work as the only standard. The specimens are found in the British museum, and those of Paris and Lyden are labelled with the names given by Audubon.

Some additions will probably be made to our number of species of birds, and these may from time to time be added in future additions, but the work cannot be superseded by any other, and it will remain a standard work for ages to come.—*Southern Cabinet*.

Salting Butter.

On some occasions, a part or a 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 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 that they shall not affect the taste of the butter, it is always advisable to employ 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 be 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 protection 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 can never 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 with the butter, closely embracing the butter 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 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 particular or he will soon lose his character in 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 hitherto been 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 or rancidity, but also makes it 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 be well 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 fine powder, mix them well together, and put them by for use. Of this composition, one ounce should be put to every sixteen ounces of butter.—*Anderson's Essays*.

Machine for Husking, or Shucking, and Shelling Corn.

It is stated in the Maryland papers that a machine has been introduced for husking, or (as we Tuckahoes say) *shucking* corn. A correspondent of the American Farmer says that this machine "which has excited much admiration on the Eastern shore of Maryland for two years past, was invented and put in use by Mr. Hussey, the inventor of the reaping machine," of which statements have been given in the Farmers' Register. The same writer says that many farmers there, with the former machine, have shucked and shelled their corn, "at the rate of 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour; and of 100 bushels per hour of corn previously husked." This, if correctly described, must be a very curious as well as valuable machine; and we are surprised that so little progress has yet been made in extending information concerning, as well as the use of, both those machines of Mr. Hussey's. If he will bring them and exhibit them in operation in lower Virginia, and they prove deserving of their recommendations, he will find many purchasers.—*Farmers' Register*.

Labor-saving Soap.

The following is a recipe for making the labor-saving soap, (so called,) which is an excellent article for washing, and a saving of labor. The recipes for making have been sold at from \$5 to \$10, and the soap seven cents per pound; but can be manufactured for about two cents. Take two pounds of sal soda, two pounds of yellow bar soap, and ten quarts 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 the soap:—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.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 pounds of Beet Root Sugar has been manufactured in France the last year, and in Prussia and Germany 30,000,000 pounds. The Troy Whig states that in the Western part of Michigan, 240,000 pounds were manufactured the past season.

Agricultural Convention at Rochester.

We give below the record of the proceedings of the Convention, held in this city in pursuance of the call published in our last number. The meeting was well attended, and much spirit and energy evinced during its transactions; and we doubt not, through the exertions of the Executive Committee of the newly formed society, with the assistance of the friends of the cause, an exhibition and fair will take place in the autumn, such as our citizens have never before witnessed; and we would respectfully and most urgently request all to lend their exertions in support of the Executive Committee, that the new society and its fairs may be well worthy of the character and reputation of the farmers of Western New-York—the original "Genesee Country."

To prevent any misunderstanding, we would briefly state, that the territory intended to be embraced by the Society, must be in some degree defined by circumstances. It is intended to exclude no one who may wish to join; at the same time the society distinctly disclaims any intention of interfering in the least degree with county societies already formed, or which may be organized hereafter. While such a vast and abundant field of labor lies before us, we hail with pleasure any accession to the numbers of those whose efforts are directed, in whatever channel, to the best means of ensuring the agricultural prosperity of our country.

GENESEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In accordance with a call published in the New Genesee Farmer, and various other papers in the Genesee country for several weeks past, a convention of Farmers and friends of Agriculture, assembled at the Court House in the city of Rochester, May 23th 1840.

On motion of Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland, GEN. MICAH BROOKS, of Mount Morris, was chosen Chairman, and ELIHU F. MARSHALL, of Rochester, Secretary.

The Chairman made some very pertinent remarks explanatory of the Convention.

After some interesting discussion and remarks from Gen. Harmon, Wm. Garbutt, Hon. Enoch Strong, Isaac W. Smith, and others,—

On motion of John J. Thomas, of Macedon, a committee of seven was appointed to present for the consideration of the meeting, a Constitution for an Agricultural Society. Wm. Garbutt, Amos R. Cole, Rawson Harmon, Jr., John J. Thomas, Isaac W. Smith, Henry E. Rochester, and M. B. Batcham were the committee.

On motion of Lorenzo Hathaway, of Perinton, a committee of seven was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, composed of Enoch Strong, John Ayrault, Lorenzo Hathaway, Matthias Garret, John B. Smith, Elihu F. Marshall, Oliver Culver, Henry M. Ward, and Tho's Weddle.

The committee, after a temporary absence, reported the following, which, on being commented on, were unanimously adopted, viz:—

1. *Resolved*, That agriculture stands first in the scale of human pursuits;—that the products of agriculture constitute the basis of all individual and national wealth; and as the prosperity and consequent happiness of a people depend greatly on their skill in husbandry, we would unite in every effort to promote the farming interests of the country.

2. *Resolved*, That our common country is emphatically an agricultural country—that as we possess within the limits of these United States the soil and climate adapted to the production of all the necessaries, and most of the luxuries, of life, our independence and ultimate destination among the nations of the earth, depend upon our proficiency in agriculture.

3. *Resolved*, That although great improvements in skill and management have been made within the last few years, there still remains a great and manifest deficiency in our knowledge and practice of agriculture.

4. *Resolved*, That the interests of the farming community will be best promoted by the united efforts of farmers in their intercourse with each other.

5. *Resolved*, That we therefore proceed to the formation of an Agricultural Association, by the name of the Genesee Agricultural Society.

The committee on a Constitution produced the fol-

lowing, which was considered and discussed by sections, and adopted, viz:

Constitution.

ART. 1. This society shall be called the GENESEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the advancement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Domestic Arts, in Western New York.

ART. 2. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying into its treasury one dollar on admission, and one dollar annually thereafter, on or before the annual meeting, during his continuance as a member. Any person paying twenty-five dollars on admission, may become a life member.

ART. 3. The Officers of the Society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Managers, who shall, together, constitute the Executive Committee. They shall be elected annually by a majority of votes, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

ART. 4. The Executive Committee shall appoint local committees in the various sections of the territory embraced by the Society, whose duty it shall be to examine farms and crops which may be offered for premiums, and report the same at the annual meeting, to obtain members, collect all sums due the Society, and perform all necessary labors connected with the operations of the Society, in their respective sections of country.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the Society,—to appropriate the funds of the same, in such manner as shall in their judgment best subserve the interests and forward the objects of the Society,—to call special meetings,—to offer premiums, and to appoint committees to award them,—and to distribute all seeds, plants, books, &c. received for the Society.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall determine the time and place and make the necessary preparations for an annual fair, and give sufficient previous notice of the premiums to be awarded thereat, at which time the annual meeting shall be held, for the election of officers, and at which the Executive Committee shall make an annual report.

ART. 7. All competitors for premiums shall be members of the Society.

ART. 8. This constitution may be altered at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

On motion of John J. Thomas, R. Harmon, Jr., Thomas Weddle, M. B. Batcham, Lorenzo Hathaway, John Ayrault, Charles Burr, David Bangs, John B. Smith, and Elihu F. Marshall, were appointed to nominate officers for the Society the ensuing year. After a short absence, they reported the names that follow, who were unanimously chosen:

For President—LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY, of Greece.
Vice Presidents—MICAH BROOKS, of Mount Morris, ISAAC W. SMITH, of Lockport, WILLIAM GARBUTT, of Wheatland.

Recording Secretary—HENRY M. WARD, of Rochester.

Corresponding Secretary—M. B. BATEHAM, of Rochester.

Treasurer—HENRY E. ROCHESTER, of Gates.
Managers—OLIVER CULVER, of Brighton, RAWSON HARMON, Jr. of Wheatland, ENOCH STRONG, of Perinton, JOHN J. THOMAS, of Macedon, JOHN B. SMITH, of Ogden, THOMAS WEDDLE, of Greece, JOHN H. ROBINSON, of Henrietta.

After the appointment of officers, the following resolutions were offered and after some discussion unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. M. Ward,
Resolved, That we consider a well conducted and well supported periodical devoted to the farming interests, of the first importance to the advancement of agriculture; that the "New Genesee Farmer" being emphatically our own paper, merits and shall receive our cordial approbation and support; that it shall be considered the organ of this Society; and that it shall be the duty of the officers and members of this Society to make prompt and vigorous efforts to increase its circulation, by obtaining subscribers for the same in their respective neighborhoods.

On motion of Wm. Garbutt, accompanied by remarks from many other gentlemen, the following was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to appoint and make the necessary preparation for semi-annual fairs, for the sale and exchange of farm stock and produce, one to be held on the day next following the annual fair, and the other about the middle of April.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the New Genesee Farmer, and that the different papers in the "Genesee Country" be requested to copy the same.

MICAH BROOKS, Chairman.

E. F. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

Culture of Wheat.

In the southwestern part of Cayuga county, where the slope of the land is not greater than a hundred feet to the mile, from the smoothness of its surface, a stranger, walking through the woods, and not observing the fall in the streams, would be likely to conclude it was nearly level; and we remember, many years ago, to have heard a rover from the hills of a neighboring state, declare that this district was nothing but a maple swamp! Indeed in times of heavy rains or melting snows, there was some countenance for that notion; yet when the land was cleared, and the wheat simply harrowed in,—without any plough having been brought into the field, or any ditch cut to turn off the surplus water,—the crops were often very heavy. The interlacing of the fibrous roots of the trees, through the deep vegetable soil, prevented the young wheat from being lifted out by the frost.

But that state of things has passed away. The stumps with all their roots, have long since disappeared from most of our fields: the muck is much exhausted; and a portion of the harder subsoil has been turned up and mixed with it, rendering the mass more compact and heavy. The consequence is, that the surface water soaks away with more difficulty, and the plants are much more liable to be damaged or destroyed in winter when the ground becomes frozen.

Another cause, however, has had something to do with this deterioration. The lots in Western New-York were generally laid out in rectangles conforming to the meridians and parallels of latitude; and the fields more frequently accord with the original boundaries. It is different, however, with the course of the swales, or natural drafts in the land. These generally cross in a diagonal direction, and the ploughman therefore in forming his lands, has obstructed, more or less, the free passage of the water.

The remedy for this error is plain. First, "cease to do evil;" then "learn to do well." Plough the furrows parallel to the swales, so as to deepen these natural depressions, and make them serve for the collection and discharge of the surplus water. It will frequently happen also that the bottom of each furrow will be a drain of itself, allowing the water to pass under the inverted sod, or soak away more freely through the mellow earth. We may be met indeed with the objection that such diagonal ploughing would cause many short bents; but it is better to have short bents than short crops.

We admit, however, when the swale is narrow and deep, compared with the adjoining land, that a furrow or two well cleared out with the shovel, may be sufficient; but in broad swales, very little below the general surface of the field, such process will be found a very inadequate remedy. We must increase the inequality of the surface by gathering broad lands with repeated ploughings, and then carefully abstain from filling up the deep furrows between them. The benefit of this practice, we know by experience.

These remarks are not intended to prevent a more thorough system of draining by open and covered ditches, which we would recommend to the general attention of farmers. On the upper side of fields especially, open ditches are very beneficial by intercepting the surface water from higher ground. Of what great consequence this would be to many farms, may be known in some measure by observing what floods are discharged during continued rains, by the ditches which are cut along the upper side of the roads; and

reflecting that all this surplus water is a nuisance to the land.

The practice of *ploughing-in seed wheat* is of ancient date; and though it was superseded by the harrow many years ago, it is a practice that ought to be restored. The deterioration of our fields especially requires it. To do it in the best manner, the lands should not exceed nine feet in breadth, nor the furrows more than three or four inches in depth with half the ordinary width. We know that this is a *stouter process* than many farmers are used to; but let them remember that "once done is twice done"—that is, "once [well] done is [better than] twice done [to halves.]"

We may be expected to say something in regard to the benefits of this practice. In the *first place*, except soda, et cetera, and hard lumps of clay, *the rougher the surface the better it is for the young wheat*—the more it is protected from the sweeping winds of winter and spring. In the *second place*, the seed is buried deeper without the danger of being smothered, as the soil lies on it in a *narrow ridge*, and the roots have a longer hold on the soil. In the *third place*, the furrows, at the distance of every eight or nine feet, serve as drains for the surplus water. This is the theory, and experience fully justifies it. In several instances which have come to our knowledge, the wheat, which on old land was ploughed-in, has stood the winter well, while that in the same field which was harrowed in, suffered greatly from freezing out.

There is another thing, however, that must soon be in more of the farmer's attention. Many of our fields have never received any manure from our hands, except a little plaster; and yet they produce crops of wheat in frequent succession. But the young plants have a feeble hold of the soil; and we shall have to exert greater vigor that they may resist the heaving action of the frost. Our barn yards must supply the manure; but sowing early in the season so that the wheat may become strong before winter, will be a wise precaution in this district.

Scalding Seeds before Planting.

Great losses are often sustained by neglecting to *scald seeds* before planting, for some entirely fail to grow, and others remain a long time in the ground, dormant, when they ought to be up and growing.—About a fortnight ago, we planted some seeds of the Dress Vine, and being in haste, we could not take time to scald them—they ought to have remained unscalded. A week after we got time to scald some; these are now up, but the former have not yet appeared.

But we write for farmers as well as gardeners.—A few days ago, we scalded some seeds of the Sugar Beet, and let them remain in the water. This morning we planted them, and many of them were sprouted.

Last year we planted Mangel Wurtzel without scalding; but we shall not do so again: in the wettest land, they germinated freely; but in the driest and best part, they stood far asunder—not half a crop.

We are not aware that any seeds are injured by scalding, though there may be many; and we should be gratified to have extensive experiments instituted on this subject. Some seeds would probably bear more heat than others—we know that some are more hardy than others. The duration of the heat applied should be regulated in some measure by the quantity of water, and the kind of vessel into which it is poured, and the cooling much sooner than others. Several sorts of Indian corn may be safely scalded at once.—Other seeds may not need more than a tea-cupful of water; but let it be running hot. Remember, however, there is a wide difference between *scalding* and *boiling*; and after the water is applied the vessel

should be set away from the fire. On seeds *untried*, it would be prudent to use but little water.

Some years ago, we planted seeds of *Cercis canadensis*. Part were scalded and part planted without that preparation. A difference in the germination of perhaps twenty to one, was the consequence—very few of the unscalded seeds growing.

One week in the advancement of a crop of corn or pumpkins is frequently of great account; and farmer may be prevented from planting at the right time by accidents, or bad weather. In such cases, let them try this remedy.

Brief Hints for June.

Most of the farmer's crops being now sown or planted, the chief care is to keep the ground in good condition and free from weeds.

Mangel wurtzel crop, planted last month, will now need hoeing and thinning. Much of the success of the crop depends on doing this early, before the young plants are checked in growth by being crowded together, or overshadowed by weeds.

Corn fields may be kept clean at less expense than usual, by keeping the weeds completely in subjection, cultivating, and hoeing it frequently. Five or six dressings in this way, may be given with less labor, and with far greater advantage to the crop, than one, when it is done late.

A great deal of labor may be saved, and hoeing expedited, by keeping hoes *sharp* by frequent grinding.

Wheat fields should be weeded. Rye, which is often scattered through them, may now be readily seen; and cockle and mustard when in flower, are easily distinguished and extirpated. Portions of fields, intended for seed, should be also cleared of chess. Red root, if in small quantities, should be very carefully eradicated before it spreads any further; the work should be done immediately, care being taken not to let the seed fall, if any have ripened; and the plants should be collected in a basket, as when thrown upon the ground, the moisture from the earth will cause them to ripen and grow.

Canada thistles should be mowed, to prevent seeding. This formidable weed is most easily disposed of by utter extirpation. Never allow them to put their heads above ground, and they will die. The leaves are the lungs of the plants, and if they are not permitted to breathe, they cannot live. A good way to destroy a patch, is to let it grow till about the time of flowering; that the roots may become somewhat exhausted, then turn the whole under by deep ploughing, subsequently harrowing, and never allow the thistles again to peep above ground. This will be effectual the second, if not the first year.

Rata bags should be sown in the early part of the month.

The curculio will soon commence its operations on smooth stone fruit, and if hogs have not been permitted to run under the trees the past season, the fruit must be constantly examined, or it may be lost.—Spread white sheets under the trees, and by striking or jarring them, the insects will fall, and are destroyed at once. This operation will be effectual if performed twice a day for a month, or less.

Washing sheep.

Is deferred by many farmers, advantageously, till the early part of this month. A very good way of performing the operation, is to provide a large plank box, not quite breast high, and allow a brook of water to run in at one end, and out again at a hole through the bottom of the other, to carry off the dirt. This hole should be just so large that a small part may run over the top, in order to keep the box full. The workmen stand, dry, by the side of this box, and wash the sheep in the water within. A large broad sugar hogs-

head, is much cheaper than a plank box, and may be made to answer the same end.

Bittersweet Ointment for Cows' Udders and Teats.

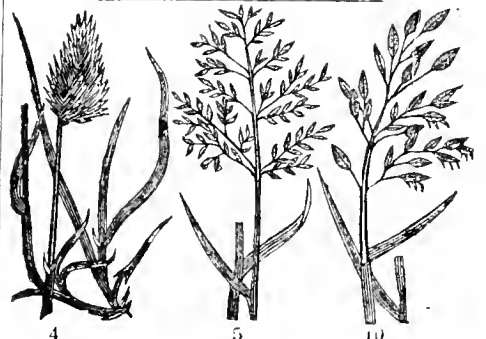
The best and most efficacious remedy which I have ever found for caked udders and sore teats of cows, is the following:—Take the roots of bittersweet and seethe them in hot water till the strength is extracted, add hogs lard to the extract, and simmer together till the water is evaporated, then let it cool and it is fit for use.

CANFIELD.

Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors, can you or your correspondents inform me of the best method of extracting oil from sun flower seeds? C.

Remarks.—The letter from C. was received just as our paper was ready for the press and we had not time to attend to several inquiries which it contained.—Eds.



For the New Genevise Farmer.

View of the Grasses.—No. 2.

4. *Sweet Vernal Grass.* *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, of the botanists, and *Spring-Grass*, of the English. As it is an early grass in England, and has the fine odor of the so called Spanish bean, the reasons for the English name are obvious. The botanists have named it from the *yellowish* appearance of the spikes of flowers. Soon after it is cut, and even before, it diffuses its fine odor far around, giving to the new made hay that delicious flavor for which it is famed. In England it is said to be one of the earliest grasses to blossom, and to delight in a rather dry but rich soil. In our meadows it is rather rare; its culture ought to be encouraged, if only its fine odor is respected. It is a tall, erect grass, rather stiff, and should be mowed early for hay. This grass seems to have been introduced from England among other seeds. It is not a valuable grass for hay.

5. *Poa pratensis*, L. *Smooth-stalked Meadow grass*, of the English, and *June Grass*, of our farmers.—This has rather a poor reputation in England, and is condemned also here. It has considerable foliage towards the root, and springs up early in the season. It is better adapted, therefore, to early pasturage, and the more so, as it sends up but few culms, and those rather slender. When mixed with other grasses for mowing, it comes to maturity so much earlier as to be unprofitable to the hay. Its flowers are borne on a loose, spreading panicle, on an erect stem. Its roots are *creeping*, and not fibrous, and therefore it binds the soil and exhausts the nutriment, and it becomes rather difficult of eradication. Its later foliage is much less than the early. This grass seems fitted for *dry soils*; probably on account of its creeping roots. It often grows to the height of two feet; but a smaller variety, with thicker spikes and flowers, is more common in open roads and about fields. The smoothness of its sheaths and stems, and the form of the root, make it pretty easy to be distinguished. It is generally considered more detrimental than beneficial by our farmers.

This Poa is now (May 20th) in a very flourishing

state, in the fields, yards, and pastures in this vicinity. Its appearance, nearly ready to blossom, and abounding with radical foliage, indicates its value as a grass for early pasturage, not for mowing.

The kinds of *Poa* are many, and some are very valuable. The generic name is the Greek word for *forage* or *fuel*.

6. *Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass.* *Poa trivialis*, of botanists. This appears to be a more valuable grass than the preceding, and not to be common in the fields. Its flowers are in a rather spreading panicle, and the spikelets rather small; the culm and leaves are rough, and the roots fibrous: so that it is readily known.—The value of the crop cut at seed time, is considerably greater than when in flower. This grass is suited to moist soils, where it forms a dense sward. The English describe it as a favorite grass of horses, cattle, and sheep. As it does not spring up soon or abundantly after being mown, it should be cultivated with other grasses.—*Sinclair*. The seed of these two species have been introduced for cultivation, and are sold at Boston.

7. *Flat-stalked Meadow Grass.* *Poa compressa*, of botanical writers. Two varieties of this grass are spoken of by Sinclair, one of which grows more erect and yields more culms, and is much more valuable.—This variety is not probably in our fields. The smaller variety, and less erect, is common about open hedges, and along banks, and is a fine looking grass, of a dark green. The culm is very much compressed, and the flowers have a web-like connecting substance, and are rather onesided. The other variety forms a fine sward. Neither of them will compare, for utility, with many other grasses.

This is the *Blue Grass* of botanists, and the *Kentucky*, or *Southern Blue Grass*, is supposed to be a variety of it. It is difficult to decide from the English name what grass is intended. A grass of this name is considered very valuable by some farmers, yielding a good crop of the best kind of hay, rich in quality, heavy, and highly relished, especially by horses. We hope to be able to determine what of doubt now exists on this subject in the course of a few months.

8. *Annual Meadow Grass.*—This is the low, small grass that springs up about our houses, and yards, and walks, every where forming, when unmolested, a dense mat of short leaves and culms, of a yellowish green color. Where it is needed, it is considered a beautiful grass, and where not, a troublesome weed. It is called *Poa annua*, by the botanists, probably because it flowers and ripens its seed through much of the year: Early in spring its flowers appear, and late in autumn they are scarcely gone. It is readily cropped by sheep. It can scarcely be called a meadow grass, but is worthy of being known as forming some of our beautiful sward. "This, and *P. trivialis*, are almost the only grasses that will thrive in grass plats in towns."—*Loudon*.

9. *Crested Dog's tail Grass* is a beautiful species, with deeply parted floral leaves, so as to give the long spike a bristly appearance, especially as the leaflets of the culm are awned. The latter crop was found, by the Woburn experiments, to be about half that of the flowering crop, and the nutriment of this grass in flower is to that at seed time as seventeen to ten.—Hence it should be mowed early in the season. It yields much early pasture. It delights in soils rather tenacious and somewhat moist, or in meadows that are irrigated. Raised from the seed, it does not soon come to its full perfection, and is not a grass that can be profitably changed or broken up. Its culm is used in the manufacture of *straw bonnets*. The sward is dense and fine, and with some other grasses, must be valuable for culture.—*Sinclair*. The botanists call this grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, from the *crested dog-*

tail form of the spike of flowers.

10. *Meadow Fescue.* Botanists name it *Festuca pratensis*. It is found in our fields only sparingly—its seed is now imported. It is nearly erect, branching, and its flowers are somewhat inclined to one side. It is called an early and valuable grass by the English, as it yields a larger quantity of foliage than even the Meadow Fox-tail Grass, (*alopecurus*.) so highly commended by them. It contains three times as much nutriment in flowering time as in the seed. It is adapted to a clayey soil. It is found to grow slowly after it has been mowed. It is one of the six grasses recommended by Curtis for pastures.—*Loudon*. Next to the true Fox-tail Grass, it seems to be desirable to make a trial of it in our agriculture. Its seed is being introduced into our country. *Festuca* is from the Celtic for *pasture*.—*Loudon*.

11. *Hard Fescue Grass.* *Festuca duriuscula*, of botanists. The flowers grow onesided and spreading. It is found, in small quantity among our grasses, on light soils, and in rich pastures. It is a pretty early grass, and is in flower here in May. The first crop is said, in the Woburn experiments, to be three times greater than the second, and to be one fifth greater in flower than in seed. The first crop is only one-tenth less than that of Fox-tail, (*alopecurus*.) and two-thirds that of *Dactylis glomerata*, *panicle cock's-foot* grass. In English agriculture, the *Hard Fescue* is considered a very valuable grass, and very important to be mixed with other grasses, to form one of the most valuable combinations of the grasses for hay or pasture. It is probable that the seed will be imported in quantity, as some has already been introduced.

Several other species of *Festuca* are scattered over the country: *F. elatior* L., tall and large in wet places; *F. tenella*, Willd., dwarf fescue, on dry soil in open woods and along hedges, are common, but not abundant. The latter is a beautiful, though not a very useful grass. *F. ovina*, *W. Sheep Fescue*, is a "fine, short, sweet" grass for sheep, and affords "delectable mutton," while it affords a thick turf: it is beginning to be cultivated. C. D.

(To be continued.)

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, are well adapted to supply the wants of each other, and 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 those points which were beneficial 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 wools, &c., or we will blow up the Union. English too, when she saw that she could accomplish two objects with one act, namely, sow dissension among and have our duties reduced, sung cheerily the song of free trade to us, but at the same time shut our ports to the whole world, except in such a and in such times as it would be for her own particular benefit to open them or change her restriction. So, to keep the peace among ourselves, the duties, woolsens, &c., were reduced—little or no duty put on silks, and some other articles. But to the sign, what are they? We see, by the American Farmer that there is to be a grand convention of tobacco growers in Washington city next month. What is the matter? Why it is found that this article, which is an immense article of trade throughout the world, is restricted in some countries. France, for instance, refuses to encourage her own people in this business to great detriment of the growers of the United States and while we have been so good natured as to suffer 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 Southerners begin to think that it will be best to down the gates upon their silks, unless they 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 shade, if it could be encouraged, or the French other silks kept back.

Again, England is waking up to the culture of cotton in her East India possessions. She has sent a agent into this country and has engaged nine practical planters to go and take charge of as many plantations in India. They are to have a salary twelve hundred pounds per annum each. Native laborers can be employed to any extent in India for 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 Texas will be pouring it into the market also. Not the Southern planter cry out for a prohibitory on cotton? We have no doubt of it—and for one should be willing to give it, provided they would consent to such an arrangement that all sections should be mutually encouraged in the crops and manufactures peculiar to their climate and situation.

Our farmers, who control the ballot-box, must judicious legislation, provide a stable home market for the products of their industry. We beseech the weight 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 1839. And in this connection, remember the duty on American flour in English ports, on the 1st of April, 1840, was two dollars and fifty cent barrel. This is more than the flour is worth in wheat growing sections of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Shall our own agricultural interest no countervailing protection? We imported last year, twenty-one millions of silks, duty free. Instead of sending abroad twenty-one million of specie, or its equivalent, to pay for these silks had manufactured that amount more of goods at least ten millions of provisions, in one shape or another, would have been consumed in the operation and all the profits of the manufacturers, the product of the raw material, mechanic labor, and the consumed by all, would have enriched our ownizens.

Our mechanics, such as shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, and the like, have a deep interest in the encouragement and protection of their 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 interest of encouraging, by all suitable means, man, woman, and child, to be both industrious and economical. Hence our republican family should so disgrace themselves as to madly run into debt Europe 157 millions a year, for worthless aristocracy, and then have one half of the property of the Union sold under the hammer to foot the bill. Sensible men should insist on an efficient protective tariff, that shall cut off this disastrous extravaganza. If the rich will have one hundred millions worth of silks, wines, and the like, from abroad, let them into the national treasury at least forty millions, which can be well expended as a common school fund, and 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 intellig-

THE FLOWER BOX.

JUVENILE RECITATION, WITH A BASKET OF FLOWERS.

me ladies, I've roses and posies to sell,
 a the flower boy kio an hereabouts very well;
 my sweet daily task I am constant and true,
 and I gather my flowers while wet with the dew.
 I look how they sparkle with the bright morning gem,
 nicely bunch'd up, too,—not one broken stem.
 They'll keep fresh and fragrant, I'm sure, the day through,
 I'll buy a few bunches, dear ladies, pray do.
 You buy my primroses and lilies so fair—
 I'll see—what a sweet little bunch I have there.
 I have all sorts of nosegays, to suit every one,
 from the shade, paly-flowers—some bright from the sun.
 I have Miss. here are lilies, and violets, too,
 they are meek, lowly flowers, just suited to you;
 his half-opened bud, too, has something to say—
 "Be modest, retiring—though cheerful and gay."
 Here's the hide away cowslip, you'd know its sweet breath,
 without looking for it, to twine in your wreath.
 Oh! good humore lady—so merry and gay—
 his bunch will suit you. What a splendid display!
 Double roses, and scarlet bells, mixed with bright green,
 with sweet yellow jessamine peeping between!
 I see the moss rose buds, and wild flowers, too;
 come, ladies, for charity's sake, purchase a few.
 I've fragrant sweet briar, and here's the mignonette,
 'tis the freshest and sweetest you've ever seen yet.
 Morning glories, and stars, scarlet runners so gay,
 or those who rise early and are busy all day.
 Or the careless and idle I've a sly cunning gift,
 'tis bunches of hops, mixed with speed-well and thrift;
 my way of reproof, too,—just to give them a bunch,
 rumpet creepers and sloe berries, all in one bunch!
 the fretful and headstrong, only see what a show—
 I've ger lilies, passion flowers, and snap-dragons, too!
 With snow balls and snow drops, for keeping them cool,
 'tis as much as to say, never let passion rule
 or gad-about-gossips in other folk's matters,
 here's touch-me-not, thistles, and loose-strife, and wallars.
 Young spinsters of fifty I think I could please,
 With love-lies-a-bleeding, and sprigs of heart's-ease,—
 one teasing fine coxcomb, with sweet williams, gay;
 sweet-balm, johnny-jumpers, and bob-run-away!
 or young men of forty, here's a bunch that would do,
 bright mary-gold, with a blue-bell or two—
 or a few ladies tresses, their hearts to ensnare,
 and a sweet polly-anthus, with bright-golden-hair,
 ragged-ladies, romantic vines, fly-traps, and old-maid.
 With jump-up-and-kiss-me, in purple array!
 adies-slippers, and tulips, of every bright hue,
 and for-get-me-nots, smiling in bonnets of blue!
 'then bachelor's-buttons, with ladies-in-green,
 With rue, and some bitter-sweet, bunched in between—
 and if these will not suit them, I've something more yet,
 a little rose-mary, and a great bouncing-bet!
 or pert, forward Misses, I've all sorts of stocks,
 With flowers of elders, and a little green-box!
 or a neat, sprightly girl, then—what would you think
 of that bunch of white-lark-spice, with a rose and a plink!
 or patriots, I think, I've a bunch that will do,
 some flaunting night-rockets, with flags red and blue.
 To please our young patriots, too, I will try,
 here are plenty of flag for the Fourth of July!
 For members of Congress, your stenors so tough,
 I am sure I have throat-wort, and lung-wort enough;
 For stock-jobbers, too, here's a bunch gives a hint,
 Some fine golden crowns, with plenty of mint.
 For studious young Misses, who love much to learn,
 I've ever-green-laurels, with thyme, sage, and fern.
 For your regular folks, sun-flowers and phlox,
 With evening primroses and bright four-o'clocks,
 I've bright crown imperials for such as tell truth,
 And flowers immortal, for virtuous youth.
 For such as look forward to Eden's pure bowers,
 Here are evergreens, changeless, and amaranth flowers
 For Sunday school children—ye high favor'd youth,
 So blest in the sunshine of heavenly truth!
 I've branches of palm, with Lebanon's pride,
 With the fir, and the boxwood, and the myrtle beside.—
 The lily of the valley, in purple arrayed,
 With the sweet rose of sharon, in glory display'd!
 I've a great many more of each different sort,
 By their name and their nature some moral is taught;
 The language of flowers has bright things to say;
 I do wish you would take a short lesson to-day.
 Come buy my sweet posies, 'twill charity be,
 'Twill help pay of I did, and will surely suit me.

N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

The town of Springfield, Ill., has become a city

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 observation on this point. We have turned a horse out to drink at nine or ten o'clock in the evening, and seldom known him to fail of drinking heartily. Then, for experiment, we omitted to give him water at night, but attended to it in the morning before he was fed, and he would seldom drink. It is 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 all 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 evil is often 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 destructive to 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 the whole frame. Though a man is not like a horse, he resembles him in his ability to do a great deal of labor, with proper management, and in his liability to disease if his tender frame is 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 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, though performing the same amount of labor, that his owner would hardly know him.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Popular Errors.

Messrs. Editors.—It would be amusing, were it not an incontrovertible proof of an ignorance that ought not to exist among any body of men, certainly not among the farmers of the United States, to read or hear the strange, not to say ridiculous, notions which some of them entertain. These errors in most cases, may be traced to two causes: ignorance of the most common laws of nature, or inaccuracy of observation. With your leave I will point out a few of these, some of which have long been naturalized among us, and some of which appear to be of indigenous origin.

One of these errors which occur to me now, relates to the fecundation of plants, and may be found on the 17th page of the Silk Grower, in a letter to our hor-

uculture. After a long argument to prove that the impregnation of Indian corn does not take place from the pollen as is usually supposed, and as is so easily demonstrated, the writer goes on to say: "Oh, no, this is much too clumsy and bungling work to be believed in. The effect, [impregnation] is, doubtless, produced by scent or smell; for, observe, the ear is constructed, and is at this season, so guarded, so completely enveloped, that it is impossible for any matter whatever to get at the grain, or at the chest of the grain, without the employment of mechanical force." The error, in this case, arises from the supposition that the pollen must be conveyed to the grain, whereas it is only necessary the fertilizing dust should reach the silks, which are the organs of impregnation belonging to the ear.

In another agricultural paper, I not long since noticed a paper from a farmer on the culture of corn, in which he earnestly contended that the impregnation did not take place by the pollen, but that certain filaments or threads, invisible, except at particular times, extended from the blossoms to the silks, which effected this fecundation. These spider's webs, for such every attentive observer is aware they must be, must be about as effectual in the process of impregnation as the 'scent' in the first writer's article.

On a par with these, is the theory of transmutation, or the change of one species of plant to another during the period of vegetation. Of these believed transmutations, that of wheat into chess, is perhaps the most common, and certainly the most pernicious, as the belief has the effect of rendering the believer careless in cleansing his soil from the weed, or sowing pure seed in his field. Few men would believe that cutting off, or bruising the top of a young oak would change it to a sugar maple; or that the same operation performed on a young pine, would convert it into a tamarack; yet either of these suppositions is just as feasible and consistent with the law of nature, as that any other plants should undergo a similar transmutation. There are some flowers that may be changed by the action of mineral agents in the soil, from one color to another; but the seed of such a flower, the chrysanthemum for instance, never produces a rose or a geranium.

Another common error relates to the migration or hibernation of birds, particularly the barn swallow, or the chimney swallow. It is supposed by many that these birds descend to the bottom of ponds, lakes, &c. in the mud of which they lie torpid during the winter, as it is well known the toad, frog, and lizard do, and as the bat does in caves or other dark recesses. These birds migrate, as their presence in the equatorial regions, during their absence from ours, conclusively proves; and the idea of their being torpid has been countenanced by the fact, that the flight of most migratory birds takes place during the night.

In many parts of the country there is an impression among farmers, that a kind of vegetation takes place among the white grubs, the product of which is the common blackberry bush. That a species of vegetation some times takes place on the bodies of insects, is doubtless correct; and the larvae of the Melolontha, and the vegetating wasps are examples of this. The plant produced, however, is a species of the fungus tribe, and not any way related to the higher order of plants.

In the last number of the sixth volume of the Cultivator, is an attempt to show that the Hessian fly and the Chinch bug, two of the greatest enemies to the wheat crop and the farmer, that this country has, are the same insect, or rather that they have the same parentage or origin; and from the remarks there made, it would seem that this opinion is quite common among our southern agricultural friends. This, it would seem, is the doctrine of transmutation applied to animals, instead of plants, and appears to involve the same absurdity. In a reply to an objector in the American Farmer, the advocate of this transmutation of animals, gives the following as proof and illustration:—

"Agricultur may think it strange and contrary to the order of nature, that the large white grub worms could be transformed or turned to grasshoppers. But such is the fact. A gentleman of highly respectable standing in this country, who caught one of these long white cut worms, and placed it in a box with some loose earth, and after it was confined for some days, he examined it one morning, and found it had changed or produced a grasshopper. Is it more strange for a cut worm to be transformed into a grasshopper, than that a Hessian fly should deposit an egg which should produce a Chinch bug?"

That the large or long white grub is the larvae of the May bug, is a fact so easily ascertained, and well known, that the mistaking of that insect for a grass-

hopper, though it might not affect the standing of the gentleman alluded to, must have a tendency to impeach his knowledge of entomology. The grasshopper, when it first appears, is an insignificant, feeble animal, and it is only by long feeding and growth, that it becomes formidable. The May bug or Melolontha, on the contrary, emerges from the earth, like the other beetles of full size, and commences the business of procreation with little delay. To suppose that such a large and formidable insect as the red headed grub, should be the parent of the tiny grasshopper, is having the mountain labor with a mouse, in good earnest.—The Chinch bug and the Hessian fly are both perfect insects, and to suppose that they can have the same parentage is preposterous. Insects in their several stages, appear under such different forms, that unless traced through the series of transformations, mistakes may well occur; but in their perfect state, as the Chinch bug and the fly, such mistakes are unnecessary. The theory is as incorrect, as to suppose that the progeny of the same Darbani bull should in one case be like himself, and in another a rhinoceros.

Perhaps I have occupied enough of your valuable columns for this time. I may possibly refer to this topic hereafter.—*Cultivator.* M. S. D.

The Flowers of Spring.

Pulox is a very interesting genus to the florist. The smaller, or more humble species, are evergreen, London to the contrary, notwithstanding; and *P. subulate* (mountain pink) and *P. Setucca*, cover the ground like a mat. The dwarf species also come first into flower. When planted on a mound, the better to exhibit their masses of bloom, the sorts just named are ornamental in a very high degree. Indeed we have nothing more brilliant at this period.

A variety of the latter, (*P. nivalis*), from Georgia, requires some protection in winter, but it deserves it; and when in full bloom, so numerous are the flowers, that it resembles a lake of snow.

P. reptans, nearly red,—and *P. diraricuta* varying from white to different shades of pale purple,—are also very showy. The latter often abounds in our woodlands.

The Japan Quince, splendid and continuing long in blossom,—is almost an indispensable ornament to the garden. The flowers of one variety are scarlet-crimson; those of another, creamy-white, slightly tinged with red; and by grafting, an intermixture of both kinds appear on one bush. There is also a double flowered variety.

The holly-leaved Barberry (*Berberis Aquifolium*) from the region of the Rocky Mountains, is an evergreen with large pinnated leaves. Scarcely exceeding eighteen inches in height, it is safe under the snows of winter; but like the Tree Pæonia occasionally suffers in its blossom-buds from the severe frosts of early spring. Its yellow flowers are presented in masses from the ends and axils of the branches,—showy, ornamental, and singular.

Narcissus biflorus; whitish yellow—*N. jonquilla*, (true jonquil,) deep yellow—and *N. poeticus*, (poet's narcissus,) pure white with a crimson rim—and a double white variety of species,—are all very sweet and beautiful.

Nasturtium crassifolia, with its naked stems a foot high, crowned with rose-colored flowers, is worthy of a place; and *Corydalis subulis*, so rich in its foliage, may grow by its side. Both will do best in a shady border, as well as *C. formosa*.

Silene pennsylvanica, pale red, is neat and pretty; *Verbena multifida*, pale blue-purple, increases the variety of the border, and *Pedicularis allouca*, adds the delicate whiteness of its corymbs.

The white Asphodel of two species, exhibits its star-like blossoms; *Hemerocallis gracilis*, its yellow bells; and Ragged Robin, its lacinated flowers of a fine red, and very double.

Iris cristata, pale blue-purple, and *I. lacustris* of a rich violet, both variegated, form themselves into tuft

ed beds. The Florentine Iris displays its white blossoms and diffuses its odors. The Flower de Lis more gaudy, expands into blue and purple; and the Siberian Iris, equally tall and fine, has the attraction of greater neatness.

Penstemon gracilis with evergreen leaves, is one of the smallest and prettiest of the genus. *Delphinium tricornis*, dark purple, is the earliest of the Larkspurs. *Dodecatheon Meadia* in three varieties, passes from white into red-purple, and by its shape reminds us of the Cyclamen. The double Ranunculus glitters in yellow; and the purple *Verbascum* daily presents new flowers in succession as the stem ascends.

The Tulip in many varieties gives brilliancy and fragrance to the border; and only abstains from blue or violet in the selection of its colors.

The Pæonias add their splendors. Three double varieties of the Tree Pæonia, all very different, come forth near the close of the month, besides three double varieties of the officinal Pæonia, all varying in color; three double varieties of the Chinese herbaceous Pæonia still more interesting, will soon appear, with one double Pæonia *paradoxa* bearing purple flowers. Having generally no seeds to mature, double flowers are more durable; and possessing all the fragrance and delicate coloring of single flowers, why should we not desire them? There are however, many single varieties and species of the Pæonia now in bloom.

A few favorite shrubs may be noticed. The Japan Globe Flower is of the richest yellow; the snowball and double cherry of the purest white; but nothing can excel the dwarf Almond in its varied tints. The Lilacs are a glorious family; but the red is decidedly the finest of the common kinds. Scarcely inferior is the Siberian Lilac, presenting long masses of bloom; and though the Persian is smaller, it is worthy of a place.

Aquilegia atro purpurea is the most beautiful Columbine that we have seen—but we have not room for further notices this month. X.

The Proper Time for Cutting Timothy.

We are much obliged to our correspondent "*A Cayuga Farmer*," for his remarks upon this subject. The time for mowing Timothy, which he considers the best, viz: "*when the seed has attained its size, and the blossom is gone*," is not much later than in fact intended by the writer on the grasses. Having seen much Timothy stand too long, as he thought, and as the observations of others had shown, he designed to call the attention of farmers to a somewhat earlier mowing than he believed to prevail. This led him to use a stronger expression than the case made necessary where an earlier mowing is practiced. The close of blossoms, and not the beginning, would doubtless be the safer and more profitable time, and is the time actually intended. He is glad to hear that farmers have in any section come to cut this grass sufficiently early; he would encourage a cutting neither too early nor too late.

It must be a great defect, arising from early cutting, if the hay is "very liable to be dusty and smoky," as our correspondent states; and such a result is to be prevented by thorough curing. The grass will then have more juice in it, which will be dried in it, if cut not too late, and this will not pass to the maturing of the seed, but be retained in the hay. The roots, too, will the sooner send up new shoots, when the grass is cut before maturity.

We trust that "*A Cayuga Farmer*" will be satisfied that we are laboring for the same end that he intends, and that with our acknowledgments to him, the brotherhood will be careful to cut their grass about the right time. D.

The Curculio.

The fruit-garden is a delightful promenade in summer and autumn; but too many freeholders forget 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 be confined among them at the time when the Curculio is most active. This suggestion had not occurred when we planted our fruit-garden; and the benefit be derived from the presence of the hogs, are in measure, lost. As a remedy, however, we have screening and other small grains, under some of the trees; and a few days ago we went to ascertain the result. A sheet was first spread under several trees remote part of the garden which had received no attention, and from these we got more than twenty 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 fruit garden with a basket of grain in one hand, and mallet in the other, the whole drove of hogs follow. Having jarred the tree with the mallet, by striking against the stump of a limb cut off for the purpose, strewed the contents of the basket without delay. This insect is timid, and its danger in lying on ground at this juncture is not merely ideal, for a full trampling succeeds; and if it should not be instantly crushed, we hope it will not soon return to the

Red Root.

This truly formidable weed in our wheat crop, we perceive, yearly increasing. When it first gains possession of a field, it may be removed by carefully pulling it, while in flower. After it gets possession, it is difficult to destroy it, as the seeds ten remain several years dormant, especially if buried deep by the plough.

One of the best methods of treating it, is to harrow or lightly plough the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, to cause the fallen seeds to vegetate, and destroy the young plants the next season by summer crops, which should be repeated for a year or two when the land may be summer fallowed for wheat. Successive crops of buckwheat are said to be advantageous. We hope those of our correspondents who have had experience in the destruction of this weed will communicate to us the methods and results.

* *Lithospermum arvense.*

Child, on Beet Sugar.

We have already presented our readers with a brief notice of the new work on the culture of the Sugar Beet and the manufacture of Beet Sugar, by David Lee Child. As it is the result of three year's close observation and experience, we purpose, as soon practicable, to comply with the frequent requests of readers for information, by publishing some interesting and valuable extracts. In the mean time we recommend our subscribers at large, who may have opportunity, to procure and examine the work, as it contains many useful hints relative to the culture of the sugar beet, which would apply to this and other root crops, when cultivated as food for domestic animals.

For the New Genesee Farmer To make Oyster Corn Cakes.

Take one quart of green corn rasped with a coarser grater, two teacups-full of new milk, one teacup-full of flour, mix them together and add two eggs well beat up, season the latter with salt and pepper, a bake upon a griddle. These cakes afford as good imitation of the taste of oysters as can be made satisfactorily. The corn should be such as is most suited for roasting or boiling. C.

Hints on Gardening for June.

The month of May has been unusually propitious for the gardener. No long continued rains have greatly retarded his operations; and no late frosts have deflected his labor. Most gardens have been planted in good season, and every thing seems to promise abundant crops of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Much remains to be done, however, and the Gardener still be active and watchful, in order to ensure a reward for his labors. Much of the work deferred for last month may, with advantage, be performed early this month.

Cucumbers, Corn, Beans, Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Peas, Lettuce, and some other seeds, may still be sown where required.

The middle or latter part of the month, is a good time to plant *Cucumbers* for pickles, as they will escape the bugs, and grow faster and bear better than if sown early—*Beets*, sown this month, will be better winter use than if sown early—observe to *sow seeds two or three days* before sowing, else they will not vegetate in dry weather. *Turnips* require rather moist land, and if free from insects or worms, they will do well, sown this or next month. *Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli plants* should be transplanted when of sufficient size as directed last month.

Celery, sown early, and transplanted into a nursery last month, may now be set into the trenches.—The soil for celery trenches should be deep and rather rich, with an open bottom. If the soil is not deep, make the trenches shallow, so as to allow six inches of good earth, mixed with rotten manure at the bottom; on which set the plants, six inches apart in a row. Water freely and frequently in dry weather, and shade the plants for a few days after transplanting, placing a board over the trench. Do not commence earthing up till the plants have made considerable growth, and be careful not to let the earth get into the heart of the plants.

Thinning Crops.—The young crops of vegetables now begin to grow rapidly, and where too thick, plants should be thinned as early as possible. A few beets, onions, and such things as are used early in the table, may be left and thinned as required for use. *Weeds* will now spring up in abundance, and must be destroyed while young. Some persons pretend to believe that weeds are an advantage, as a shade to young crops in dry weather; but this a great error and a subtle refuge 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. As to this, their unsightly appearance, and the difficulty of destroying them when full grown, and we think all will admit that *weeds must be destroyed while young.*

Stirring the ground.—Nothing conduces more to the growth of crops than frequent stirring of the ground, especially in this necessary in dry weather, and where the soil is inclined to bake or become hard.—The ground is frequently stirred in dry weather, and will be found moist, while that which is not stirred, will become perfectly dry. We say then, *stir often,* with the hoe, rake, cultivator, whatever you please, but you want great crops be sure and *keep stirring.*

Watering must not be neglected in dry weather, if all water is used, it should stand all day in a tub or cistern, exposed to the Sun. Evening is the best time for watering.

The *flower Garden* should of course be kept free from weeds, and the soil loose and fine. Perennial and annual flower seeds may now be sown. Annuals, sown early, will now begin to need thinning and

transplanting. Take up the plants with a scoop trowel and it can be done without injury. If delicate kinds are removed, they should be shaded from hot sun. Water every evening in dry weather.

Sings on Fruit Trees—Again.

These unwelcome visitors are now making preparations for another attack on our fruit trees near this city. We have just noticed some leaves of a pear tree on which are numerous small thin eggs like scales, adhering closely to the leaf, which we have no doubt will soon produce our slimy enemies. We had but little time, and could not discover the perfect insect, (which is doubtless some kind of a fly or moth) but as the eggs are newly deposited we believe the depositors may be discovered; and we hope some of our friends will capture a specimen or two, in order to gratify our curiosity.

Early Premium Vegetables

DELIVERED AT THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.

First half doz. cucumbers, May 7th, by Richard Oram, East Mendon—for the Eagle Tavern. Second half doz. cucumbers, May 8th, by Gen. Ellwanger, Rochester—for the Arcade House. First peck green peas, June 1st, by William Elliot, Greece—served up at the Arcade House. M. B. B.

Rochester, June 1st, 1840.

EARLY WHEAT, AND TALL RYE.—Gen R. Harmon of Wheatland, brought into the Farmers' Meeting on the 23d inst., some stalks of Wheat already in head, three feet high. It is called the White May Wheat from Virginia.

Mr. Isaac Moore from Brighton, brought in a root of Rye with stalks six feet high.

Essex Agricultural Society.

We are indebted to HENRY COLMAN, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, for a copy of the transactions of the *Essex Agricultural Society* for 1839. It contains the address delivered before the Society by Allen Putnam, of Danvers, reports of the several committees to award premiums, with the statements of the several successful competitors, and other interesting matter. It also contains the speeches of Daniel Webster and Prof. Silliman before the Agricultural meeting in Boston, with copious additional notes by the commissioner. We hope hereafter to enrich our columns by extracts from the work.

The Farmer's Cabinet.

This excellent periodical, (published at Philadelphia,) has passed into the hands of Kimber & Sharpless, as publishers, and James Pedder, as Editor.—The well earned character of the publishers, as business men, and the high reputation of the Editor, as a practical man and a writer, gives the best assurance of the future excellence and success of the paper. The "Dialogues between a Father and Son," one number of which we have transferred to our columns this month, from the pen of the Editor, are in themselves worth more than the price of the paper, one dollar per annum.

Pork Eating.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Do we not eat too much pork in this country? I have been subject to the rheumatism for several years past. From August to February last, I left off the use of pork, and the rheumatism left me. From February to April I used pork again, and my rheumatism returned. From April to this time I have dispensed with pork again, and am again free from rheumatism. Farmers are much subject to rheumatic complaints, and if any particular kind of diet is calculated to cause or increase disorders, they ought to be informed on the subject. I therefore men-

tion my own case as a hint to others, in order that any who may be afflicted as I have been, if they feel disposed to do so, may try the same experiment, and observe the effects.

CANFIELD.

Ohio, May 23, 1840.

Culture of the Grape.

MESSES. EDITORS.—A correspondent in the fourth number of the *Farmer* wishes to know the best method of raising the grape. My way is to trim these vines that have been growing some years, in the winter, so as to prevent the sap from running in the spring, which is apt to retard their growth. When the buds begin to start, I rub all from the old part, leaving those on the last year's growth only which will produce grapes. After they have grown to the size of shot, I clip the ends of the vines and free them from branches, leaving a few of the thickest which I keep free from branches, so that in the fall I have a number to raise a crop from the next season. By the middle of August I take the leaves from the vines that have grapes on, and by this means get them ripe before frost. If the buds have not been taken off when they first started, the surplus branches of the present year's growth may be clipped off in the forepart of June. By pursuing this course, my grapes ripen without being frozen. C.

Port Gibson, N. Y.

The English Markets.

The following account of the prices of agricultural produce in England, is gathered from papers of the last week in April, received by the British Queen.—We copy from the *Yankee Farmer*.

Wheat \$2.06 per bushel; Barley \$1.18; Rye \$1.12½; Oats 75 cents; American Flour, in bond, \$6.75 per bbl.

The prices of fat stock, in Smithfield cattle market, per lb. 'to sink the offal,' are quoted as follows: prime large Oxen 10 cents per lb; second quality 9; coarse and inferior Sheep 9; prime South Down; 12; Lambs 15; Large Hogs 12.

New Irish Butter, per 112 lbs. \$22, 55; Cheese, \$22, 56; Bacon (new) \$14; Ham, Irish, \$16 a 50; Potatoes, per ton of 2240 lbs. \$14, 10; Hay, coarse, meadow, per ton, \$19; fine upland and Rye Grass \$21, 50, clover Hay \$24.

The price of wheat bread in London, was from 18 to 20 cents, per 4 lb. loaf.

Wool.—British fleeces were quoted at 30 to 38 cts. per lb; Flannel Wool 25 a 31 cts. per lb; Blanket Wool 11 a 25; Merino fleeces 38 a 42c; German Saxton and Silesian 1st and 2d Electoral, 74 a 120c. per lb; Prima 56 a 74c; Secunda 42 a 56c; Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian Electoral 90 a 116c; Prima 56 a 72c; Lambs 48 a 96c.

Cattle Bones are quoted at \$15 up to 30 per ton, and the *Farmer* remarks that large quantities of bones have been purchased in the United States at \$4 per ton, for the English market.

Errata.

The "A. B. C. of Silk Culture" on P. 86 of this paper should be credited to the *Farmer's Register*.

In the article on the culture of fruit P. 82 second column, second paragraph, for *Alexander's Gravenstein* read *Alexander, Gravenstein*.

☐ The two last paragraphs on P. 99 do not belong to the article with which they are placed. They are properly inserted on P. 84.

In last month's paper page 69, column 3, line 2, for *the evergreen*, read *this evergreen*. Page 69 col. 3 line 6, for the period (.) insert a comma (,). Page 69 col. 3 line 10 read *Amariyilde*. Page 69 col. 3 line 13, *Z. Atamasco* is synonymous with *Amariyilia Atamasco*; *S. lutea* is synonymous with *Amariyilia lutea*. Page 69 col. 3 line 14, for *Atomasca* read *Atamasco*. Page 69 col. 3 line 23, *Sternbergia lutea* is one name, and should have no comma between. Page 69 col. 3 line 31, for *increase read increases*. Page 69 col. 3 line 5 from *bottom for Hytice* read *Haticc*. Page 69 col. 3 line 20 for *excell read excel*. Page 72 col. 1 line 28, all the words from "As this little," &c. to the end of the paragraph were quoted from J. Burnett's letter, and should have been so marked by the compositor. Page 71 col. 3 line 23, for *Surphus* read *Syrphus*. Page 71 col. 1 line 27 for *allumnous* read *albuminous*.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Dialogue between a Father and Son.

PART I.

Supposed Conversation between a Proxident and Improvident Farmer, and their respective crops, 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, "ought not to be." 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 blessed 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 as 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 goading 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 his 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 year's 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 dung-hills. 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 as more to feed upon than I have, you would not have shelled the three lower buttons on your waist-coat! 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 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 do 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 six grain crops in succession from the land on which I am sown, with not a spadefull of manure of any kind for the last six years! Why, even the weeds have been stayed 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 my cattle during next winter?

Oats.—I—that all your dependence for the next winter? Why your cattle will be ready to eat you! and you will have to practice the other part of the recipe, "to prevent cattle from dying of starvation—kill them." But I give you warning: neither they or you must expect any thing from me; if I can hold my own, 'twill be as much as I shall do.

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 impatient in every thing!

Clover.—That's a true word, although 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 cut 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 earned 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 what Farmer Sykes did, you would have deserved his success; you must remember, how, that instead of feeding off his young crop, he top dressed it with a compost of lime and 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 and that together, and calculate the result. First, two tons of hay per acre, the first cutting; one ton per acre, the second, with a capital afterwards for his dairy; and if wheat is sown by the 29th 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 turned, and the clover stubble, perfectly rotted, will form an excellent seed bed for buckwheat, with the 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 of 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 any claim to the character of Job—for "In all this, Job sinned not," remember.

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 any 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 others were up, you were only talking of planting yours; and all the while the weeds were growing on, what you called your fallow, until some of them were as high as your head, and full of seed; we were then tumbled in all together, and have ever since been struggling 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!

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 was; 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! Did't I let you feed off the crop of clover, almost before it was out of the ground?

Cows.—That's a fact! Indeed we were at last obliged to dig for it, and you will feel the effects 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 woolled animals, for which you gave in exchange, your small breed, which, even they, could only just keep body and soul together, by picking the short herbage 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 writing until they were reduced so much in size as to be able to creep through, they at length passed into your wheat, with the intention of returning after they had filled themselves, but 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 more, and so I'll go straight home—no, not straight, for it I do, I shall get amongst the porkers, and they are grumblers by profession.

9. Pigs.—**Porkers,** did you call us? 'Twill be long before we have any pork about us, with our present mode of living—call us grumblers, 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, that, in a little time, would be no "murder," as it would 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; but where are ye all going in such a hurry!

Horses.—We have come at last to the resolution of no longer starving quietly, so we are going in a body to break over the fence into Farmer Clement's clover; we know where the weak place is, for we have heard you promise for the last three months to get it mended, 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 we calculate 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 a 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.—That 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.

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 brother of the above proverb, is, "nothing like time present"—by means of both, we may perform prodigies; so let us try at once. We will take our neighbor Sykes for the conversation of the picture, and suppose him going into his fields to "meditate at even tide."

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

care of the women. you know, or they will not for us—but you look well.

Wheat.—Yes, thanks to your bounty. I am now using on that magnificent coat of manure which you gave to the young clover last spring, and just at the time too, when it is needed, for if you will examine the plants on your left, you will find that the ear is fully formed in the blade, and that they are all *ficci* ters too.

Sykes.—That's capital! Now that comes of being to the soil.

Wheat.—And now, will you cast your eye over the rows, and say if you see any piece of wheat in the country so uniform and regular in its growth? The height of the plants on the sides of the ridges, is, if anything, of a deeper green than those on the top or bottom of the ridge—a sure prognostic at this season of the year of a heavy crop. The field just below is sown after a whole year's fallow, with dung; but there the order is reversed, for the plants which are in the furrows on the sides of the ridges, are weak and yellow. And only trace the rows of green spots, straight lines across the fields! they were created by the heaps of dung which remained unsown weeks, until they were overgrown with weeds, which was termed a fallow! The weeds now sturdy witnesses that the cultivation and dung had done much more for them than for the wheat, yet it is probable that Farmer Grabb expects to get no profit from his crop!

Sykes.—I do not think that we will either have a reap or profit. Your present appearance warrants a careful 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 stock yard—I go for nothing less than forty bushels per acre.

Corn. **Sykes.**—Well, I am glad to see you look so much better; your first appearance was very sick and sickly, and my neighbors wanted to persuade me it was because I sowed the seed with Buckmaster's drill, but I knew that could not be the cause, for I never saw any machine operate better; I only in the handles were a little longer and lower.

Corn.—My sickly appearance was owing to your a good management.

Sykes.—Why, how could that be?

Corn.—You know that you are in the habit of ploughing a *leette* 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 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 now I looked miserable; I, however, soon got to the nure below which you had so bountifully supplied, and now I feel as though I could mount to the height ten feet. If the season should be favorable, you put me down for 110 bushels per acre. I am in fear of the weeds which I see springing up around you, you'll take care of them, I know.

Sugar Beets. **Sykes.**—Ah! Mons. Sugar Beet, how do you do? How do you like our country and nate! How do you like the exchange?

Beets.—Ah! Mons. Farmer, I like your country! I like your fine, light, and sunny days—they make *charme*; I like the exchange too, 'tis all in favor of America. But what for you not make sugar? I like 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 for the result. In the mean time, unlike most other speculations, the growth of the sugar beet is about the most profitable of which a farmer can grow for winter food; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry, all are fond of it; and better than all, it adds, to a surprising degree, to a farmer's comfort during the dreary time of winter, 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 fowls, which, about Christmas, would bring a fine price in the market. In the introduction of this crop, 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.

Beets.—Adieu, Mons. Farmer. "vive la Republique 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 fulfillment 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 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 do not 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 750 bushels per acre.

5. Clover. **Sykes.**—Well, this is the finest crop of clover in the country, and will be soon fit for the scythe.

Clover.—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 thank 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 murmuring of his poor, half-starved animals in the garlicky 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 "ad'tother way," as Farmer A-field says, but Grabb's sheep decline it was robbery, rick 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, forty-five 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 to 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 cut it, and hard work it is with a bite so short; and after laboring all day at the plough, and all night at a short bit, '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 too, for "horses who are kept above their work, their labor is play."

Sykes.—Well, 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. Hullo! 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 over-eaten 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 bestermost "Blouse," I mean now to "rest and be thankful." And Frank, after supper, and while your 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 blessings 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;

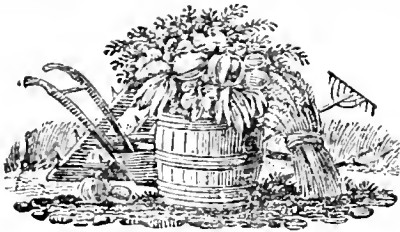
If there be one, try to find it,

If there be none—never mind it.

* The French Frock, a most convenient and suitable dress for farmers.

Drainage of Lands by Steam Power.

The drainage of lands by steam power has been extensively adopted in the fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire, and with immense advantage. A steam engine of ten horse power has been found to be efficient to drain a district comprising 1000 acres of land, and the water can always be kept down to any given distance below the plants. If rain fall in excess, the water is thrown off by the engine; if the weather is dry, the sluices can be opened and the water let in from the river. The engines are required to work four months in the twelve, at intervals, varying with the season, where the districts are large; the expense of drainage by steam power is about 2s. 6d. per acre. The first cost of the works varies with the different nature of the substrata, but generally it amounts to 1l. per acre for the machinery and buildings. An engine of forty horse power, with scoop wheels for draining, and requisite buildings, costs about £4000, and is capable of draining 4000 acres of land. In many places in the fens, land has been purchased at from £11 to £20 per acre, which has been so much improved by drainage, as to be worth from £60 to £70 per acre.—*Durham Advertiser*.



Genesee Agricultural Society.

On another page of this paper will be found an account of the proceedings of the farmer's Convention at Rochester, and the formation of the Genesee Agricultural Society. It will be seen that the constitution provides for the appointment of local committees to attend to the affairs of the society, in every town or neighborhood where sufficient interest is felt in the cause, and suitable persons can be found to attend to it. It is very desirable that the organization should be completed as speedily as possible, in order that proper arrangements may be made for the fall exhibition. Circulars will be sent in a few days to such as are known to the Executive Committee, and any other persons who desire a committee in their neighborhood, and think they can obtain a good number of names for membership, are requested to address a line to the Corresponding Secretary.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, June 1st, 1840.

To Correspondents.

We have received a number of communications, chiefly occupied with matters foreign to the objects of this paper, touching on disputed points in party politics,—commending our journal, &c. Our object is chiefly to improve the culture of the soil; and the statement of facts, experiments, and suggestions on this subject, will of course, be of more real value, than the mere expression of opinion on other subjects. We hope those correspondents to whom these remarks apply, will excuse us, if, in place of their communications, matter more practical occupies our columns; and to remember the anecdote of the man who promised to give the country such weather as was wanted when the people unanimously agreed what it should be. When our readers all agree in relation to what we shall publish, we promise to satisfy them; and in the mean time we request them to exercise forbearance with regard to this subject.

We have received a communication from W. S. T. in reply to "Cultor" on the subject of rearing calves, in which he very justly objects to the frequent practice and bad economy of imperfect feeding. But as his remarks are directed more particularly against feeding on "skim milk" alone, and not against the method pursued by "Cultor," and as his communication is of some length, we hope he will excuse us for not inserting it.

"CINCINNATUS" is received and we will endeavor to profit by his advice. We hope to hear from him again.

ANNETTE informs us that she is to be absent some weeks on a visit to New England, so we have taken the liberty to defer her communication till next month, in order to make room for the agricultural proceedings, &c.

JUVENS will also appear next month. K. ditto.

A HINT.—We wish our correspondents would bear in mind that we always want a title or head to each article in our paper; and writers should always place a heading to their communications, and confine their remarks to one subject until the heading or title is changed. Some of our correspondents endeavor to embrace several subjects in one communication, without any heading, and the consequence is, we have to divide and revise it all; or, what is more common, reject the whole.

M. B. BATEHAM will commence this month and spend several weeks travelling in Western New York and Upper Canada. He hopes to have the pleasure of calling on a goodly number of our friends and readers, in order to obtain more personal and particular knowledge of the condition of agriculture and horiculture in this region of country. Such intercourse will doubtless be mutually beneficial, and better fit him for the duties of his station.

English Seed Wheat.

One or two bushels each, of eight or ten of the finest new kinds of English Wheat, have just arrived from England, and will be distributed to the members of the Genesee Agricultural Society previous to next fall's sowing.

Lost Numbers.—Post-Masters will please inform us if any subscribers have not received their papers correctly, that we may send them again.

Seed Buckwheat for sale at the Seed Store by M. B. BATEHAM.

A DURHAM BULL CALF.

OF FINE FORM and undoubted pedigree, for sale at a reasonable price, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Madison, Wayne co., 5 mo. 17th, 1840. Also as above, some pure Berkshire pigs of the Bement stock.

NEW ARRIVALS!

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store by the Steam Ship British Queen from England, a large supply of best purple top Ruta Laga, and a general assortment of English and Scotch Farm Seeds. Merchants supplied at very low prices. M. B. BATEHAM. June 1st, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

CHILD'S work on Beet Sugar; Bull's Farmers' Companion; the American Swine Breeder's Companion; Bridgeman's Garbener, new edition; and a fresh supply of sundry other valuable books, for sale at the Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM. June 1st, 1840.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Wooley, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O. Culver's, Brighton, Monroe co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse out of Sandhole, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now six years old on the 1st of June next; he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed; he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to OLIVER CULVER, Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1840.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

THESE subscribers has on hand, and will have, during the Summer, Pure Berkshire Pigs—also a cross of the Leicester and Berkshire. These Pigs are equal to any in the State, and will be sold as cheap as any. Rochester, May 1st, 1840. AMOS SAWYER.

IMPORTED ENGLISH DRAUGHT HORSE [SAMSON,]

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable in Palmyra, on the 1st, 2d, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 26th, 27th, 28th, on the 13th, of 6th month. At John Hoath's, in Puttford, on the 1th and 14th of the same month. At Hall's corners, in Wheeland, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 20th, 21st, and 22d, of the same month; and at George Mar's, in Mendon, on the 9th and 23d of the same month. Again at home on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 24th, 25th, on the 12th of 6th month. At Hoath's on the 1st, 15th, and 20th of the same month. At Hall's corners on the 3d, 1th, 5th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, of the same month; and at Marsh's on the 6th and 20th of the same month. Again at Hall's corners on the 1st, 2d, and 3d, of 7th month, and at Marsh's on the 4th of the same month.

Samson was imported by his present owner, with a view to improve the breed of Agricultural and Draught horses in this country. His stock, of the two seasons he has stood here, promises to possess ample share of muscular power, so much needed in the various purposes to which horses are applied. They may be found in the neighborhood of Palmyra, Henrietta, Mendon, Wheeland, &c., and farmers are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. Terms—\$10 each mare, for the season, to be secured by approved notes, payable on 1st of 11th month next. In case any mares should not be with foal, the owner may have the privilege of putting them next season, or if the horse should not stand in this part of the country, to have half the money returned. JOHN ROBINSON. Palmyra, 1840.

THE IMPORTED HORSE, ALFRED.

WILL stand this season, commencing on the 6th of May at the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., as follows, viz: From Wednesday, May 6th, to Tuesday, May 12th; from Wednesday, May 20th, to Tuesday, May 26th; from Wednesday, June 3d, to Tuesday, June 9th; from Wednesday, June 17th, to Tuesday, June 23; from Wednesday, July 1st to Tuesday, July 7th; and at Mr. Forden's, near Geneva the intermediate time.

TERMS.—\$10 each mare, for the season, to be secured by approved notes, payable on the 1st of Decemr. er. Should any of the mares prove not to be with foal, the owners have the privilege of putting them the next season, if the horse remains in this region, or, in the event of his removal to have one half the amount returned.

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, April, 1840.

AMERICAN COMET.

THIS full blooded improved Durham Short Horn Bull, is now at my farm, in the town of Greece, 6 miles from Rochester.

Pedigree.

Color, white, calved April, 1837, bred by Thomas Weddle, is by Imported Rover, (1816-) dam, Pinrose, by Pioneer (1821-) gr. dam, Providence, by Candor, (107-) gr. gr. dam, by Ketton, (346-) gr. gr. gr. dam, by Expectation, (217-) g gr. gr. gr. dam, by Col. Trotter's Magnium Bonum, (282-) gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Lt. Chapman's Son of Punch, (122) gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Ralph Grimson's Bull, by Changer's son of Favorite, (2-2-) gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. dam, by Earl of Carlisle, was by Rockingham, (2550-) dam, Cherr by Wonderful, (700-) gr. gr. dam, by Alfred, (23-) gr. gr. dam, by Chilton's old Red Bull, &c. &c.

TERMS.—\$5 each cow.—Further information may be obtained by addressing me at the Post Office, Rochester.

THOMAS WEDDLE.

April 23, 1840.

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

Table listing agents for the Rochester Seed Store across various locations like Buffalo, Lockport, Albion, etc., with names of agents and their addresses.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JUNE 2, 1840.

Table of current prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, apples, cider, flour, salt, pork, beef, eggs, butter, cheese, lard, tallow, hides, sheep skins, wool, pearl ashes, pot, hay, grass seed, clover, flax, and plaster.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors. } VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, JULY, 1810.

NO. 7. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3,—Twelve copies for \$5,—Twenty-five copies for \$10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Genesee Agricultural Society Notice.....	97
Hoing Ruta Baga. Packing Butter.....	97
Sunflower Seed Oil. Revolving Horse Rake. Bad Seeds.....	97
Culture of Fruit. Tusany Wheat.....	98
A Protective Tariff. A Durable Cider Press.....	98
Heaves in Horses. Hoof Ail, or Foot Rot.....	99
Experiments in Sub-Soil Ploughing. Agricultural Papers and Warehouses. Instructions to Young Mowers.....	99
Child, on Beet Sugar.....	100
Rust, or Black Blight on Wheat.....	100
Importance of Agricultural Experiments.....	101
Notes on European Agriculture.....	102
Native Varieties of Apples.....	103
Brief Hints for the Month. Turnip Fly.....	101
Lightning Rods. Electricity, vs. Oak Tree.....	104
The Flowers of Spring.....	104
Improve Plough Clevece. Slugs on Fruit Trees. Silk Business.....	105
Caterpillars. The Striped Bug. Views of the Grasses.....	106
Fire Blight. Annual Fairs and Intelligence Office.....	106
Influence of the Moon. Sunflower Seed Oil.....	106
The Slug. Reeling Silk. Silk Bounties.....	107
Agriculture in Upper Canada. Breaking Steers.....	108
Scalding Sees. Gargel.—Heaves.....	108
Cure for Fistula on Horses. Hoof Ail and Foot Rot.....	109
Exercises on Cherry Trees. Sulphur Showers. Mis-education of Farmers' Daughters.....	109
Dialogue on Cultivation.....	110
Notes on European Agriculture. The Boons (Poetry).....	111
The Crops and the Season. Early P. annum Vegetables.....	112
Education of Farmers' Sons. A Large Calf.....	112
Transplanting Annuals. Advertisements, &c.....	112

English Seed Wheat.

One or two bushels each, of eight or ten of the finest new kinds of English Wheat, have just arrived from England, and will be distributed to the members of the Genesee Agricultural Society previous to next fall's sowing.

Hoing Ruta Baga.

An inexperienced cultivator of the ruta baga, may commonly be known by his leaving the plants about four times as thickly together as they ought to stand. On ground of any tolerable degree of fertility, the distance of one foot at least should be allowed between the roots, except they be in drills three feet asunder, when they may be suffered to stand a little nearer. If sown broadcast, eighteen inches square should be allowed to each root. If the land is rich enough, they will be so much larger in consequence of this increased space, as considerably to increase the amount of the crop, and greatly to diminish the labor of harvesting.

We have observed, on the best soil, well manured previous years, where the crop had been sowed broadcast, and two feet square allotted to each plant, roots weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and yielding about fifteen hundred bushels an acre.

If the soil be poor, the above remarks will not of course apply, and the roots must be much nearer together, as they cannot be made to grow large, and number must be made to compensate, in a small degree though it be, for a want of magnitude.

Packing Butter.

The increased price of butter in autumn, as well as its scarcity in winter, renders the best mode of packing it a matter of some importance. There are several particulars of minor importance to be attended to, to which greater or less attention is given by good butter makers; but the two leading requisites without which there must be failure, and with which there cannot easily be, are *clean vessels*, and *thorough working*.

The importance of the former, in obtaining perfectly sweet butter, must be evident to every one; hence the necessity of washing vessels by scalding; and where they become rusty from disease, of employing chloride of lime.

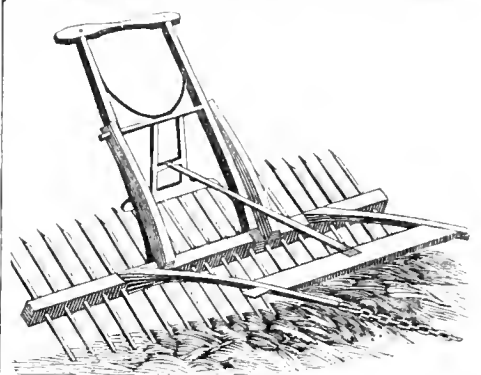
In order to keep the sweetness, it is indispensably necessary that every particle of buttermilk be worked out before packing down. This is ascertained when none ceases to flow from it. Inexperienced butter makers generally perform this part of the operation very imperfectly. Work the butter four times as long as you think necessary, and then perhaps you will have half completed it. When it is thoroughly worked, pack it down, by beating, in a strong pot, cover the top with an inch of very strong brine, and keep in the coolest part of the cellar, and you need not fear its becoming injured by keeping before next winter.

Sunflower Seed Oil.

MESSES. EDITORS—Wm Wood, an Oil manufacturer here, has made 27 gallons of good oil from 19 bushels of Sunflower Seed, without hulling, with Williams & Pinder's Hydraulic Press. He also made 2½ gallons of oil from 2½ bushels of common Pumpkin Seed,

The above was manufactured in the usual way of managing flax seed, except that the crushed seed was not subject to as much heat in the revolving cylinder, before it was pressed. S. W.

Waterloo, June 15, 1810.



The Revolving Horse Rake.

This is an implement of very great utility, especially on large farms and smooth lands. The expedition with which hay can be gathered with the revolving rake renders it a great saving of labor; and not infrequently it enables the farmer to secure his hay in good order, which otherwise would be damaged or destroyed by wet. They are fast coming into very general use.

In answer to several inquiries, we mention that these rakes are for sale at the Seed Store in this city, and at various other places in Western New York—price from eight to ten dollars each.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Bad Seeds.

It not infrequently happens that after bestowing much labor upon the preparation of, and seeding his ground, the farmer is sadly disappointed in finding too scanty a growth of plants to ensure a sufficient crop. With the field beet especially, failures so often occur, that even an honest seedsman must expect occasionally to shoulder the reputation of "never having any old stock on hand;" that is, of selling old seeds for new.

From a little experience, I have concluded that it is best to have as much charity as possible, at least until we have ascertained who the culprits are; and if it should so happen that the mischief has occurred through our own negligence or inexperience, why, then, we may complain as loudly as we please.

This spring I planted half an acre with two pounds of Mangel Wurtzel, from the Rochester Seed Store. In a few days, some scattering plants made their appearance. I waited patiently for some time afterwards, when my friend, John Robinson, from Palmyra, (who, by the way, is one of the best farmers in our section,) called on me, and said that my success was much better than his; he did not expect one-tenth of a crop; and inasmuch as our seed probably came from the same hoghead, we unanimously came to the conclusion, that while it was certain that Bateham could not be to blame, there were some men in London who were no better than they should be.

Well, accidentally, I could not work in the Mangels for nearly two weeks after; when I was surprised to find a fair number of plants just peeping through; and, from their weak and thin appearance, evidently wearied with their long journey to the surface, which they never could have reached, if the soil had not been light.

I resolved to be careful in future in what manner my seed was planted. WM. R. SMITH

Macedon, 6 mo. 29, 1810.



Genesee Agricultural Society Notice.

Circulars containing the Constitution of the Society, &c. have been sent by mail to the different Post Masters, and to many known friends of agriculture in several counties in Western New York, with a request that they will use their exertions to obtain the signatures of members, and report the same to the Secretary of the Society as soon as the 20th of the present month. It is hoped that every friend of improvement will give the subject prompt attention; as the Executive Committee desire to make early and liberal arrangements for the coming Fair; and in order to make out a list of premiums, &c., it is necessary to know about what number of members can be obtained. Any person who can obtain signatures, or who wishes to sign, and who has not seen or received a circular, can apply to the nearest Post Master for one, or to the Secretary of the Society, or to the New Genesee Farmer Office, and the Rochester Seed Store. II. M. WARD, Sec'y.

Rochester, July 1, 1810.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Genesee Agricultural Society will meet for the transaction of important business, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Arcade House, Rochester.

II. M. WARD, Sec'y.

Notes on European Agriculture.

[The following extracts from the *Southern Cabinet*, indicate excellent judgment in agriculture, and it is with pleasure that we present them to our readers.]

As a general remark, I am disposed to believe that Europe in general, and England in particular, is more favorable to the cultivation of wheat, and other grains, which go under the denomination of corn, than the United States, with the exception perhaps of our Western country; but that our own soil can, by a proper system of tillage, be rendered twice as productive as it is at present. That improvements in implements of husbandry can be more easily introduced among us than in Europe, where it is difficult to induce the laborers to lay aside the old heavy ploughs and wooden toothed harrows, which we have abandoned for half a century; and when I have seen the miserable bores, spades and rakes, used by the peasants of France and Austria, I have sometimes wished that a revolution (not political, but agricultural) might sweep them and their wooden shoes into oblivion together, to be known only as the relics of a clumsy, if not a barbarous age.

In fine breeds of horses, horned cattle and sheep, suited to the different climates and pastures—and in the careful manner which these distinct varieties are kept separate, Great Britain takes the lead of the world. The black faced sheep of Scotland differs so widely from the varieties found in the downs and low countries of England, that they would scarcely be recognized as the same species. The same may be said of the black cattle driven from the highlands to the markets of Edinburgh, when compared with the different breeds found in the Lothians of Scotland, and in the level, rich counties of England. Each variety is confined to localities suited to its size and habits.—The mountain cattle and sheep would not succeed well in low countries, nor would the breeds of the downs thrive on the mountains. No traveller in England who knows a horse from a donkey, can fail to admire the distinct breeds of horses, each in their nature admirably adapted to the services required of them.—The carriage-horse, the hunter, the dray-horse, and the race horse, can be distinguished at a single glance. The dray-horse, in the streets of Liverpool and London, unwieldy as the elephant, with a foot of the size of a peck tub, could scarcely be conceived to be the same species as the little Shetland pony, that is seen carrying the groups of gay travellers to the top of Ben-Lomond, climbing over the rocks and up the mountains like so many squirrels. I witnessed at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, one of the finest collections of horses I ever beheld. They were owned by the Prince of Taxis, whose expensive stables were more magnificent than many of the palaces of Europe—fitted up with marble troughs—fountains for bathing—the name, country, and pedigree of each, placed in gilt letters on the wall. The number of grooms, and careful attendance, and other fooleries, reminded me of what I had read of the honors paid to the sacred Bulls of India, or the white Elephants of Ava.—Among these were horses not only from Mecklenburg, Saxony, and France, but from England and Arabia; and to me the English courser appeared not only the most elegant in form, but was admitted by better judges than myself, more active and fleet than those of Arabia itself.

In the preservation of seeds of grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken to preserve the varieties distinct and unadulterated than with us. In the mountains of Scotland, there are certain districts appropriated solely to the cultivation of 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. I noticed at Edinburgh, in the collection of Lawson & Son, Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—33 varieties of Wheat, 62 of Peas, 51 of Turnips, 146 of Potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of Grass seeds, some of which may probably be adapted to our southern country. In a subsequent number I will endeavor to recur to this latter subject, and point out those species on which it would be advisable to make experiments.

The benefits of Societies for the promotion of agriculture, in stimulating industry and ambition, I saw exemplified in Scotland, England, and at the Fairs of Germany. The Highland Society of Scotland has existed sixty-one years, and from one of the blindest and most sterile countries of Europe, Scotland has, with all its disadvantages, risen to a state of agricultural prosperity, far beyond any thing which could have been expected from such a soil and climate; and some

of the counties, especially the Lothians, are not inferior, in point of cultivation and product, to the richest in England. At a meeting of that Society, held a few weeks previous to my arrival, 177 members were added at one time, paying three guineas entrance, and one guinea annually, and these including the names of the nobles; gentlemen in the country. At this meeting there was an additional sum of £1,500 (\$7,000) subscribed to promote the interests of the Society. Every agricultural county makes an annual report, and thus thirty-three reports, embracing every object of agricultural interest, are annually submitted to the Society.

This Society was formed in 1784, by a few gentlemen, who formed themselves in a hole and corner club, in a coffee-house called the Exchange, in Edinburgh. From a most wretched state they have raised the agriculture of Scotland, until it has reached the topmost rank. The means which were employed by this Society, are thus detailed in the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture:

"In the days of its youth and feebleness, the Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straits 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 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 party 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 Scotland 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 wanting in talent, were weak in interest to make it public."

Premiums to the amount of \$17,000 were offered the last year, under the following classification:

Class I.—Agricultural machinery, 500 sovereigns and a gold and silver medal.

Class II.—Essays and report on various subjects, embracing thirty-one subjects of high interest to the farmer, viz.:

1. Geological surveys.
2. Reports on coal districts.
3. Mines and minerals.
4. Produce 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 Chevoit 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 property 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.

English Agricultural Societies, although with less uniformity, are sedulously engaged in the same cause, and the result has been the general diffusion of agricultural knowledge. The different soils have been analyzed—the kinds of manures and modes of cultivation adapted to each, have been pointed out. The steam engine has been introduced in threshing and for other agricultural purposes, and Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, which formerly averaged only nine bushels of wheat to the acre, last year produced in the aggregate, 19½ bushels; and three of the counties of Scotland, and several of England, averaged 51 bushels to the acre. A Farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last twenty years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre, (\$7,500) on which he raised grain, hay, and vegetables for the market of Edinburgh. This lease he has recently renewed for nineteen years, (the usual time to which leases run,) on the same terms, and from a poor man he has become independent in his circumstances, and rides in his carriage. What American Farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such an enormous rent? All may be accounted for on the principles of judicious manuring and careful, industrious cultivation.

From a cursory review of the cultivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it appeared to me that England was in the highest state of cultivation, and which, from its beautiful thorn hedges—its neat cottages, adorned by the eglantine, honeysuckle and ivy, checkered here and there by the park and lordly palace, rendered the whole land a picturesque garden.

In addition to a favorable climate, the soil of England has the benefit of a judicious tillage. I was particularly struck with the system almost universally adopted in regard to the rotation of crops. It should be remarked that they never cultivate two successive crops of grain on the same field. Although physiologists have not been able fully to account for the fact, that the successive cultivation of grain or vegetables exhausts the soil, whilst a change to a different product does not impoverish the land to any considerable extent, yet, it is now universally admitted, by all good husbandmen, that this is the case. Some have ascribed this to the exhaustion of the proper food of the plant in consequence of its cultivation during successive years, whilst Decandolle, Mearns, and others, have accounted for it on the doctrine that plants exude from their roots certain substances, poisonous to plants of the same variety, which in time renders the earth unfit for their cultivation. As *toujour pendritz* cloyed on the appetite of the Frenchman, so the tennin earth longs for a change of food, and withholds her fruitfulness unless she be indulged. It has often been remarked why is it that a forest which has long been covered with a growth of pine, when cut down

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 in several 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 on 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 influence 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."—*Ed Sou. Cab.*

does not spring up again in pine, but in oak, gum, and hickory, and *cica versa*. The facts, in a majority of instances, are so. All plants spring from seed—there can be no spontaneous production. *Omnia ad ora* is a doctrine as old as the days of Linnaeus, and nature has never departed from it. May it not then be that nature, after having for ages nourished one kind of tree, has exhausted the properties of the soil adapted to that kind of production, and when a new forest is to be created, imparts its influence to trees of a different kind, better suited to its present state, and withholding its fertility from that to which it is no longer adapted. Be this as it may, the English farmer acts on the principle of the necessity of a rotation of crops. The result from this and other judicious modes of culture, has been an increase of three fold. In Carolina we have adopted the opposite course. Many fields have been planted in Indian corn since the days of the revolution, and the result has been that we have retrograded from forty bushels per acre to eight, and often less.

I will now give the method of English culture in regard to the

ROTATION OF CROPS.

1st. year. Fallow crop. Irish potatoes—beans or turnips. The potatoes, as is the case in high northern latitudes, produce small stalks, and are consequently planted much nearer in the rows than with us. Endless varieties have been produced from seed.

The beans, adapted to field culture, are the kinds usually called horse beans, (*Vicia vulgaris*.) Hundreds of acres are cultivated with this bean, and its numerous varieties, and the product is immense. It is used as food for cattle. I have never known it to thrive equally well in any part of America, probably owing to our warm summers. In our Southern states especially, the pods in general do not fill well, and I doubt whether it is calculated to be a productive crop. There is, however, one variety, from the south of France, called the Winter Bean, (*La Veccole d'Hiver*.) which is remarkably hardy and prolific. It is planted late in autumn, and stands the winters of France and England, and might be experimented on as a winter crop, when nothing else can be cultivated with us, and it would not interfere with the crop of the following spring. The Heligoland bean—Purple Field bean—and Alexandrian Field bean, are also varieties which the agriculturists of England and France recommended to me as probably well adapted to winter culture in our Southern climate.

The turnip crop is considered as the most valuable in England for feeding cattle. These different productions, however, require to be noticed under separate heads. I will endeavor to return to the subject in a future number.

2d. year. Wheat—the varieties are yearly increasing. At present the kinds cultivated almost universally in the higher grounds and lighter soils of Scotland, are the Golden Drop and Blood Red. The skins are thicker than in most other varieties, and they yield more bran. These varieties would, I think, answer well on our elevated mountainous regions.—The average crop is said to be about fifty bushels to the acre. In the Lothians—the Carse of Sterling, and in the low rich soils of England—in Denmark—and the alluvial soils of Germany, I remarked that the varieties called Uxbridge and Hunter's Wheat, were most cultivated, and considered most productive.—The yield is from fifty to sixty bushels per English acre—the average weight per bushel is from 62 to 63 lbs.—the finest 65 lbs. The Mengoswell's wheat is a variety of Hunter's and is cultivated on the Carse of Gowrie as a superior grain. Three new varieties have been very recently introduced. The Whittington wheat from the south of England—the Chevalier wheat from France—and the Hickings—the latter is white in straw, but yellow in sample. Rye is not cultivated. Grass seeds are sown in the fields in the month of April. These are red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) and Rye grass (*Lolium perenne* and *Italicum*.) Calves and sheep are allowed, in autumn and winter, to feed on the young grass.

3d. year. This is a Grass crop—usually a heavy one. It is sometimes cut twice, but usually only once a year, and serves as pasturage in the fall.

4th year. A crop of Barley or Oats is now raised. This is once more succeeded by a fallow crop. In this manner crops succeed each other by fours in good lands, or where the soils is inferior, another year is added for grass and pasturage—affording a wheat crop only once in four or five years, but producing in the mean time, other articles equally valuable to the farmer.

Electricity vs. Oak Trees.

After a philosophical investigation of some months, a writer says that species of trees are allied to iron.—

It is well known to chemists that oak contains a considerable portion of iron in its composition. It is presumed the metal is held in solution by the sap, and equally distributed throughout the tree. This may account for the fact that among a copse, the oak is invariably struck by lightning, while other trees of equal magnitude escape destruction.—On this subject a western editor says:

Our own observation confirms the fact that oaks are singled out from other trees, by electricity, and probably most of our citizens have seen its effects in this vicinity. At one place, within a few miles from this village, some twenty oak trees can be seen within the space of a few rods, splintered by the subtle agent, while other trees in the immediate vicinity remain untouched.—*Mauch Chunk Courier*.

Native Varieties of the Apple.

We entirely agree with the editor of the Magazine of Horticulture, that "many of our native varieties have not been surpassed by any foreign fruits;" and in regard to apples we are prepared to go one step further, and say that we know of no foreign variety that equals many of our native sorts. The Swaar and the Spitzenburgh may be mentioned as examples. We do not suppose, however, that these kinds, if transplanted in Europe, would yield fruit equal to what they produce here; for a slight difference of climate often works great changes in the flavor of fruits. The St. Germain, considered an excellent winter pear near Philadelphia, has been a mere incumbrance to the ground in our fruit garden; and the Rambo, the Pennoek, the Vandiver, and the Queen apple, are much inferior to those produced in that region.

We ought not to be discouraged, however, by the partial or absolute failure of a few sorts, from extending our enquiries and experiments. They cost but little: and the introduction of a superior variety, well adapted to our climate, is a public benefit. Our present success ought to stimulate us to further exertions. The Seckel pear and the Bellflower apple, attain great excellence with us, as well as in their native land, three degrees to the south.

Some persons believe, indeed, that only a few kinds of fruit are necessary; and comfort themselves with saying "We want nothing better"—just as if summer fruits would keep throughout the season; and just as if we all did not love variety. Let us go into a well furnished cellar in Winter, guided less by thought than by instinct, and the kinds that we chose to-day may be neglected to-morrow. Besides we want apples and pears for various purposes, and the best for stewing or baking, are often rejected as table fruits.

But many of our best apples decay rapidly in spring, as soon as the season becomes warm; and yet it is desirable to have such as are very good through more than half the summer. The Roxbury Russet will keep for that length of time, and is much superior to the American Pippin! but we hope and believe there is something better still.

Last winter we received grafts of more than thirty kinds of apples from Ohio, and we apprehend that but few of them are known here, several having originated in the south eastern parts of that state. Twenty kinds of this collection are growing in our nursery; but as only one small graft of each sort was furnished, we have to record that the remainder have not yet started, and probably will not. Of these, we shall hope for a new supply from our respected correspondent next winter.

☞ We would apprise our readers that these notices were written in great haste as each scion was marked and packed away: and without any idea that we should lay them before the public.

"1. *Dumpling*. Very large, cooks well when half grown—before any other, brittle, sub-acid and fine flavor. Ripe from the middle of July to the middle of August. Brought hither from Cincinnati.

• This is a good way to test their comparative excellence.

2. *Rose*. Not large, red, very sweet, excellent.—Ripe, Aug. 21, 1839.

3. *Cluster*. Middle size, brownish red, sweet, excellent. Ripe, Aug. 25.

4. *Cash*. Over middle size, sweet; bakes well; fine to dry; first rate. September.

5. *Monarch*. Large, agreeably acid; admired for the table; first rate to cook and to dry, decidedly the most valuable of its season. Ripe Sept.—Oct. A seedling of Belmont county. A noble tree—one of the largest I ever saw.

6. *Angle*. Over middle size, very sweet, and of highly agreeable flavor. Sept.—Oct. Originated near St. Clairsville.

7. *Lady Finger*. Middle size, egg-shape, sweet, first rate. Oct.—Feb.

8. *Fall Sweet*. Good size. Oct.—Dec.

9. *Locille*. Quite large, reddish brown on the sunny side, sweet; fine for apple butter, for apple molasses, and to dry. A great bearer, and a noble tree.

10. *Ohio Sweet*. Middle size, red on one side, very sweet, good flavor—the best sweet apple of its season that I know. Originated in Belmont county.

11. *Nectarfall*. Middle size, brittle, sub-acid, good flavor. [It appears to have been named from the circumstance of its coming into blossom a fortnight later than other sorts,—a property of less value to this country than in the south.]

12. *Fall Vandiver*. Good size, reddish brown, rather flat than long, unsurpassed for the table, and cooks well. Ripe, rather before other winter apples, and they fall if not gathered early. [It is also called Spitzenburgh, but doubtless very distinct from the Spitzenburghs of New York.]

13. *Pike*. Good size, sweet, one of the most pleasant I ever eat. A great bearer, but more so in alternate years. A large tree.

14. *Red Romanic*. Rather under size, sub-acid. The prince of keepers.

15. *Roman Stem*. Middle size, yellow, sub-acid, among the very best. A good bearer.

16. *Mound*. Good size, reddish brown, sub-acid; keeps till July or August; fine for the New Orleans market. Rather a spare bearer, or it would be very valuable. Originated in Belmont county, and takes its name from an orchard of them near the great mound at the mouth of Grave creek. [It may be a good bearer in this climate, however.]

16. *Red Vandiver*. Middle size, much celebrated by some. A great keeper.

18. *White Vandiver*. Middle size, valuable, keeps well.

19. *Black Vandiver*. One of the very best apples here. A great keeper. [This graft, though set on a young stock, has several apples on it, and seems to promise to mature them. 6 mo. 12.]

20. *Secret Vandiver*. Middle size, reddish brown, a choice fruit. Nov.—Feb.

Several grafts were sent at our request, that we might test the quality of the fruit; but our correspondent thinks they are inferior to those which he selected. He adds, "I am of opinion that too little sweet fruit is cultivated. It might save much sugar and molasses. Good sweet apples dried with good acid ones, and mixed, make pies of very fine quality.—Sweet apples boiled or steamed, and then pressed, yield a juice, which, when clarified and concentrated, is very superior for table use to West Indian or Orleans molasses. Hence I am taking much pains to select sweet fruit."

These remarks accord with our own views and experience. †

Do you want to know the man against whom you have the most reason to guard yourself? your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

Child, on Beet Sugar.

We gave a brief notice of this work last month, and we now present our readers with some extracts from its pages. It is impossible for us however, without far transcending our limits, to give full directions for the manufacture of beet sugar; those who wish to engage in it, are strongly recommended to purchase the work before us. The following contains a statement of some of our author's own experiments at Northampton. The establishment erected there was on the principle of the *dessication* of the beet, a principle first successfully applied by J. Schutzenbach, a chemist residing in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The experiment at Northampton is an attempt to carry out the principle of *dessication* by machinery, contrived by us for the purpose, Mr. Schutzenbach having declined to impart any information, unless the privilege of using his invention in the whole United States, were previously purchased and security given for the payment, in case the truth of his pretensions should be demonstrated by the results of a model factory. Therefore, in stating the results, which we have obtained, we do not implicate the system of Mr. Schutzenbach, not knowing what his apparatus or processes are, but pursuing the same principle, by ways and means of our own. We have dried the beet in a kind of small dimensions, by establishing therein a current of air, heated from 150° to 175°, and equalized by a diaphragm, pierced with holes. By this means we were able to dry 500 lbs. in 24 hours. The material having been cut into "chitters" $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick by a machine, is placed above the diaphragm in boxes, having wire gauze bottoms.

For the purpose of pulverizing the dried beet, we have used, first a small cylinder set with diamond headed nails, and turning upon an inclined plane sheathed with iron; and, secondly, a coffee-mill upon the common principle.

The powder, about as fine as ground coffee, is deposited in a tub, and cold water introduced in the proportion of 3 lbs. to 1 lb. of powder. This gives a liquor nearly twice as rich as the natural juice of the beet, and just about as rich as that of the sugar-cane. This liquor contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds sugar to the gallon.—In 20 minutes the sugar is dissolved. The whole is then thrown into sacks 8 lbs. to a sack, or so as to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick when leveled in the sack. The sacks must be made of some very closely woven fabric. Of various materials, which we have tried, twilled cotton alone has answered the purpose perfectly. The sacks are arranged alternately with osier bundles, in the same manner as those filled with green pulp in France.—One press with a hydrostatic press would be sufficient to exhaust the pulp; but having only a screw press, worked by hand, we have found it necessary to press twice, moistening the pulp between the pressions. At the second press the liquor stands at 7° to 9° by the saccharometer, instead of 10° to 12° as in the first instance.

The defecating pan contains 50 gallons, and is usually charged with 25 gallons. It is heated by steam.—The defecation is operated as in the natural juice, except that the proportion of lime is greater. The smallest which we have found sufficient, is 300 grains to a gallon of liquor. The subsequent operations are essentially the same as in the French sugar-houses. For the purpose, however, of economizing the animal black, for making and re-vivifying which our apparatus is small, we filter but twice, viz., first the defecated juice, and secondly the syrup at 20°. The concentrating pan is heated by steam, circulating, as in the defecating pan, through a series of pipes.

We have constantly obtained from 7 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of saccharine to 100 pounds of green beet, or to 14 lbs. of dry. The products included the molasses, which has varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole. The unusual proportion of molasses resulting in some instances, has been owing to injury, which the beets received by frost and decay before the drying, or by smoke and burning during that process. Frost does not of itself injure the sugar of the beet, but on the contrary facilitates its extraction, and increases its purity; yet, as soon as the root begins to thaw, the destruction of its crystallizable sugar, sets in with frightful rapidity. The frozen beet when sliced is of a pure and beautiful white, but with whatever care it be dried, it becomes in the course of the operation perfectly black. This is the effect of fermentation. The effect of carbonization is still more injurious. These evils were the result of inexperience, and have been found completely susceptible of remedy. So far as crystallization took place, (and in many instances it was abundant,) the sugar has proved of ex-

cellent quality, free even in its raw state, from any bad taste, and of a pure and sparkling white when refined. Old and extensive dealers have pronounced it in both states capable of successful competition with any sugars in the market. The best result obtained from the beets of 1838, was 7 lbs. of sugar from 14 lbs. of dry beet (representing 100 lbs. of green,) and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of molasses. In this instance the beets had been dried without much injury except a degree of discoloration. The grain was strong and brilliant but the color deep. It was deemed best to leave a considerable portion of the provision of dried beet of 1838—9 untouched, until an enlargement of the apparatus should enable us to work it up with more ease and economy. The quantity of sugar which we have drained and cured, is 309 pounds. There remains in crystallizers and moulds, not cured, and some of it not sufficiently grained, 1000 lbs. more, and 2000 lbs. of molasses.

Several points of importance were settled to our satisfaction by the labors of 1838—9.

1. That all the saccharine contained in the beet can be extracted by the method of *dessication*.
2. That the raw sugar can be obtained without any bad taste, and fit for immediate consumption.
3. That American beets, though generally inferior to the European in saccharine richness, can by suitable culture be made inferior to none.
4. That 50 per cent more of crystallizable sugar can be obtained by the method of *dessication*, than has generally been obtained by grating and pressing, or macerating the green beet.
5. That the beet, once dried, may be kept an indefinite time without liability to injury.

The general result of the first season was, however, unsatisfactory. The quantity of sugar obtained, except on particular days, when the operators were upon select material, was too small; the molasses superabundant, and very bad.

The coming in of the crop of 1839, opened a new era in our enterprise. An improvement in the drying apparatus, by which the access of smoke, and better acquaintance with the management of it, by which fermentation on the one hand and carbonization on the other, were prevented, gave us nearly unexceptionable material; the liquor was light colored and transparent, the proportion of lime required less, the defecations more prompt and complete, and the concentration almost without scums. The sugar, graining in a few hours, drained well, and is not inferior in flavor or appearance to the finest West India muscovados. The quality of the molasses has been a matter of utter surprise to us. In France the molasses is considered of no value except for feeding animals, or for distilling; and it sells at 4 or 5 cents a gallon. The molasses from the sugar in question, is of a bright amber color, and so pure and pleasant, as to be preferred by many to any but sugar-baker's.

The quantity of saccharine obtained from the beets of this year, has not been so great as from those of the last year. It has in no instance exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 6 of which was sugar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ molasses. We attribute the difference to the extraordinary wetness of this season.

It will be readily conceived that a small establishment dependent upon farmers for material, paying for it twice the cost of its production, and executing by hand several heavy and tedious operations, which ought to be performed by steam, water or horse-power, cannot furnish accurate data for determining the expense of making beet sugar. The actual cost, when the material was good, has been 11 cents per pound, the pulp and manure not taken into the account. We are of opinion that with proper and sufficient means, beet sugar may be manufactured in the United States, at 4 cents per pound. When the manufacture shall have become domesticated among us, it will probably be produced at a cost less than that.

We have recently made some experiments with the aid of Mr. Martial Duroy of Boston, upon beet dried by steam. The result has been a white sugar obtained at once, fully equal to the clayed sugars of Havana.

Other plants usually grown in our soil are capable of furnishing sugar, and some of them may be found worth cultivating for that and accessory products.—We have tried Indian corn stalks and the pumpkin, and have obtained from them good sugar and molasses.—Perhaps these crops may alternate advantageously with the beet. If the manufacture of sugar from the stalks of Indian corn can be reconciled, as we believe it may, with the maturity or near maturity of the ears, this source of saccharine may supersede the beet-root.—The seeds of the pumpkin yield a fine sweet oil, but we have no means of judging, what quantity of this product can be obtained from a given extent of land.—

If it should turn out satisfactorily in this respect, the pumpkin may one day overshadow the sugar-cane.

It has recently been stated in an agricultural journal* that Schutzenbach's system has been tried in France and failed. We could not credit this announcement, because we had tried the system, and were perfectly satisfied that it is capable of producing results far superior to those of any other system, which has yet been tested. The following letter from the brother of the inventor, gives timely and satisfactory information on this subject.

Philadelphia, Oct. 29, 1839.

D. LEE CHILD, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I received some days ago a letter from my brother in Germany, who writes to me the following regular results, such as they are obtained on a large scale in the beet-sugar manufactures in Polen, South Germany, Ratisbon, Weyhausen, Paris, Toulouse, &c. &c., and as I believe they will be interesting to you, I address you the present for your information.

To produce 100 lbs. of beet sugar of the quality, which is known in France by the name of *bonne quartierime*, (good brown) there is required:—

1. 1,250 to 1,300 pounds of fresh beets, such as they come from the fields.
2. 350 to 360 pounds of stone coal.
3. 100 pounds of animal charcoal.
4. $1\frac{1}{2}$ day's work.
5. Lime, acid, light, &c. &c., for 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

To this must be added the interest, the use of the buildings, utensils, &c. &c.

By this method, the cost (prix de revient) of 100 lbs. of this sugar is in Germany, owing to the high price of the raw material, fr. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 10, or \$3,50 to \$4; and in the north of France fr. 18,20c, or about \$3,45, after deducting the price of the molasses.

My brother has made the following important improvements, which have completely succeeded on a small scale for the last five months. They are now brought into operation in two of the most important factories on a large scale, and will, as my brother thinks, succeed there also. By this process a quality is obtained, which will not be inferior to *white Havana*, $\frac{1}{3}$ more valued than *bonne quartierime*, and the expenses will be reduced to the following:—

- a. 1250 to 23 pounds of beets, as above.
- b. 250 to 300 pounds stone coal.
- c. 16 to 20 cents animal charcoal.
- d. One day's work, (12 hours including meal-time.)
- e. Small costs, same as above.

And, what is of the greatest importance, the stock capital, which is required for buildings, utensils, &c. of the factory, will be $\frac{1}{3}$, perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ smaller, the manufacturing process more simple and of consequence, more certain.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

JOS. SCHUZENBACH.

It appears therefore that Schutzenbach's method is already practised on a large scale in France, turns out good brown sugar at a cost of less than 4 cents per pound; and promises to do still better than this, both as it respects price and quality. Mr. Schutzenbach's last results, as here described, are strikingly like those we obtained in working upon steam dried beet.

* New England Farmer.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

On Rust, or Black Blight in Wheat.

Sir—As the season is fast approaching when the rust, or black blight on wheat will, in all probability, make its appearance in many parts of the country, I would call the attention of your readers to an examination of the cause of the malady, and thus enable them to provide a remedy for the future in the shape of *prevention*, which is in all cases, but more especially in this, much more easy than *cure*.

I remember, on the fourth day of last July, seeing a large field of wheat on the borders of the mill-race on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, so completely covered with the rust as to be scarcely worth the expense of harvesting, but which was, even in that early period, in the midst of that operation—it was, indeed, a caution to behold! I understand that this wheat had been sowed on a lime and manured fallow, a cause alone sufficient, in that situation, to account for all the evil.

An excellent writer observes, "according to our understanding of the principles which regulate and determine the preparation and application of the food of plants, must be our notions of the *diseases* of plants, and our ideas of the best mode or course of cultivating them. A wide difference undoubtedly exists in the

formation, functions, and peculiar nature of *animals* and *vegetables*, but yet they may, in many respects, be assimilated; and thus, by comparison, the proper treatment of plants be simplified, and rendered more easy of explanation and comprehension. I shall take leave to state that the observations and experience of many years, have convinced me, that the opinions of the great reformer of the medical profession, Mr. Abernethy—"that the most afflicting diseases to which the human species are subjected, are generated in the stomach, and consequently are to be remedied by the stomach,"—are perfectly just and well founded; and I am also convinced that most of the diseases of animals and plants may be accounted for and remedied on the same principles. From what has been said, it is clear that vegetables cannot be supported without a due supply of food, and that with those, as with animals, the quantity and quality of food must possess an equal influence. Now, every man is aware that the *quality* of the food he consumes is equally as determined in its effects as the *quantity*, and such, no doubt, is the case with plants, as above observed; and when an animal is constrained to live on meagre, impure food, it is induced to consume a greater quantity, to make up as much as possible for the deficiency of quality, and the consequence is, a distension of the stomach and bowels; and this is often followed by a poverty and corruption of the fluids, which produce disease and debility; and the body is wasted by *eruptions*, and becomes a prey to *vermin*: and when an animal is glutted with *gross* and *rich* food, a similar is the consequence, and it is subjected to a stagnation of the fluids, inflammations and eruptions, which often end in mortification and death; and plants, under the same circumstances, are subject to the same consequences: and these observations will be found correctly to apply to and afford a clear exemplification of the rust, or black blight in wheat.

On this subject Sir J. Sinclair says, "It appears from an able paper, written by a distinguished naturalist, (Sir Joseph Banks,) that this disease is occasioned by the growth of minute parasitical fungus, or mushrooms on the leaves, stems, and glumes, or chaff of the living plants; and that the roots of the fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, render the grain lean and shrivelled, and in some cases, rob it completely of its flour; nor is this all, the straw becomes black and rotten, unfit for fodder, or little better than a *caput mortuum*, possessing neither strength or substance." And again, "several of the accidents above enumerated, may contribute to the production of rust, but there are two additional circumstances which likewise tend to promote it: first, having the land too rich a state for grain crops, and secondly when too frequent a repetition of crops of wheat takes place; and it has been well observed, that when crops intended to ripen their seed, are objects of culture, there is not only wanted a degree of vigor and luxuriance in the plants sufficient for the purpose, but if the fertility of the soil be raised to a *higher pitch* than is necessary or consistent with the object, injurious, rather than beneficial, consequences may be the result: land may be too rich for grain crops, and it is better to keep it in a well balanced condition or in a medium state of productiveness for this purpose, than in too fertile a state. The great quantity of sap and juice in vegetables growing on highly cultivated lands, it is evident, must necessarily render them more susceptible of the effects of sudden and extreme changes, and consequently, more liable to disease; besides, as mushrooms are produced on beds of dung, great quantities of manure must promote the growth of fungi or parasitical plants on the crops of wheat, if they are once infected—the wheat produced on the site of a dunghill is *always* rusted, even in the most favorable seasons, and if the whole field is a species of dunghill, how can it escape?"

A too frequent repetition of crops of wheat, more especially when accompanied by great quantities of manure to force a crop, will often have the same effect. The rust was but little known in the western or northern parts of England, or the southern counties of Scotland, until of late years, when every exertion has been made to increase the quantity of that grain in those countries."

T. A. Knight observes, "by crossing the different varieties of wheat a *new sort may be produced*, which will completely escape being rusted, although crops in the neighborhood and in almost every district in the country, may suffer for it in the same year;" and he then goes on to argue, "these circumstances tend to prove, that the *rust does not depend solely* on atmospheric influence; otherwise it could not be prevented by change of seed, or by the crossing of different varieties." Now, this theory of Mr. Knight's is

grounded on a superficial view of things, and is a mere fallacious hypothesis. Indeed, all these great naturalists appear to have bewildered themselves in specious theory; and *Go*in not having traced the operations of nature to its source, have throughout, mistaken the effect for the cause.

Now, suppose a farmer was to find a sheep unhappily reduced, and preyed upon by maggots, or the larva of the flesh-fly, he may very justly suppose that the maggots reduced the sheep, and as justly expect that whatever sheep were subjected to the maggots would be reduced in the same manner—then what would be the best and proper remedy? Knowing the maggots to be produced from eggs deposited by flies, would he try to *cover* his sheep from the flies or attempt to remove them where there were *no flies*?—Now, where is the farmer or shepherd that does not know that flesh-flies *will not* deposit their eggs on a healthy part of a sheep, or if they do, that they will not produce maggots? they know full well, that if a sheep be diseased by eruptions, or if wounded, the flies will find out those places, and there deposit their eggs; and therefore the remedy is simple—*cure and prevent the disease, or protect the wounds, and the evil is avoided—remove the cause and the effect ceases.* And very similar will be found the disease in wheat, called the rust, or black blight, and its cause. The fungus undoubtedly preys upon that which is intended to nourish and sustain the wheat, but what afforded an attraction and lodgement for the fungus? *this is the grand question.* It is stated that the fungus is a parasitical plant, like the misletoe, but this is not the fact, for the fungus has no power to attach itself to, or penetrate the *healthy stalks* of the wheat, any more than the larva of the flesh-fly have the *healthy skin of the sheep.*

Any one who will examine the stalks of wheat growing on a luxuriant, rank soil, about the time of its first showing the swelling of the ear, will perceive the vessels to become ruptured, either from the luxuriant flow of the sap upon the tender tops of the plants being checked by cold winds, or an unhealthy overfulness, or some other casual obstruction; and the sap being thus suddenly checked, will rupture the vessels, and ooze out through little slits, or longitudinal fissures; the discharged matter will soon assume the appearance of a white jelly; as it dries, it will become yellow, and then brown, and of a hard texture; and in proportion as the sap-vessels are injured and destroyed, and this exudation takes place, the plant must, of course, more or less fail in its supply of nourishment for the grain. In some cases, the strongest stalks will not be able to push the ear beyond the leaf, and the corn consequently, will be starved; and whilst the season continues dry and cold, the exuded sap will remain like dry gum; but as it advances, and the weather becomes warm and moist, the gum becomes moist, soft, and putrefying, and then it forms and affords a nutritive bed for the mold or fungus, which grows and increases until it is deprived of moisture, or is so reduced as to be insufficient to sustain it, when it dries; and according as the season is favorable or unfavorable to its growth, it produces a brown or black powdery substance, in a proportional quality. Thus then, the *foundation or cause of the rust of fungus, is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap vessels of the plant*; and although the ruptures may be occasioned by a contraction or obstruction of the vessels by atmospheric influence; the overfulness or over-luxuriance of the plant produced by surfeit; or the being glutted with rank and unwholesome food, and its incapacity of digestion, and unhealthy obstructions render it more liable to such injuries; and may therefore be considered as the general cause of the disease, blight or rust.

I have planted wheat on a rank compost of dung, which from its first appearance in the autumn, during its growth in the winter and in the spring, maintained excessive luxuriance, but which was ultimately so reduced by rust as to be rendered weak, and incapable of bringing its seed to perfection. At the same time, and close alongside, I also planted wheat in a pure and sweet sand, and supplied it with a solution or infusion of rotten dung by way of food; this never appeared half so luxuriant as the other, but the stalks of straw grew perfectly healthy, and free from disease, and the grain was of good quality.

I would urge upon your numerous readers a serious consideration of the above remarks: they are upon a subject little understood, but which deserves the examination of every agriculturist throughout the Union. The great diversity of opinion on this subject of blight, must have arisen from the fact that the *effect* has been mistaken for the *cause*, and whilst that error continues, there will be plenty of crop of rusted wheat. Will

our friends *look out for them*, as the almanac says, *now about.*

JACOB LEST.

From the Maine Farmer.

Importance of Agricultural Experiments.

MR. HOLMES:—A spirit of agricultural improvement is abroad in our country, and the subject is beginning to excite the attention of government. An abundance has been said, and justly too, in praise of agriculture. Other branches of industry are indeed necessary in order to advance the great interests of the country, but it is truth incontrovertible, that agriculture lies at the bottom of every other interest. Agriculture furnishes the means of increasing or extending every other branch of national industry, also the means of prosecuting every kind of public improvements; some political economists have attempted to prove that commerce is superior to agriculture in point of utility, and some writers have placed the mechanic before the farmer, but the arguments of both crumble at the touch of truth. The farmer and the mechanic are creators of the materials from which the merchant derives his wealth, and the mechanic, what is he if the farmer refuses his aid? A skillful mechanic (especially one who manufactures superior implements of husbandry) is a public benefactor; but of what avail is the most consummate skill, if the farmer neither purchases nor consumes? Agriculture furnishes a healthful and profitable employment to three-fourths of our population. No employment conduces in so high a degree to preserve the moral health of the community. Where can rational liberty find a safer asylum than in a country where the great body of the people are actively engaged in agricultural industry and in agricultural improvements? Every branch of industry, except agriculture, is liable to be overdone, and when this happens, distress more or less severe is sure to follow.—This country is now groaning under the effects of excessive foreign trade. Who ever heard of a national distress occasioned by a spirited agriculture? If the merchants who imported silks and other gewgaws from Europe, and by so doing involved our people in debt, had been skillful industrious farmers, who will pretend that the country would have suffered as it now does? Science is indispensable in order to the success of agriculture, but experiment is the great lever of improvement. The business of science or theory is to reason on facts: who can be a good farmer without reasoning? The business of experiment is to test the truth of theory, and thereby come at certain knowledge. Every farmer who tries experiments in agriculture for the public good, deserves the gratitude of the whole country. But individual efforts are insufficient, there must be union of efforts in order to meet with great success. Suppose that 100 farmers in different parts of this State can be found, who would be willing to appropriate each one half acre of land for the purpose of trying some experiment in the culture of wheat. Suppose these 100 farmers can act in concert, and each agree to try some different experiment, and continue their efforts we will say for 5 years, varying the mode of experiment each year, only think! five hundred different experiments skillfully conducted: who can tell what such a course of management may accomplish? But if 100 farmers acting untriedly can accomplish so much or try so many experiments without imposing a heavy burden upon any individual of the association, what may not the whole State accomplish for every branch of agriculture, if backed by the energies of government. That government which produces the largest amount of human happiness is certainly the best, whatever may be its style or the name by which it is known. Human happiness should certainly be the object of every good government. In this country more than any other, we expect the measures of government to be such that the happiness of the people be directly promoted. Every person in the community is directly or indirectly benefited by an improved agriculture: and if we have any regard for the democracy of numbers, certainly the agricultural interest should be always in the front rank. An active government in a country possessing such facilities as the State of Maine, can not fail to cause to be made agricultural improvements of a very high order. However the case may be with a sluggish government, some indeed may be found in our State, who think that the government should do nothing to push forward agricultural improvements; but whether such opinions arise from "constitutional scruples," or whether it is thought to be bad policy, in which the State should not engage, I am not able to determine. I think that sound policy and justice require that the government give a spirited support to the agricultural interest:—Let the united voice of our yeomanry from one extremity of the State to the other be, We demand it of you.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Culture of Fruit.

Among the best varieties of the pear which have been proved in Western New York are the following:—The *Little Musk*, (or *Primitive*,) ripens at early wheat harvest, it is small, yellow, with red next the sun, of a pleasant, but not high flavor. The tree is of vigorous growth and is an abundant bearer. Its early maturity renders it well worthy of cultivation. The *Madeleine*, (sometimes called *the earliest pear*.) is the earliest first rate fruit which ripens. It follows immediately the preceding. It is of about medium size, green, with a slight tinge of yellow when ripe, flesh white, with a slightly acid and very agreeable flavor. The tree is very rapid in growth. The early *Rousselet* ripens about two weeks later—rather small in size, russetty brown, like the *Seckel*, which it somewhat resembles in flavor, though greatly inferior. Except with good cultivation, and eaten ripe from the tree, it is hardly a first rate fruit. Nearly the same time the *Skinless* ripens, which though not very high-flavored, is one of our best early pears. It is rather small, very smooth and thin skinned, with a juicy and sweet flesh and is a very abundant bearer. The *Jargonelle* is rather large, with a slightly acid and excellent flavor, and though ripening later than the *Madeleine*, may be classed with it in excellence. The *September* is one of our best autumn pears, possessing a sweet and remarkably agreeable flavor. The fruit has been somewhat subject to mildew, but in every instance we have seen, it appears to have resulted from neglected cultivation. The *Seckel* is well known to cultivators of fine fruit, and for richness and delicacy of flavor, stands unrivalled among American pears. The tree is small, and the fruit small and uninviting in appearance, as commonly cultivated. To obtain the fruit large, and in perfection, the ground should be rich, and the tree pruned to a more open head than usual. The *Virgalieu*, (known also by the names of the *Butter pear*, *St. Michael*, and a dozen others,) is one of the very best of our late fall pears, and is well known among cultivators. It appears, in Western New York, to have lost none of its original excellence, though the variety is said to have "run out" in some parts of New England. The *Napoleon*, one of the new Flemish pears, promises to be one of our best autumn pears, being not inferior to the *Virgalieu*.

Robert Manning, of Salem, Mass., who has given more attention to the culture and proving of fruit, especially of pears, than any other man in America, says the *Amire Joannet* ripens about ten days before the *Little Musk*, to which it is superior in size and flavor. It consequently deserves general cultivation. He also mentions the following, among those he has proved, as fruits of uncommon excellence:—*Williams' Bon Chretien*, *Dearborn's Scedling*, *Andrews' Belle Lucrative*, *Surpass Virgalieu*, *Petre*, *Urbaniste*, *Marie Louise*, *Passu Colmar*, (early winter,) *Eastern Beurre*, (late winter), and others.

Among the best *peaches*, and which also afford a succession from harvest till frost, are, *Early White Nutmeg*, which is a very small peach, and cultivated only on account of its early ripening: *Early Ann*, a little later, much larger, and far superior; *Tillotson's Early*, a very early variety of the Red Rarripe, *Early York*, *Noblesse*, *White Imperial*, (new seedling) *White Rarripe*, *Red Check Malocoin*, *Royal Kensington*, *Yellow Alberge*, *Malta*, *President*, *Lemon* (or *Kennedy's*) *Cling*, *Old Norwington Cling*, *Old Miron* do., and late *Heath*. The latter, to ripen well and attain perfection, should be in a warm situation, and the fruit, while small, should be thinned on the branches to six inches asunder. Without the former the fruit may not ripen before early frost; and without the latter it may be small and without flavor, but with it we have seen trees bearing fruit averaging from

two and a half to three inches in diameter. If taken in before frost, they will keep till winter.

(To be Continued.)

Tuscany Wheat.

MESRS. THOMAS & BATHAM—According to your request, I send you an account of the Tuscany wheat which I have raised the three years past, and some of which was sold in your city last fall.

In the fall of 1837, Mr. Abram Hanford, of Scottsville, gave me 7 lbs. of seed wheat, which he bought in New York, from a vessel that had just arrived from the Mediterranean with a cargo of wheat, and had a small parcel of this kind on board. I sowed it on the 18th of September, 1837, on a clay soil, after corn, once ploughed and well harrowed. On the 10th of June following it headed out, and on the 16th of July I harvested it, and thrashed out 207 lbs. of uncommon fine large wheat. In harvesting I perceived that there were four varieties in small quantities, and I was careful to separate them; and the next fall I sowed each kind by itself. In the spring following I found that two of the varieties would not stand the winter, but were mostly killed, so I did not preserve them. The other two, one a bearded and the other a bald variety, stood the winter well. The bald was much the larger quantity, and this I sowed on a very bad fallow; the soil a stiff clay, broke up very late, leaving it in hard lumps. This was the only piece of land I had which was not in the immediate vicinity of some other wheat; and I wished to keep it quite separate: besides I did not mean to give this my better chance than other wheat. But at harvest I found I had lost considerable by not showing this kind more favor. On thrashing I had 40 bushels of fine large wheat.

I sowed ten acres of this wheat the middle of September last, and on the 28th of May it was all headed out. The crop now looks finely, (although sown rather too thin,) and I have no doubt will be fit to harvest by the last of June. It stands our winters well, and is considerably earlier than the common wheat, which is a great advantage to our farmers as it will be less liable to injury from rust. Its growth is much larger and stronger than other wheat, and the berry is very large and of fine quality. I will send some of it to the Rochester Seed Store when thrashed, and I have no doubt that all who examine it will pronounce it superior to any other wheat in the country.

Respectfully Yours,

W. T. CUYLER.

Woodlands, near Moscow, June, 1840.

A Protective Tariff.

MESRS. EDITORS—I see that some of the correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer advocate a high tariff on foreign fabrics, in order to encourage home manufactures, and create that market for the products of our own agriculture which cannot be found abroad.

Hezekiah Miles, the great champion of a protective tariff, is dead, but the good he did to our cotton manufactures lives after him. He was in favor of free trade with all nations, so far as they would receive our raw material and bread stuffs in payment for their manufactures and staples, but no further. Had this nation adopted his rule, instead of running in debt \$200,000,000 to foreign nations, we should have escaped both panic and revulsion, with the consequent appalling deterioration in morals which they have engendered.

As long ago as the first embargo, in reply to the complaints of New England in Congress of the ruinous effect of that measure on her commerce, the language of the South was, "go to manufacturing."—New England did manufacture, the non-intercourse gave her protection, and the war which succeeded,

with its double duties, gave the manufacturers enormous profits. But peace took place, the double duty came off, and foreign competition was about to ruin the young manufacturer, when the generous South consented to the tariff of 1816. Even Mr. Calhoun tells us that "he at that time had the simplicity to consent to a tariff of protection."

But it is too much the custom of our northern farmers to deery and undervalue the southern planter; 'tis true the people of the slave states are great sinners, but we read that those were not the greatest sinners "on whom the tower fell."

Without the cotton of the South, our country would make but a slim figure in the mercantile world. 'Tis doubtful whether we should have had a single rail road or Atlantic steamship to this day, if the South had made no cotton. New England is shrewd enough to understand her interest—the South is her great customer—it is the only goose she has which lays a golden egg.

The South is very sensitive on the subject of tariff: we can only hope that her present poverty and great embarrassments will make her of a better mind, and open her eyes to the best interests of the nation. Mr. Calhoun has long made free trade his hobby, and never man had a hobby who was better able to defend it. His inventive genius and graphic mind can always make the "wrong appear the better reason."

The probable continuance of low prices for all the necessaries of life, must give a great spur to manufacturing enterprise. This will be quite as legitimate, and less hazardous than a highly protective tariff, with high prices, induced by an inflated, unstable currency. S. W.

Seneca co., June 7th, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

A Durable Cider Press.

MESRS. EDITORS—

Having occasion to repair the Cider Mill in 1835. I found the press which had been constructed in the old fashion, very much out of repair. The posts, though under cover, would rarely stand more than two seasons; I concluded to put up two presses with iron screws. The new press I made after my own fashion, and though much laughed at while constructing it, because of its novelty, I have had the pleasure of seeing it overcome all opposition, and become a decided favorite.

The bed pieces, and beam, are according to your fancy as to size. The beam should be a very heavy one, else it may spring. The beam is framed to the centre sill by two 4 inch hard-wood scantling at each end, as near the outside as possible. In the centre is another piece of scantling at each end 3 by 4 to serve as a guide for the follower. I then took two bars of iron, an inch and a quarter square, for each end. Upon the upper end I made heads, and fastened the lower one with a key. A plate of iron was put upon each end to prevent the rods from drawing into the wood. These rods were put through the beam and sill on each side of the centre scantling, and as near the posts as possible. They kept the frame together when making the press. The posts kept the beam up, and protected the rods. The screws were of iron, and were worked with a bar about seven feet long. This press was in operation five years, and never cost one cent for repairs. It was taken down the winter past, and every part as sound and as good as when first put up, except the sills—and they would have stood some years yet.

If any of your readers should have occasion for a new press, I think they will find this much the most durable, and the cheapest.

Respectfully yours,

Darien, June 17: 1840. T. C. PETERS.

Heaves in Horses.

MESSESS. EDITORS—A correspondent of yours wishes to know of a cure for the heaves in horses. I have heard a medicine recommended as an effectual cure; but I think, that, like the asthma in mankind, it cannot be wholly cured. This, however, is the most effectual of any thing I am acquainted with.—Take a small portion of slacked lime, say a handful; throw it into a pail of water, and give this to him as long as you perceive any signs of the heaves, which will generally be two or three days. This is very simple, and within the reach of every one.

Yours, &c.,

Greece, June 14, 1840.

HOSTLER.

Hoof Ail, or Foot Rot.

MESSESS. EDITORS—In perusing an old English agricultural work a short time since, I noticed the following highly approved cure for the hoof ail, or foot rot:—

“Bleed copiously. If the disease first appears between the claws, wash the part clean; when dry, rub a tar rope to and fro between the claws till an evident warmth is produced; then dress the part with a wooden skewer dipped in butter of antimony, oil of vitriol, or nitrous acid. Let them stand dry for an hour or two, and then turn them on a dry pasture. Repeat this for three or four days successively.

“If inflammation appears, reduce it by a poultice of linseed meal, or rye flour. The cure will be accelerated by administering the following saline purgative:

“Take of glauber salts, one pound; ginger, powdered, two ounces; molasses, four ounces; add two pints of boiling water, and when of new milk warmth, give at one dose. Particular care is requisite to keep the animals on dry pasture for a week or two.”

Knowing that this disease is considered by many farmers in this section as incurable, I think the recipe may be of timely aid.

W. N. H.

Yates Co., June 15th, 1840.

From the Yankee Farmer.

Experiment in Sub-Soil Ploughing.

On Monday last we had the pleasure of witnessing an experiment at sub-soil ploughing, with Smith's plough, lately introduced from Scotland, at an expense of \$75, by Messrs. Ellis & Bosson. This experiment was made upon the farm of John Fenno, Esq., in Chelsea, and we believe it is the first attempt of the kind in this country; it was very satisfactory and gave evidence that our soils may be deepened with convenience, and at a moderate expense, compared with the great and permanent utility that will result from such operation.

The spot selected for trial was not favorable to an easy operation, as the sub-soil was very stony, but the plough worked well, going to the beam where the soil was free from obstructions; the small stones were thrown up, as the plough is constructed with a view of producing this effect, and some stones weighing several hundred pounds, that were completely buried in the earth, were thrown up so that they might be easily removed.

In our two last numbers we published an interesting article on “Thorough Draining and Sub-soil Ploughing” by the inventor of this valuable system, and to that we refer the reader for particulars as to this method of ploughing and its great advantages.

The plough used in the experiment, though not of the largest size, possesses great strength, being made wholly of wrought iron and weighing about 300 pounds. The whole length of beams and handles is fifteen feet, its depth from the bottom of the beam is 19 inches, so that it will run 16 or 18 inches deep. It has no mould board, and but a narrow wing, as it is intended for loosening the sub-soil, without displacing it or mixing it with the active soil. A spur rising obliquely from the wing, runs about midway the furrow and thoroughly loosens the soil and throws up the small stones.—After sub-soiling the ploughing is gradually deepened at every succeeding operation, and portions of the surface soil become enriched by manure and exposure to the atmosphere.

There are many tracts of rich, but at present, wet and useless lands, that may be made the most productive in the country, by under draining, and sub-soil ploughing, as described in the article which we have referred above.

Besides the great advantage of sub-soiling in re-

claiming wet lands, it will greatly improve light soils; it will deepen the active soil which will be of immense advantage in root culture, and prove beneficial to most all crops; for there is hardly any plant cultivated, the roots of which would not penetrate below the usual depth we commonly plough, if a fine mellow soil was prepared for them; and where there is much depth there is less injury from drought, for in thorough cultivation the loose soil at the surface prevents the evaporation of moisture from below, where the roots of plants freely penetrate and find nutriment.

As the sub-soil ploughing and its advantages become known in this country, it will be practised where land is dear, as it will greatly increase its capacity for production, and farmers generally who are able to expend something for improvement in this way, will find from the capital thus invested a good and permanent profit. The profit from sub-soiling is like that from clearing a piece of land from stones and putting into wall; it is at first attended with considerable expense, but it produces a lasting benefit. It is in fact only carrying the same principle to a greater depth.

Mr. Fenno, and Mr. Worcester of the Cary farm, are entitled to credit for their generosity in the cause of agriculture in furnishing teams and aid in this experiment, also Capt. Perkins who managed the plough in this new method, with as much skill we presume, as a Scotch veteran when sub-soiling was first introduced. Mr. Fenno's hospitality will be remembered by those who “never forget the time of eating and drinking.”

Agricultural Papers and Warehouses.

The Maine Farmer of the 18th April, publishes a communication, designed to prejudice the public against those agricultural journals which are published or having any sort of connexion with an agricultural warehouse or seed store. We are sorry that that good paper should thus array itself in solemn warring against the “New England Farmer,” published in Boston by Joseph Brock & Co., who keep a large agricultural warehouse and seed store, and also against the “Yankee Farmer,” of Boston—formerly of Portland—which is published in connexion with Ellis & Bosson's extensive warehouse and seed store. We take but very little offence to ourselves, because we are conscious of not deserving so much of it as do these papers.

The writer protests against the encouragement of papers which are edited by persons who are not acquainted with the business of practical agriculture, and who “prostrate their talents for hire.” As if men ought to labor for nothing in order to be respected or beloved! There's for you Dr. Hohness of the Maine Farmer—there's for you also, Rev. H. Colman, the unpractical, “hired” editor of the New England Farmer—there's for you, also, Mr. Cole, editor of the Yankee Farmer—there, too, is for you, Gov. Hill of the Concord Visitor, and even ourselves, perhaps, will have to fall in the rear of this honorable company who are thus to be swept by the board.

Now we do not think that our farmers are such fools as to be deceived by an advertisement that appears in any paper, or that they are running any more risk in purchasing a plough, hoe, rake or seed of men who are engaged in publishing agricultural newspapers, than of persons who take less interest in the subject. We therefore cannot join in the admonition which the Maine Farmer's correspondent deals out to the public, to beware of the N. E. Farmer, the Yankee Farmer, and even we might add the Maine Farmer, whose editor cannot escape the censure, which the general principles laid down in that communication would concentrate upon him as much as upon the rest of us.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Remarks by the Editor of the Yankee Farmer.—We noticed the ridiculous article above alluded to, and it reminded us of the old lady, who on hearing it observed that a certain minister was so very illiterate that he could scarcely read, gravely exclaimed, “So much the better, for he has no human learning to depend on.” It is late in the day to hold up the doctrine, that the more ignorance the more honesty; such stuff will not be swallowed by an enlightened community without some remuneration.

Every intelligent farmer knows very well that an important qualification for an editor of an agricultural paper is a good knowledge of agricultural mechanics; and how can this information be obtained without a familiar acquaintance with agricultural warehouses, where may be examined the various implements and machines in use, and by testing such things, witnessing their practical operation and comparing their several advantages in order to judge of their utility?

We are aware that the editor who is more retired while laboring under a disadvantage in this respect,

and liable to pull an inferior article, has his advantages also from his situation, and it is a narrow policy that would array papers against each other on account of their local advantages, or on account of their situation, affording greater or less facilities for the publishers and editors to play off deception.

The editor of a paper not connected with a seed and implement store, may advertise or puff a worthless article, and thus honestly aid in gulling the farmers, when a peep into a depository of machines and implements would at once show the error into which he has unintentionally fallen.

We wish that the writer who warns farmers against taking papers connected with agricultural establishments, lest the editor deceive them by commending articles which the publishers sell, would examine papers differently situated, and see the implements and machines figured and recommended in them; and then step into the agricultural warehouses and see such articles neglected and rusting, while better ones are advertised by the publishers and recommended by the editors which he censures so liberally.

As a striking instance of the deception to which farmers are liable, we lately noticed in an agricultural paper published in the interior, the representation of a thing called “Smith's Sub-soil Plough improved.”—At that time Smith's plough had not been used in this country in order to learn whether it was susceptible of improvement, and until very recently it had not been introduced into this country, and that thing, which seemed like an attempt at caricature, must have been an entire invention by some one who had never seen Smith's plough, nor had dreamed of any thing that resembled it.

Let each agricultural editor avail himself of the advantages his situation affords, of collecting and disseminating useful information, and in this way the whole editorial corps are mutually benefited, and the information of all may be spread before the readers of each journal; and above all, let brotherly love prevail, and let us suffer none to stir up strife among us.

Let us show to editors of political papers, and also to those who conduct religious journals, that it is not our principle business to dwell on our differences in opinion, but to promote the great and good object in which we profess to be engaged. Let us be to them a pattern, for surely something of the kind is wanted. Let us exhibit towards each other in practise those many cheering qualities which they profess.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Instructions to Young Mowers.

Every farmer who has employed many mowers, has had occasion to pity the manner in which some of them “dragged their slow swartwits along,” while he was delighted with the ease, the rapidity and smoothness with which others, of far less strength, would pass over the field.

The instructions of a kind and indulgent father on this subject are not only fresh in my memory, but have made first rate mowers of many young men, and perhaps may be useful to some of those who may mow for the first time hereafter. I say for the first time, because very few change a bad habit (of mowing particularly) after it is once acquired. “As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined;” so with those who use the scythe. Therefore let the boy of fourteen mow one or two hours in each day, during the haying season for two or three years, when, by the following directions, he may be able to successfully compete with the strong but illy instructed. Let his snath and scythe be very light, and the scythe of razor like edge, and so hung, that when suspended on the finger by the lower knob, the point and heel of the scythe may be at equal distances from the ground. When at the edge of the grass let an old and good mower, (who is to walk near him half an hour,) instruct him to stand nearly erect, the hips being further advanced than the shoulders, and under no circumstances to stoop, and when inserting his scythe into the grass be sure to keep the heel high the ground; and when cutting the clips and after, let the point be equally near it: let the body turn with the scythe as on a pivot, the heel of the scythe passing within two or three inches of the advanced foot. This will relieve the arms, and so divide the effort, that he will mow with as little fatigue as he can perform light work, and soon laugh at the “six footer” who stoops to reach his grass.

Let the boy also at first be instructed to clip only ten or twelve inches of grass, until his erect posture and the horizontal position of his scythe become habitual, when his love of ease, his interest, and desire to triumph, will require a long scythe, perfect in temper, yet light, and from heel to point the segment of a circle of about seven feet radii.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.* J. W. W.

Brief Hints for the Month.

The chief business of spring, as every farmer knows, is to get the seed of his crops into the ground. But many do not appear to understand the importance of taking care of those crops afterwards. It would be as absurd to suppose that a crop could be had without planting, as that a good one could be obtained without any subsequent labor.

A herd of cattle breaking into a corn field and destroying a quarter of the crop, is a grievous misfortune; but an army of weeds in full possession, destroying three quarters, is patiently endured.

The farmer spends a month of weary labor, in ploughing his field, harrowing, manuring, ridging, and planting; and then loses the avails of most of his labor by omitting a thorough expulsion of these silent but voracious intruders. It is as great a cost of land and manure, to raise a weed as to raise a useful plant. Let not the farmer therefore expend his resources for the production of the former.

Many who have clean corn fields, neglect their pastures. Mullins and field-thistles often over-run them. They may be extirpated with little cost and great profit; and when once the land is cleared of them they are kept out with little labor.

Canada thistles, St. John's wort, and other weeds of this class, may be destroyed by deep ploughing, as directed last month.

Grass for hay, beaten down by rain, should be cut early, before it becomes mouldy, decayed, and unpalatable. But other grass should stand until the seed approach maturity, as the hay will then be sweeter, more tender, more nutritious, and be more easily dried.

Clover hay should be but slightly dried in the sun, and the remainder of the curing performed by putting it up in small cocks, so that it may heat very slightly, to be turned when necessary. Exposure to dew, so injurious to clover hay, is thus avoided; and the thin leaves and succulent stem become equally dried together. The labor of spreading is also saved.

Every farmer should have a horse rake, and as soon think of being without a plough, as without one. The horse rake possesses nearly the same advantages over the hand rake, as the plough over the hoe in breaking up a field.

Let all farm implements, when not in actual use, be kept from sun and rain. The sun cracks the wood and the rain soaks and rots it, and they last not one quarter the time that good care would insure. Some farmers thus pay fifty dollars a year, needlessly, in the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, ploughs, harrows, hoes, spades, cultivators, &c., &c.

The Turnip Fly.

The following remarks, copied from the old and celebrated work on drill-husbandry, by Jethro Tull, contain some excellent hints, and may be of value to those at this season, who are about to sow crops of turnips.

"When I sowed turnips by hand, and hoed them with a hand-hoe, the expense was great, and the operation not half performed, by the deceitfulness of the hoers, who left half the land unhoed, and covered it with earth from the part they did hoe, and then the grass and weeds grew the faster.

"When I drilled upon the level, at three feet intervals, a trial was made between those turnips and a field of the next neighbor's, sown at the same time, whereof the hand-hoeing cost ten shillings per acre, and had not quite half the crop of the drilled, both being measured by the bushel, on purpose to find the difference.

"In the new method they are more certain to come up quickly; because in every row half the seed is planted about four inches deep, and the other half is planted exactly over that, at the depth of half an inch, falling in after the earth has covered the first half.—Thus planted, let the weather be never so dry, the deepest seed will come up; but if it raineth, the shallow will come up first: we also make it come up at

four times, by mixing our seed, half new and half old, (the new coming up a day quicker than the old;) these four coming up give it so many chances for escaping the fly, it being often seen that the seed sown over night will be destroyed by the fly, when that sown the next morning will escape; and *vice versa*; or you may hoe plough them when you see the fly is like to destroy them; this will bury the greatest part of them; or you may drill in another row, without new-ploughing the land.

"This method has also another advantage of escaping the fly, the most certain of any other, and infallible, if the land be made fine as it ought to be: this is to roll it with a heavy roller across the ridges, after it is drilled, and closing up the cavities of the earth, prevents the fly's entrance and exit, to lay the eggs, hatch or bring forth the young ones to prey upon the turnips, which they might entirely devour if the fly came before they eat more than the two first leaves, which being formed of the very seed itself, are very sweet; but the next leaves are rough and bitter, which the fly does not love."

The author remarks that he has seen drilled turnip seed, when put in at different depths, as above stated, "come up daily for a fortnight together;" and that he has had the first that came up all destroyed by the fly, "and about a fortnight after more have come up and been hoed time enough, and made a good crop."

Rolling, without doubt, is one of the most efficacious modes, perhaps the most so, to prevent the attacks of the fly; but where the soil is in any degree of an adhesive nature, caution is needed that it be not done when the ground is too wet, or it will become too much packed and hardened; though the subsequent passing of the cultivator between the drills, would lessen the evil by rendering it mellow.

The preceding remarks, our readers will doubtless understand, were intended to apply to the flat and globe turnips, and not to the ruta baga. Some advantageous hints, however, in the culture of the latter might be derived from them.

Lightning Rods.

While some important requisites are neglected in the construction of lightning rods, much pains are taken with what is entirely unnecessary. Among unnecessary particulars, we may mention the practice of employing glass supports to connect it with the building. Well painted wood is much better and cheaper. Glass, when wet, as it always is in a storm, conducts as well as wood. Wood is much stronger, and by it the rod may be held at a greater distance from the building. If the rod is *continuous throughout*, and penetrates the ground far enough, the electric fluid in all cases, must go directly to the earth, without passing in any other course. It chooses the most direct channel and the best conductor. Hence a heavily charged jar, may be discharged by a rod held in the naked hand, without the latter being affected in the slightest degree. But the hand is a much better conductor than dry, painted wood.

Among important requisites neglected, is sufficient height. A rod will safely protect a surface whose diameter is four times the height of the rod above it.—Thus, a rod placed in the middle of a building, forty-eight feet long, should rise twelve feet above it.

"The rod should enter the earth at least five feet and terminate in a bed of charcoal, which is a good conductor. The best and most convenient way is to dig a trench five or six feet deep, extending a few feet from the building, and place in the bottom a few bushels of charcoal."

If the point at the upper extremity of the rod be always sharp: if the rod be *continuous throughout*, by being *scattered* and not merely *linked* together; and if it terminate at some feet below the surface, so as always to be in moist earth; it will discharge an electrified cloud *silently*, and without explosion, in the same way that a pointed wire discharges silently an electric battery.

Paint preserves a lightning rod from rust, and does not diminish in the least its conducting power.

Electricity vs. Oak Trees.

We make a remark which should have been appended to the extract with the above heading, in another column. We do not doubt that oak trees may be struck more frequently than other trees. Whether it be owing to their situation on hill tops, to their greater height, or to their better conducting power, we cannot positively assert. That the oak contains iron, is quite new to us; and if that be actually the case, it could not much, if any, increase its conducting power. Unless it were in an uncombined metallic state, which none we presume will assert, its conducting power would be very imperfect. Its oxide are non-conductors, and its salts are imperfect conductors; and the small quantity of either could not have much effect on the conducting power of the tree.

The Flowers of Summer.

At the commencement of summer, the *Braeted or Caucasian poppy* is unquestionably the most showy plant in the garden. Ten stalks from one root, nearly four feet high, bearing flowers of the brightest crimson which may be spread from six to eight inches wide,—is no common object. It is perennial. Another perennial species of the genus *Papaver* is very brilliant, but a little later in coming into bloom. This is the *Oriental Poppy* with flowers of a bright orange color,—less in size and less in height, but very ornamental.

We like those Roses best that are not much disposed to fill the ground with suckers; and such as may be distinguished afar off—not requiring a close inspection to find out how they differ from their associates. The following sorts possess those properties:

The *Harrison* is the earliest double rose in our borders, of a light yellow, and continues long in bloom.—It is tall, and may be a *hybrid* from the single yellow or the sweet brier, as the leaves are slightly scented. If we were to cultivate but three roses this should be one.

The (single) *red and yellow Austrian* is not to be mistaken for any other kind; and comes nearer to a scarlet than any rose that we have seen. It is much admired.

The *Caroline rose* is the most graceful in our possession; somewhat globular, and rarely displaying its centre. The flowers of a pale red, are numerous; but stand apart on its long slender stems. It is quite hardy here, though the seedling of a China rose; and came to us only second-hand from her who raised it, and in honor of whom it was named.

The *Champney* another offspring of the China rose, though less hardy than the former, has done well in the open border. Under the snow it is safe, and our coldest weather generally comes when it is covered; but if its stems should be damaged, it sends up new stalks with great vigor, which soon come into bloom. Like others of the same species, it flowers all summer and through most of autumn.

A *tea rose*, light blush, and of the most delicate fragrance, abides the winter without injury in a covered border,—as well as the *Greville rose*, the *multiflora*, and several others of this tender class.

The *double sweet brier* (so called) with petals a little marbled, is a fine rose. The *moss rose* is always admired. The *Belle Alliance* marked with white streaks, is unique. The *tall blush*, the *hardy red monthly*, the *cabbage rose*, the *double white*, the *Labrador*, the *royal Provence*, the *single yellow*, the *maiden's blush*, and several others of uncertain name, are also good plants for the border, and add greatly to its beauty and variety.

There are many other kinds in request, however, such as the *burning coal*, the *black Tuscan*, the *burnet-leaved*, &c. &c. &c. besides the *Scotch roses*, which

so beautiful; but on account of their spreading rough the soil, are unsuited to borders with box plantings.

Few plants make a finer display than the *Fraxinella* with its striped flowers of red and white. No pleasure arden should be without so fine an ornament.

Campanula grandiflora has very large flowers of a deep blue-purple. *C. persicifolia* with its erect stem, polished leaves, and pure white flowers, is eminently beautiful. The blue variety is also fine; and some double and some single flowers of different species of this genus, are very showy.

Several kinds of *perennial larkspurs* make a fine display. The *Siberian bee larkspur*, and one or two others, send up from the roots so many stalks that when added they form columns seven or eight feet in height, encased with blue flowers. These species, like most cultivated plants, have seedlings which vary in form and color, some much finer than others. The Chinese larkspur, single and double, is also very ornamental; and another perennial species which came without a name, is so double that it yields no seeds.— Its color is the richest blue purple.

Clematis viticella is a climbing shrub with deep purple flowers presented on long peduncles. It has a light and elegant appearance.

Gladiolus communis (common sword lily) is one of the prettiest plants in the garden. The flowers, on stems three feet high, all face one way, and are generally of a fine red; but a new variety has sprung up in our borders of a flesh color. We have also had them white, but these have not done well, and probably belong to a different species.

The *purple fringe tree* is a wonder. Soon after all its small flowers unfold, the fringe begins to protrude from the peduncles; in a short time it absorbs all the nourishment, and the bloom perishes. The fringe then increases till the branches become loaded, and the leaves partially concealed. A little girl who knew its name, called it "the wool tree."

The *white fringe tree* is a very different plant, but so beautiful. Its fringe consists of long slender petals which almost hide the leaves. It grows indigenously in the south-eastern parts of Pennsylvania, but the former is a native of Italy.

Coronilla varia has elegant particolored flowers of white and pale red. *Clematis erecta*, four or five feet high, increases in size year after year, and presents white masses of bloom which are fragrant. The *purple fox-glove*,—the finger hat of the Germans,—claims a place for its beauty and singularity. *Lychnis fulgens* from China, is crowned with the richest scarlet.

Four herbaceous species of *Spiraea* are known to florists, two indigenously to Europe, and two to this continent, besides a Siberian variety of our *S. lobata*.—The two first sorts (*S. filipendula* and *S. Ulmaria*) afford double flowers, which like *S. aruncus*, are white. The last species however, differs widely in its florescence: The flowers though minute, are almost countless in number, and are disposed on spikes constituting panicles. It is very showy, and very regular in appearance.

Iris is a family represented in this month by some elegant individuals; but florists cannot always acquire the correct name, and botanists are often puzzled with garden specimens. One of the loveliest of the tuberous rooted section, is in this condition. The stem is eighteen inches high, with large flowers of a light but most delicate blue.

Iris siberica exhibits its fine variegated blossoms on the top of its stems three feet in height, while *I. decurva* half hides among its leaves, the beautiful markings which nature has given it. *I. florentina* in such white is one of the sweetest of its tribe. Two thousand years from Spain run into many varieties

which are very attractive, and are known as the *Spanish* and the *English Iris*. The latter is later, and has larger flowers, but both are rich in colors.

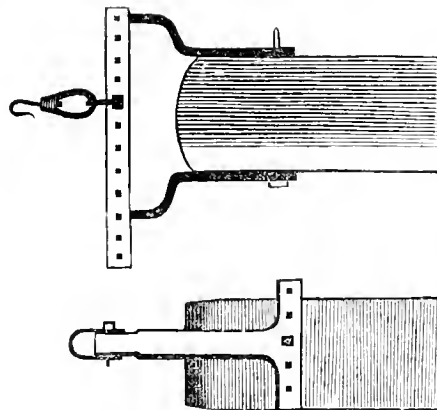
The old-fashioned *honey suckles* that charmed us in early life, still diffuse their odors; and no garden can be well furnished without them. The honey suckles from China and Japan, though in request, are inferior to those natives of England. The *trumpet honey suckles*, yellow and crimson, are pretty but not fragrant.

Phlox, in some of its species, flowers from spring till the approach of winter. *P. orata* and *P. carnea* a foot high, are pretty. *P. undulata* a little taller, is pale and less conspicuous; but *P. maculata* in its finest varieties, exceeds every other at this season, in the color, and in the size of its flowers. It is a native of low fertile grounds, and is more superb in such situations. The white variety (*P. suarcolens*) is splendid in a rich shaded border.

Pinks like roses, are always presumed to be fragrant; and in combining neatness and sweetness, excel most other flowers. Room should be made in our borders for more varieties of this interesting family.

The *Lily (Lilium)* is the flower of summer. The *Daurian lily* resembles our *L. philadelphicum*, but bears the sunshine of the open border. *L. pyrenaicum*, often improperly called *martagon*, is elegant but strong scented. The *orange lily* in its several varieties, deserves to be admired. *L. canadense*, indigenous to our woods and meadows, stands next to *L. superbum* in beauty, and before it in hardihood,—growing well in any rich border. But the old *white lily* that charmed the florists of former ages, still keeps (or ought to keep) its place as the first on the list of excellence. Its purity and sweetness are unrivalled; but in this northern land, it requires shelter in winter.

Signature Corrected.—The article on "The Flowers of Spring" in our last Number, P. 92, was signed X by a mistake of the printer; it should be marked thus t.



An Improved Plough Clevis.

Messrs. Editors.—I send you a description of the clevis attached to a plough which one of my friends lately imported from Europe, and which all who have seen it believe to be a decided improvement.

The above ent needs but little explanation. The upper sketch shows the top of the beam and clevis, and the manner of regulating the width of the furrow. The two extra holes on the furrow side of the clevis, are used only when ploughing head-lands, so as to allow the plough to gather nearer to the fence. The hook & swivel are connected with the large clevis by means of an ordinary clevis of small size. This arrangement is very convenient, as the whipple-trees can be put on or taken off without drawing a single bolt.

The lower sketch shows the landside of the beam and clevis, and the manner of shifting the clevis so

as to regulate the depth of the plough or furrow.

Respectfully yours, W. N. H.

Vates Co., June, 1840.

* By a mistake of the engraver, the two extra holes are made to appear on the land side, instead of the furrow side.—Eds.

Slugs on Fruit Trees.

According to our predictions last month, the eggs which we noticed on the leaves of the pear trees, soon hatched, and produced the slimy worms or slugs which have so greedily injured pear and cherry trees in this region, for several years past. We, and some friends took considerable pains to discover the parents of these animals, but were unsuccessful. It will be seen on p. 107 (this number,) that our correspondent J. thinks we "make quite a mistake in considering the slug the larva of an insect;" or, in other words, that the eggs are deposited by a fly or moth, and that the slugs undergo transformation. He says the slug belongs to the class in Zoology called *Molusca*, order *Nutacea*, genus *Lymax*. If so, it is not properly the larva of an insect, but a perfect animal, and undergoes no transformation. Now, with all possible deference to our esteemed friend J., we are constrained to believe that the "great mistake" is on his side; for in the first place the animals with which he classes it, are described by naturalists as being destitute of feet and legs, like the snail, but these possess both feet and legs in perfection. In the second place, the eggs appeared in such abundance, and so rapidly, that it would be impossible for such slugs to deposit them, unless they were quite numerous; and no such things could be discovered on the trees at that time, or until the eggs were hatched. Consequently we are still of the opinion that the depositors of these eggs are "some kind of a fly or moth."

We shall doubtless soon be able to set the matter at rest, however, as we intend to watch their movements closely, in order to ascertain what changes they undergo, if any; and in what form or manner they pass the winter. We hope friend J. and others, will assist in the matter, so that we may obtain a better knowledge of this seemingly nondescript enemy of the fruit garden.

Since writing the above, it has occurred to us that we may have mistaken the meaning of our friend J. It is probable that he only objects to our use of the term "Slug," as he did not intend to be understood to say that the insect referred to by us belongs to the genus *Lymax*; but merely that the true Slug or naked Snail does. In this sense his remarks are correct.—We did not intend, however, to use the word "Slug" as a scientific term, or with scientific precision, but merely to denote an animal of slug-like appearance, by the name which we believe common consent has applied to it in this region, where the true slug, or naked snail is not commonly known.

Persons whose trees are infested with these slugs, should lose no time in sprinkling dry ashes over them. Repeat the application two or three days successively, and it will generally kill them.

Revival of the Silk business.—We are pleased to hear that the Silk Company at Northampton have completely re-constituted their establishment, the operations of which were somewhat paralyzed by the times, and they are now progressing with every prospect of success. The sewing silk manufactory at Nantucket, continues in the same prosperous career that has attended it from the commencement. The bounty laws of Massachusetts, Vermont and other eastern States, have had the desired effect by inducing numbers of persons to turn their attention to this pursuit; and tens of thousands of Mulberry Trees are now being planted in those States for the purpose of raising silk, and has caused quite an animated demand for them, and they have in consequence, been again selling at very fair prices.—Eds.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Dialogue—Cultivation.

Frank.—Father, our conversation on pruning has never been absent from my thoughts; it has indeed proved, as you said it would, a source of great delight and instruction to me. I often visit the tree which you pruned at the time, and am astonished to find how very correct you were in all your ideas respecting the manner in which that work ought to be done; and how true to nature is the similarity between the cultivation of trees and the management of children—some of which might be pretty big ones too.

Father.—The more you reflect upon and examine the subject, the more interest you will feel, and the clearer will be the truth of the observation.

Frank.—I have no doubt of it, for I find myself making new discoveries every time I visit that tree; it might be said to be a living lesson.

Father.—Good—and do you ever remark the three branches which we particularly noticed at the time of pruning, and which we named William D., John Tamms, and Sister Susan?

Father.—Indeed I do, very particularly, and cannot help thinking they were pretty good likenesses. The fine large branch, so tall and so straight, which, when you had treaded down, I thought you had spotted the tree for the whole year, has, from the part which remained attached to the tree, thrown up two beautiful branches, one on each side, like twins, exactly of the same height and size, of a deep-red color, which, I have heard you say, is a sign of fruitfulness; and they are clothed to the very foot of the stalk, with buds and leaves at short distances—and that is, I believe, another good sign; and more than that they are shooting up into a part of the tree which before was thin or branches, filling the vacancy, and rendering the tree much more beautiful than it ever could have become, had that branch remained as it was. These new branches are indeed, as you said they would prove to be, "useful as well as ornamental, affording shelter to their parent, instead of shooting above, and out-topping the tree; exposed to every blast that blows"—What a pity that William D.'s mother had not received the benefit of such a lecture "on pruning" in her youth!

Father.—But what did you remark of poor John Tamms? do you think he is the better for the training which he received?

Frank.—I was just coming to him; he still shows that he is too willing for his strength, for he is loaded with nut from the bottom to the top, and which it is not possible can ever be brought to perfection; I suppose you will have to pluck off more than one half.—The appearance of health and strength is, however, much increased, and although the branch will always remain like poor John, deformed, yet by careful and kind treatment, it might long continue one of the most useful, although not one of the most ornamental branches of the tree; a living proof of the value of judicious training.

Frank.—Well, now for Sister Susan.

Frank.—Oh sweet Sister Susan! indeed the likeness is complete! there is the pretty red branch, and the beautiful shining leaves, with fine fruit peeping from beneath them; all of the same size, and growing exactly where they ought to grow, with the red and white so sweetly mixed, although still a small in size, with a fading shoot from the top of the branch, covered with leaves; without blight, or canker, or mildew!—Oh it is pleasant to look upon! this comes of good training.

Father.—But is there any hope of Frank on the other side of the tree?

Frank.—There is—and the first time I saw the bud bursting from the body of the tree, I confess that I was quite overcome by my feelings; Oh, could I not watch its progress and witness its growth and tenderness with anxiety!

Father.—Let but my prayers be granted, and I shall have abundant cause for rejoicing.

Frank.—But, Father, is not the growth of the tree dependent, in a great measure, upon the kind of soil in which it is planted?

Father.—There, my boy, you have had open a large field for observation and reflection; and suppose now, we follow it out, and see if it be not true, that "the growth of the tree is influenced, in a remarkable degree, by the nature of the soil in which it is planted." Shall we divide the different qualities of the soil in the following manner:

- 1st. The heavy soil—neither too heavy or too light, too wet or too dry.
- 2d. The heavy soil.
- 3d. The too light, or sandy soil.
- 4th. The wet soil.

5th. The dry and impervious soil.

6th. The rich surface, and sterile sub-soil.

7th. The poor surface, and rich sub-soil.

8th. The sour and stubborn soil.

9th. The rich soil, with poisonous sub-soil.

10th. The sickly, or too highly manured soil.

Frank.—Well, here are varieties of soil! shall we be able to fit them all with likenesses, do you think?

Father.—Many of them will be easily matched, I think—and to begin with

1st. The happy soil: which requires neither liming, manuring, draining, or watering—whose excellent properties are so nicely blended, and whose productions are so beautiful, rich, and in such profusion—can any thing be more like the Founder of the Ladies' Depository in Philadelphia?

Frank.—Oh, excellent! a real portrait.

Father.—2d. The heavy soil, which produces a thick and burly bark, short, coarse, rough leaves, with short, crooked branches; and fruit, although of a healthy growth and color, with no delicacy of flavor; bitter to the taste, with large pits, to which the flesh of the fruit adheres very closely. The tree comes late to bloom, and the fruit ripens late; but it is generally a good bearer of fruit, such as it is. Now, who is this? or shall I name him—what do you think of Tom Dobs, on the other side of the hill?

Frank.—As like as life! even to the shortness and roughness of his limbs: a hard working man, but rough and brutal in his manners; and although he provides for his family as a duty, to the pleasures of the task he must be a perfect stranger; his children are coarse in their manners, and sour in their dispositions; and are never sent to school; hard workers, however, and they produce much fruit, such as it is.

Father.—Very well—now shall we cultivate the soil as we go? This tree requires but little pruning, you will observe, as it produces but little wood; all that it does produce, however, it ripens well.

Frank.—Yes, let us cultivate as we go; now, how would you set about it in this case?

Father.—It would be merely to trench about the tree, dig in a good quantity of sandy loam, with lime as a succedent, and depend upon it, in a year after, the results would be manifest—a more open disposition, warmer feelings, sweeter fruit, a more luxuriant foliage, and a smoother bark. Now for

No. 3. The too light, or sandy soil. This is indicated by a tree of a weak and sickly aspect; long and thin branches, very thin and light-colored leaves; comes early into bloom, and is very apt to blight in the spring, if the sea-air is cold; it sometimes, however, escapes, and then it brings an early crop of sweet fruit of little flavour. During the summer it throws out much thin and long wood, which is sure to die back in the winter, rendering it necessary the next spring to tread down almost every individual branch. It sheds its leaves early in the autumn, and its weak limbs are very liable to be broken and wounded by the storms of winter. Now, who is this?

Frank.—Oh! I know that—it is Samuel Slimm, the tailor in the village, and is it not like him? you know how tall and slim he is, and how sickly he looks, and how thin and sandy-colored his hair; active and industrious, but complains of the steepness of the hill behind his house, and is not able to leave his home until the season is warm, and the cold weather has passed; civil and kind-hearted, but with little energy, either of body or mind; while on the approach of winter he keeps to the house, and suffers from every change of climate. Now, you must be gentle in the cultivation of so tender a subject.

Father.—Yes, I would trench up the sand, and mix with it a large dose of strong manure and lime compost; prune very close, leaving but about three buds on each branch, and look well to the worms, which such a weak and tender subject is pretty sure to be infected with.

No. 4. Is the wet, a most unhappy soil, truly! It is shown by strangely formed branches, sometimes smooth and straight, at others crooked, burly and rickety; with leaves of different sizes and shapes, smooth or wrinkled, green or yellow, thick or thin, just as the season happened to be during their growth; the tree generally gladdened with too much moisture, and in a happy state only when others are parched with drought; yielding more uncertain than its fruiting; sometimes producing largely at a time of general failure, or barrenness in the most fruitful season. The wood which it makes during the summer, being back almost the whole of its length, but shooting again vigorously from the first young buds in the spring; sometimes faulty to appearance, with large promises of productiveness, seldom realized. Now, see if you can find any one so unfortunately situated, spoiled in life

Frank.—Well, to be sure it is a wretched picture, and yet, I think, your James Snooks, the shoemaker, is the prizable object. You have often remarked, as he is named, that he is the strangest being you ever saw; lively in a time of sadness, and gloomy and sad at merry-makings; always preparing to do great things, but failing, just at the time when great exertion is necessary; sick, but not sorry; sorry, but not sick; doing more work in a week than any one, and less in a fortnight than all; joyous, grievous, bright, and gloomy, all by fits and starts. Now, how could any thing be done to recover so pitiable a case?

Father.—It would indeed, require a regular course of medicine, and strong measures, but even here should not despair of success. I would fairly remove the tree, clean the roots, dig out the earth to a great depth, and in a declivity, I would drain the soil; if on a level, fill the hole with about eighteen inches of brick and mortar rubbish, and well ram it down; and upon this I would spread a thick bed of good mould and lime, replace the tree, and support it by tying it to stakes with hay ropes, and my life on its recovery; looking well to the worms, however.

Frank.—Well, these would be decisive measures at any rate.

Father.—Yes, and would be decidedly efficacious.

No. 5. The dry and impervious soil, shows a tree poverty-stricken in all its parts; unable to do much, notwithstanding its little to any good purpose; brisk and lively, however, in early spring, and making exertions to push into bloom and leaf, but cramped and spell-bound midway; the under leaves fall prematurely, but the wood which it makes during the summer is retained through the winter, although but little of it; stunted and bark-bound, but healthy in a degree, and not liable to be affected by the worms, for that reason. Now, this is so common a character, that we have known many such, who are truly to be pitied. To recover such a tree, it is only to "dig about it and dung it, and let it stand another year," adding, however, a good portion of lime with the earth, on filling in.

No. 6. The rich surface and sterile sub-soil; frequently to be met with, and often the cause of disorder, disease, and death, to the tree that is planted in it; the richness of the surface-soil calling forth early spring foliage, and the most promising expectations; the sterility of the sub-soil causing a lamentable falling away of the brightest hopes, and the most grievous disappointment. In early youth, it is lavish of foliage and the sweetest blossoming; all opens well, and it should be, and no one would suspect the mortification which is sure to follow, when the roots have penetrated to the poverty-stricken soil below. Now, this is a character which is, unhappily, very common, and is aptly figured out in the case of William D., in our former conversation. Hundreds of such young men reared in the rich surface-soil of paternal affection; their cultivation neglected through a mistaken fondness, after giving promises of the most enviable greatness, are doomed to poverty, disgrace, and contempt through the want of the proper stirring of the sub-soil—the only security for paternal hope. Such cases require a strong hand; nothing less than a regular trenching will be of any avail; the rich surface should be turned down, and the sterile sub-soil be brought up, to be enriched by future dressings, lime forming a large proportion in every stage of the business; for it is much to be feared that the worms will be found to have made sad havoc near the root of the tree, as, disease arising from the poverty of the sub-soil, will, in all probability have engendered life. Lime and deep trenching will, however, heal the malady, if applied in time. To the disease is owing the change of colour of the leaf before the autumn, and the falling of unripe fruit, with many other symptoms of premature decay.

No. 7. The poor surface and rich sub-soil are also very common, and before the tree can reach the good soil beneath, poverty has stricken it, and many there are which perish for want of sustenance, not having strength sufficient to reach the buried treasure; the languish for want of support, and without timely assistance are doomed to starvation. We may find many semblances to this case, I fear, amongst the children of the poor and friendless; for, according to the poet

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Frank.—Yes, and I know one who is so unfortunately circumstanced; it is poor George Hastings, an apprentice to the blacksmith; how I pity him, when see him drawing figures with chalk upon a board, an hear him sigh, because he cannot read! while his brilliant master checks every attempt at improvement, and does all in his power to keep him in ignorance, that he may the better suit his selfish purpose. "wondering what such a one as he should want with learning."

he could be helped forward, I have no doubt he could make great progress, for he is remarkably bright; but he has not strength of him-self to reach the rich soil.

Father.—This is the easiest of all the disorders above enumerated, to cure: it is only to dig deep into the surface soil, some good compost and lime, repeating it for a time, when it will soon be found to strengthen the roots, so as to enable them to strike deep enough to reach the rich sub-soil, and so to help themselves.—I will look after George Hastings, remember: I dare say we can assist him, until he is able to help himself.

No. 8. The sour and stubborn soil. A wretched indeed! nothing but discontent and disorder can ring from it. The tree that is planted in such a soil, exhibits almost all the disorders that trees are heir to, the rough and knotted bark, the faded leaf, the late fringing, and early falling of which, show the malady obtained in its system—the crooked branches, and the short shoots of a whole summer's growth; while the canker-worm is ever grinding his way between the bark and the body of the tree, destroying its energies, and crippling all its exertions? I suppose you will not go to a loss to find a poor unfortunate neighbour, who too much in the state of this pitiable tree.

Frank.—I cannot be mistaken, it is poor farmer rabbi! and see, here he comes, that's remarkably old! and how strangely he looks.

Father.—It is so, but strange as he is, and deficient energy and perseverance, he is greatly to be pitied, as well as blamed, for the world appears to him a blank, even worse; the errors of his education, too, haunt him, and he is always foreseeing coming events of the most gloomy character; poor man, all goes wrong with him, because he takes things by the wrong end, good day, neighbour, this is fine weather isn't it?

Grabb.—Ah, 'tis all very pretty while it lasts, but I see, very plainly, that a change is coming, for the old ooster, when he crow'd this morning, turned his tail to the rainy quarter, and that's a pretty sure sign with me, that we shall have it again before long: I never saw too much fine weather at this time of the year, and I dare say I shall not be too lucky as to be disappointed in my expectations now; indeed I looked for it before this, or I should have dragged down my plow, as you have your's to-day: you know the song ye, "sunshine's succeeded by rain," and so I am sure, it has always been with me through life, and so, have no doubt, it will continue. If I want sun, it rains; and when I want rain, the sun will shine in spite of me—it's enough to sour a crab—but here comes father Sykes—how do, neighbour?

Sykes.—Why, thank you, neighbour Grabb, well and happy. My friend here, and I, have worked down to-day, and I am now come to invite him to join me in a work of charity, in going over to the widow Williams, to-morrow morning, to assist her in this her need of need. But why didn't you drag your fallow to-day? it would have worked finely: I fear you will not be ready for sowing turnips, as this is only your first ploughing, you know.

Grabb.—I do do know it, and was always sure I could be behind-hand: but you see, I thought we would have rain to-day, and was afraid to begin, lest it should be caught in the midst of the work: I wish now that I had done as you have, for nothing would give me more pleasure than to accompany you to-morrow—hang it, I think I will do so too.

Sykes.—No, you cannot, for you owe a duty to yourself and family, and until that is performed, you have no right to share in the "luxury of doing good." Charity begins at home, remember, and so you must rag down your fallow to-morrow. How I enjoy those yo verses which we sing every night before going to bed! the feeling is heavenly!

"Oh! sweeter than the fragrant flower
At evening's dewy close,
The will untied with the power,
To succour human woes!

And softer than the softest strain
Of music to the ear,
That placid joy we give and gain,
By gratitude sincere!"

Grabb.—Ah, times goes gaily with you! I'm sure never feel in the humour to sing, either at night or morning—mine's a very different feeling. I often say, I was born to be unfortunate, and I have no doubt it. God knows my heart; and as I say to my wife, here am I, with the best intentions in the world—but must go, for I dare say I am wanted in twenty places to-day by this time.

Sykes.—Yes, there is one that wants you, I know—but confounded old rooster of yours—there he stands, with his tail in the wind, crowing away like mad.

Grabb.—Does he, though? then I'll be bound we shall have it to-night, after all, for he is pretty generally not far out in his reckoning—so, good bye.

Notes on European Agriculture.

[Taken by a Southern traveler and published in the Southern Cabinet, Charleston, S. C.]

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The benefits of Societies for the promotion of Agriculture, in stimulating industry and ambition, I saw exemplified in Scotland, England, and at the Fairs of Germany. The Highland Society of Scotland has existed sixty-one years, and from one of the bleakest and most sterile countries of Europe, Scotland has, with all its disadvantages, risen to a state of agricultural prosperity, far beyond anything which could have been expected from such a soil and climate: and some of the counties, especially the Lothians, are not inferior, in point of cultivation and product, to the richest in England. At a meeting of that Society, held a few weeks previous to my arrival, 177 members were added at one time, paying three guineas entrance, and one guinea annually, and these included the names of the most respectable men in the country. At this meeting, there was an additional sum of £11,500 (\$7,000) subscribed, to promote the interests of the Society. Every agricultural county makes an annual report, and this thirty-three reports, embracing every object of agricultural interest, are annually submitted to the Society. English Agricultural Societies, although with less uniformity, are ardently engaged in the same cause, and the result has been the general diffusion of agricultural knowledge. The different soils have been analyzed—the kinds of manures and modes of cultivation adapted to each, have been pointed out. The steam engine has been introduced in thrashing and for other agricultural purposes, and Great Britain, (including Ireland and Scotland, which formerly averaged only nine bushels of wheat to the acre; last year produced in the aggregate, 192 bushels; and three of the counties of Scotland, and several of England, averaged 51 bushels to the acre.

TRICE METHOD OF FARMING.—A farmer by the name of Thomas Oliver, residing five or six miles from Edinburgh, leased a farm for the last twenty years, of 150 acres, paying annually a rent of 10 guineas per acre, (\$7,500) on which he raised grain, hay and vegetables for the market of Edinburgh. This lease he has recently renewed for fifteen years, (the usual time to which leases run) on the same terms, and from a poor man he has become independent in his circumstances, and now rides in his carriage. What American Farmer could make a profit that would enable him to pay such an enormous rent? All may be accounted for on the principles of judicious management and careful industrious cultivation.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN GERMANY.—On the continent, especially in Germany, their annual fairs bring together the farmers and peasants of all the surrounding country, where their ambition and industry are stimulated by a variety of fetes, the distribution of prizes to successful competitors, and whilst Princes, Dukes and Barons are engaged in awarding prizes to those who have been most successful in the cultivation of grains and cattle, their lovely wives are occupied in a humbler, but much more lively scene, in complimenting and distributing premiums to the industrious housewife, for her fine specimens of fruit—her butter and cheese—her linen cloths, weaving, knitting, and other manufactures. I have no doubt I shall be ridiculed for my want of taste, when I state that to me, the Grand Duchess of Baden, presenting a silver cup to a peasant girl, before an assembled crowd of farmers and nobility, for the finest specimen of manufactured gloves, was a more interesting sight than that of the gay Queen Victoria, racing through St. James Park, with fifty fools at her heels, striving not to be distanced by their lovely mistresses.

UNMULDERATED SEEDS.—In the preservation of seeds, of grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken to preserve the varieties distinct and unmulderated than with us. In the mountains of Scotland, there are certain districts appropriated solely to the cultivation of Garden seed—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. I noticed, at Edinburgh, in the collection of Lawson & Son, Seeds-men and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—83 varieties of wheat, 62 of peas, 51 of turnips, 116 of potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of Grass seeds, some of which may probably be adapted to our Southern country. In a subsequent number, I will endeavor to recur to this latter subject, and point out those species, which it would be advisable to make experiments.

AGRICULTURE OF EUROPE.—From a cursory review of the cultivation of the various kingdoms of Europe, it appeared to me that England was in the highest state of cultivation, and which, from its beautiful thorn hedges—its neat cottages, adorned by the elegant homely-yet and ivy, chequered here and there by the park and lordly palace, rendered the whole land a picturesque garden. Some of the counties of Scotland, such as the Lothians and the earse of Sterling and Gowrie, are in no wise inferior. The little I saw of the cultivation of Ireland, rather exceeded my expectations. Belgium and portions of the Netherlands, have a better soil than that of England, and are fully as productive, but they want neatness of cultivation, and, like the whole continent of Europe, are destitute of fences and hedges—to me the fields wanted ornament, and the cottages seemed without much comfort. The fields of Denmark were loaded with an abundant crop of wheat, but there, as well as every where else, I heard bitter complaints of hard times, and the severe exactions of Government. I frequently thought that it would be no bad plan for our American gumbler about taxes and oppression, to take a trip to Europe, and learn a wholesome lesson. Take my word for it, it will stop the mouths of demagogues, reconcile them to their own country, and they would return—not as politicians, but Americans, saying, I have sinned against heaven and my native land, and am now only worthy to be called thy son. I found the Grand Duchy of Baden and parts of Wittenburg, better cultivated than Prussia in general, probably because the soil was more susceptible of improvement. Switzerland is too romantic to be rich—and the Rhine is too classic a stream to be the rich river of commerce, or be surrounded by any thing else than mountains where the vine clammers along its sides and the ruined castle looms on its lofty peaks. In the cultivation of France, I was greatly disappointed—the sword has scarcely had time to be bent into the ploughshare—the soldier finds it hard to stoop to the labor of the harrow and the hoe, and seems disposed, yet a while to leave this drudgery to the woman. Austria, with its fine soil and climate, is retarded in agricultural improvement by the wealth of its nobles and the oppression of its peasantry. Its possessions in Bohemia appeared rather better cultivated than those portions bordering on Hungary and Venice.

THE BOONS.

The Moss Rose and the Harp.

BY MRS. S. F. THOMSON.

When the stern mandate from on high did come
Unto the gaily pair who'd sim'd and fell,
To seek, beyond the gates of heaven, a home,
It snate their spirits like a funeral knell.

She clasped her hands in anguish and despair—
"Ah! must I leave thee, Paradise, so soon?
Flowers that will wither in a colder air,
Now fare thee well! Oh! bitter, bitter doom!"

"I cannot part with all—this bursting rose
Which I have nurs'd and cherish'd here so long,
The brightest, sweetest flower that grows—
Oh! God forgive me and its life prolong!"

In the cold, cheerless world to which we go,
Grant it to blossom in its leathey there!
My tears of penitence shall o'er it flow—
Oh! grant thy lowly suppliant's pining prayer!"

The prayer was granted. "Round thy stem was twined,
Cuddling moss; a kindly guardian given,
That it might live in an ungenial clime,
A thing of earth, and yet a child of heaven,

Did Adam, ere he wander'd, ask no boon,
And bend his way to other spheres?
Or, in his bursting heart, was there no room
For anguish but penitence, or anguish but tears?"

He touched his golden harp when at the gate;
In one long, lingering strain, o'er heaven it swept,
So sad, so wild, so truly desolate,
That e'en the angels bow'd their heads and wept.

"Oh! give me thine, my own, my much loved lyre
Take it not from me—'tis a harp of heaven;
Dear to my heart is every golden wire—
Oh! leave me this, or my crushed spirit's given!"

The boon was granted. On their lonely way,
Far from the realms of hope and light above,
The rose, an oasis unto them by day;
As night, the harp breathed out a song of love.

And thus to Earth came Man's weeping spell:
Ere unto mortal it had e'er been given,
For who so pure, or who can soar so well,
As e'er to catch the melody of heaven!

Beta Frank in

Agriculture in Upper Canada.

We have just returned from a tour of two weeks in Upper Canada, during which we saw and heard much that was interesting to us, and some account of which would doubtless interest many of our readers; but we have only time and space for a few remarks at present.

Appearance of the Crops and Farms.—The crops generally look very promising in most parts, especially on such farms, as are properly managed. Vegetation is about ten days later on the north side of Lake Ontario than on this (the south) side. The wheat crop looks fine, but is not as forward or as heavy as in Western New York. We noticed some fields where the crop was very light, although in a good part of the country. On asking one farmer the reason for his scanty crops, he replied the land had been twenty years under cultivation, and had become "worn out." He was one of the early settlers, and when he first came there his land produced very good wheat, corn, and potatoes; but now it would only produce rye, or a light crop of wheat or grass. Every thing within and around his house and on his farm, bore unequivocal marks of the "skinning" system of farming. Nor was this by any means an extreme or solitary case. We have never, in all our travels, witnessed so great a diversity in the practice of agriculture as in Upper Canada. Many of the farmers are evidently far "behind the age," and utterly ignorant, or regardless of the great discoveries and improvements in agriculture which have of late wrought so beneficial a change in England and Scotland, and the United States. The use of clover and other green crops for improving the land; the use of plaster, lime, ashes, marl, &c.; the culture and use of root crops, and a judicious system of rotation, are matters about as well understood by many as is the agriculture of China. At the same time there are some farmers of great intelligence and enterprise, the appearance and profitability of whose farms are a conclusive proof of the advantages of science: and are a standing rebuke to their less enlightened neighbors. It is sensibly necessary to remark that we could, in most cases, decide from the appearance of the premises, whether the farmers were readers of an agricultural paper or not.

Agricultural Societies.—The government of Upper Canada has made liberal provisions for the encouragement of agriculture, and provides for the formation of agricultural societies in each district or county.—A sum of money, equal to twice the amount raised by the members, is given by government, to be awarded as premiums and expended in purchasing improved stock, seed, &c. Thus, if two hundred dollars are raised by the members of the society, the government gives four hundred more. With such aid it might well be supposed that the societies would be sustained with much spirit, and prove of great utility; but while this is the case with some, we were surprised to learn that others were kept alive with great difficulty, or had been entirely given up, for want of sufficient interest being felt in the subject by the community.—The mind of the farmers are not awake to the importance of the subject, and in no country have we ever seen so much need of something to *stimulate the mind*, or of *circulating agricultural periodicals*. Let the "New Genesee Farmer," or a similar paper, be read by all the members of the agricultural societies, and new life would soon be imparted to all their operations: a new interest would be excited on the subject of agricultural improvement, and a new impulse would be given to the prosperity of Upper Canada—a notwithstanding all the political or commercial embarrassments which may for a while retard its progress.

Some of the officers of the societies, and other friends of the cause, with whom we conversed, are beginning to see the importance of this subject, and

are exerting themselves to place the paper in the hands of every farmer in their towns or neighborhood.

We have made arrangement with several correspondents in that province, who will send us such information and communications as will more particularly interest the farmers in that country. And we intend to resume our rambles there in a few days, so as to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the soil and farming, in order to direct our efforts more successfully for their improvement. We intend, in our next number, to give our readers some more particular notes and observations on Upper Canada, made during our tour in that province.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Breaking Steers.

MESRS. EDITORS.—A correspondent in your last paper asks to be informed "how to prevent Steers from being sulky when breaking them for the yoke."

I answer—treat them with *gentleness and kindness*. As in the human so in the brutish species, we must expect to find a great disparity of temper and disposition: and so vicious and obstinate indeed are some that they cannot, even by the wisest means, be rendered entirely docile. Much, however, may be done by discreet management. And here permit me, *as you value a good character and a good conscience*, to warn you against all manner of cruelty, severity, or rashness, in breaking steers or any other animals.

The winter before your steers are a year old, shut the pair you wish to break into a yard apart from other cattle: yoke them and tie their tails together as gently as you can, and leave them, to break themselves in their own way, some six or eight hours; then untie their tails, take off their yoke, and let them go. Repeat this process whenever convenient, during the winter or spring, till they shall become gentle and tractable in yoking and unyoking, and shall have learned of themselves how to walk even, turn about, &c., in the yoke. You may then, if you choose, (treating them tenderly,) drive them about until they have become somewhat familiar with the words of command; but take heed you don't put them to draw a load, or errand your boys to jale them about, lest it should impair their strength or ambition. Thus trained, turn them out and let them run till you wish to work them; at which time, (even though it should be several years,) you will find them as tractable as when you last unyoked them.

But perhaps your steers are already two or three years old, and as untamed as the Buffaloes of the forest. In this case put them into a small strong yard and, in the gentlest manner possible, put a yoke on one of them—taking out the spare bow—and let him go with it till he shall become familiarized to wearing it. If you have another yoke you may do the same by the other steer at the same time: if not, give them a turn about with the yoke till they become somewhat subdued. Then yoke the pair together as civilly as possible, i. e. their tails, and treat them as directed in the case of the calves. When you commence driving them, if unconsciously sturdy or wild, it would be prudent to halter the near one lest they might get the advantage of you in a race; but don't rely on your halter in one hand and a short whip in the other for managing your team; you can never drive your oxen in this way; take the old-fashioned cart-whip in both hands, and with this, guide, direct, and enforce your commands. On putting them to work, if with a yoke of oxen, put them, (not as is commonly practised behind, to be dragged about by the horns, but,) before; where, properly managed, they will very soon become quite handy and obedient. Their temper, ambition, and constitution will be unimpaired; and, (the last not least,) your conscience will be clear from the sin—

too common to farmers as well as others—of cruelty to the brute. C....

Scalding Seeds before Planting.

Since last month we have made several experiments on scalding Seeds with very different results, some favorable and some unfavorable. From these it would appear that such as germinate readily, are most impatient of heat; and were it not so, but little advantage could be gained by this treatment. Our investigations hereafter, will therefore be confined to such as require a longer time to come up, or grow with more uncertainty.

On melon seeds, our experiments were unsatisfactory, though some bore it well. Scalded seeds of the giant rhubarb, came up three or four days sooner than the unscalded, and in greater numbers. To sweet corn, the scalding was destructive. On the early yellow corn, it was not favorable, though a part is growing. The most flinty grains, we suppose will bear it best; and though we have often seen corn scalded to advantage in a warmer climate, we cannot recommend the practice in this district.

An earthen vessel containing about two quarts, was filled with seeds of mangel wurzel and boiling water. These have come up beautifully—better than we have ever seen them do before. Carrot seeds were damaged by the operation.

The seeds of leguminous plants often germinate very slowly. Those of the Scotch broom, and yellow Columba, will sometimes lie in the ground for years before they grow; and there is reason to believe that those of the common locust will lie dormant for ages. Burning the surface of the soil often gives them a start, and we should not think of planting them without scalding.

Some seeds that cannot bear scalding however, may be benefited by soaking at a lower temperature—blood heat for instance: and it has been mentioned that carrots may be sprouted in this way to advantage. But some seeds will not even bear soaking. Of this kind are the red and purple Clary (a species of the snig) which soon become enveloped in muelage. In this condition, we have never known them to grow. †

Garget--Heaves.

MESRS. EDITORS.—Having noticed in your last number "E. F. M's." inquiry for a cure for the Garget, I send you the following two, hoping they may be of service:—

Take a piece of poke weed root (*Phytolacca decandra*) about the size of a goose's egg, cut it fine, mix it well with a mess of bran or Indian meal, and feed to the cow four or five days and longer if you can perceive that it is beneficial. It should be given but once a day, and the udder, meanwhile, should be kept as free of milk as possible.

I cannot attest personally to the efficacy of this remedy, but I obtained it of a neighbor of undoubted veracity, and believe it to be both safe and effectual.

The other remedy was given by a stranger as infallible. He said, take three or four green frogs and let them jump down the throat of the cow. (Frogs are sometimes given to horses and are known to be harmless.) But if the disease of E. F. M's. cow is of long standing, it may be incurable. If he attempts to cure her, as doubtless he will, I trust we shall be informed of the result through the medium of your valuable periodical.

I would here remark that where the bag is inflamed with Indian meal and water is good to wash it with, and strong salt and water is still better. Soft soap is good in very bad cases, but if applied several times in succession, is apt to make the udder and teats sore.

To the inquiry of "South West" for a cure for the Heaves, I will say that I do not think the Heaves, after they have become settled, can be cured. But

append a recipe, which I suppose is as good as any known.
 Take one pound of antimony, one fourth pound of iron, one half pound of sulphur, and one half pound of nitre; powder them fine and mix thoroughly.—
 Give the horse half a table-spoonful, twice a week, and a cure is said to be almost certain.

Yours, &c., J. M. W.
 Rockport, June 18, 1840.

Cure for Fistula on Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Many of your readers, I doubt not, know from experience, that a fistula on a horse is a sore evil, and one which is very difficult to remove. The following method of cure was made known to me some years since by a German Farrier, who assured me that it would prove effectual; and one of my horses having a fistula, I was induced to try it, though rather incredulous at the time. The experiment was perfectly successful, however, and I have since tried it on several horses with like results. Being fully satisfied therefore that the remedy is effectual and highly valuable, I send it for publication, for the benefit of other men and horses.

Procure a large warty toad, and having a thick glove put on the hand, take up the toad and hold his mouth on to the fistula for one or two minutes; take it off in short time, then put it on again, and rub its back lightly over the affected part, and continue to rub it for about an hour, by which time the toad will be dead and should be buried. The horse will be rather uneasy at first, but after a few minutes he will stand quietly. Care should be taken not to hold your head near or over the place of application, as the fumes are somewhat sickening. A milky fluid, said to be venous, exudes from the warts on the back of the neck which is supposed to give efficacy to the remedy. The sore will discharge freely for three or four days after the operation, when the pipe will come out and the place speedily heal. Very bad fistulas of standing, may require a second application, but in ordinary cases one will prove sufficient.

Yours, &c., R. HARMON, JR.
 Heatland, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Hoof Ail and Foot Rot.

My correspondent, in another column, appears to have confounded the diseases "Hoof Ail" and "Foot Rot" which appear to be quite distinct. The "Foot Rot" or the "Foul in the Foot," of most English Horses, is generally seated between the two claws of the hoof, and the remedy furnished by our correspondent is undoubtedly a good one. An experienced farrier of our acquaintance scars between the hoofs with a hot iron immersed in tar. The "Hoof Ail," however, does not appear to be described by English authors, is a more formidable disease, and is chiefly visited at the crown of the hoof. Various remedies are resorted to, but none that we know of have given any or effectual relief. Sawing off the ends of the hoofs, at the outset, we have however found much the best remedy.

Excrescences on Cherry Trees, &c.

Copy the following from Prince's Pomological Treatise; and we indulge the hope that horticulturalists trying "line upon line" will bestir themselves, and give what the author so reasonably proposes.
 [The common morella is more subject than any other cherry to the attacks of the same insect which so recently stings certain varieties of the plum, and which so often perforates the branches of this tree to such extent that they are covered with numerous knots and excrescences. The only remedy is to prune off all the branches thus attacked at the period when the eggs or its eggs are concealed therein, and to burn them immediately, for if they are left to increase annually they present a most disagreeable appearance, and

in time entirely destroy the tree. The same course may be adopted with success for all other trees attacked in a similar manner; and if it was adopted generally throughout our country, it would in a few years nearly or quite annihilate this formidable depredator on our gardens and orchards.]

Sulphur Showers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A writer in one of the New York papers, calls the attention of the editors to a recent shower of rain in that city; it being, what is sometimes called a sulphur shower, similar, I presume, to what we have all seen, when the water, caught in cisterns or tubs under the eave of buildings, is covered with a greenish yellow substance, closely resembling sulphur, and very generally mistaken for that mineral. The writer asks "Where could sulphur in such abundance come from?" Some years since, while waiting for a summer shower to clear up, observing the water caught in a barrel under the eaves of my house, covered with this same yellow substance, I took occasion to test its character. Accordingly, after collecting a quantity from the surface of the water, I examined it. It had no particular smell, and I could not discover the slightest appearance of crystallization, which can almost invariably be seen in sulphur in all its combinations. When submitted to the heat, it burned up, leaving a trifling residuum of a character which satisfied me of its vegetable origin; and further investigation led me to the belief that it was nothing more than the blossom or farina, washed by the rain from the moss growing on the roof of the house, a conclusion which subsequent observation has confirmed. I have never found this substance on water remote from buildings, or very early in the spring, or after the frosts of autumn, or on water caught from slate, tile, or tin roofs, or in any situation to negative the origin above assigned to it.

H. M. W.
 Rochester, May 27, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Mis-Education of Farmers' Daughters.

MR. EDITOR—It cannot be denied that females of the present day generally possess better opportunities for high mental attainments than they ever did before. Men now admit that the spirit of the age, and the genius of our free Government absolutely require that both sexes of the rising generation should be well educated; and consequently we see female seminaries and schools of a high order established in every city, and almost every village. Nor is it the daughters of the rich and fashionable alone, who enjoy the benefit of these institutions; but many of the cultivators of the soil, the true Nobility of our country, begin to see the necessity of giving their daughters something more than a common school education; and therefore send them to what are considered the best institutions in the land;—where they receive an education which in many instances produces the most happy results. But at the same time, any person who has been observant on this subject, must have noticed, that the fashionable education of females at the present day, is often, and I think I may say generally, far from producing a good effect upon the agricultural community.—Many farmers give their daughters a liberal education, with the natural expectation that it will have a tendency to increase their own happiness and the happiness of those around them; but after spending several years, and several hundred dollars at school, they return home, refined and accomplished it is true, but totally unfitted for their situation in life, and soon become discontented and miserable. Indeed I have seldom known a liberally and fashionably educated farmer's daughter who has not soon become tired of a country life, and sought connexions and a residence in a city or village. In many cases I have known them reject the addresses of a worthy young farmer, and accept

the hand of some heartless city fop, who was both destitute of the adequate means of support, and of those personal qualifications which render domestic life happy or agreeable.

So commonly do these evils result from a liberal education, that many honest farmers refuse to educate their children, because, as they assert, it will make them proud, idle and discontented; and if any one attempts to reason with them, they immediately point to the daughters of their neighbors, A. B. and C. who unfortunately afford, to their minds, conclusive proof of the evil of "too much education." Thus the misconduct of a few, prevents many from receiving even a tolerable degree of education, who otherwise would enjoy that blessing.

Now it must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that these evils are not the necessary consequence of a good education, but of a perversion of the mind, or *mis-education*. The truth is, the whole system of popular female education is conducted with reference to *display* rather than *utility*, and is exactly calculated to create a taste for the empty show, and false pleasures of a city; while comparatively nothing is done to impart correct views of happiness, or excite that love of nature, which, to a properly cultivated mind, renders rural life so delightful. It is true, they pretend to teach many of the natural sciences; but they are taught in such a superficial, uninteresting manner, that they fail of producing their proper influence on the mind. A mere smattering of these sciences is deemed sufficient; while the utmost attention must be paid to those studies which enable them to make a display. Indeed much of our popular reading and fashionable literature is of the same evil tendency—calculated to excite a love of fashionable life and amusements, and a distaste for the more quiet, but real pleasures of a country life.

Farmers who rightly estimate their profession, and have a sincere regard for the welfare of their families, should educate their daughters with more special reference to the situations which they wish and expect them to occupy in after life. *True knowledge, when rightly imparted to the mind, will always produce beneficial results*; and farmers need have no fear that a liberal education will make their daughters idle or discontented, if it is only of the right kind. An ordinary fashionable education is well enough for the daughters of Merchants and Lawyers in our cities, who are unwilling to be *useful*, and therefore ought to be *ornamental*; but for the daughters of American farmers, I verily believe that an education in most of our popular seminaries is decidedly injurious. I would not on any account discourage female education, or condemn female seminaries; but judging from my own observation of the effects which are produced, I do think that great reformation is demanded on this subject. Nor would I pretend to point out a proper course of instruction for farmers' daughters; for I am conscious of my unfitness for the task. Unfortunately for me, I too have been mis-educated, or rather I should say, am uneducated; and therefore will leave this subject, with the hope that what I have said may induce some abler pen to enlist in the cause; if so, my chief object will have been accomplished.

Very respectfully, &c.

Maple Grove, 1840.

ANNETTE.

Remarks. We believe Annette has, in the main, taken a very just view of fashionable female education, and we agree with her in the belief that it is not generally well calculated for farmers' daughters. But at the same time we think the evil is not quite so common as she supposes, and we believe that some female seminaries do impart such instruction as is calculated to elevate and improve the minds of farmers' daughters, without producing those evils which Annette so much deploras. We unite with her in the hope that some person of experience on the subject, will enlist in this cause; in the mean time we hope still to hear occasionally from our unknown friend, ANNETTE.—Eds

Caterpillars.

We have seen but two nests of Caterpillars this season, one on an apple tree, and the other on a cherry tree. We destroyed both. What a change has taken place. Fifteen years ago—more or less—we saw these insects in swarms of many hundreds on the trunks of trees; and when preparing to enter the pupa state, they spread over the fields in such numbers, that it became necessary, in order to save our newly transplanted trees from destruction, to visit them as often as once a day.

The Striped Bug.

Every person who cultivates cucumbers and melons must be acquainted with the yellow striped bug. In former years, we depended most on our activity in catching them, chiefly in the cool of the morning and evening; but we have an easier way to manage them. In the hottest weather they are the most active and seemingly the most voracious; and some days ago, when the mercury stood at 80°, aware of this danger, we visited the cucumbers, and found the bugs in great numbers. A sprinkling of quick lime however, scattered them in haste; and we have not seen a dozen since in the whole garden.

But the large brown bug that infests squashes and pumpkins, must be treated differently, and nothing is better than decapitation.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Views of the Grasses.—No. 3.

12. *Red Top, Common or Fine Bent*, of the English, is the *Agrostis vulgaris* of botanists. Its flowers grow in a spreading panicle, of small loose branches, reddish; culm not much leafy, except towards the root, erect and fine looking; seeks a moist soil. This grass is spread considerably over New England, and is making its way over the country. It seems to yield in England hardly a medium quantity of hay for the first crop, and the latter crop is small also. In this section of the country it occurs only rarely so far as my observation extends. *Agrostis* has its name from the Greek for *field or country*.

13. *White Top, White Bent Grass*, of the English, is *Agrostis alba*, of botanists. It is a rather smaller and poorer grass than the preceding, having a yellowish white appearance in the time of flowering; the culm and leaves too are rather light green. It has creeping roots, and seems to exhaust the soil, and is an unprofitable grass. It commonly attends the other, though I have always found it less abundant.

By some botanists both these species are considered only varieties, though they have a very permanent character.

14. *Flour, or Creeping Bent Grass*, has attracted much attention in Ireland in a few years past. As it sends out creepers or *stolons*, which multiply the culms, it is named by botanists, *Agrostis Stolonifera*. Its seed is now introduced into our country. Some consider it only a variety of *Agrostis alba*, and rank with it another *Agrostis* found in our country. If this is true, cultivation certainly produces a great change in the grass. Sinclair says that *Agrostis alba nectar* sends out runners or *stolons*, while that is a distinguishing character of this grass. Several varieties of the Flour seem to be known, as the *wide-leaved*, the *narrow-leaved*, the *awned*, and the *creeping*; the first is superior to the others. Cut at the time of flowering, the first yielded from an "active peat soil," about *one-seventh* less than Malow Fexal (*Alopecurus*), and about *two-thirds* as much as Orchard Grass (*Dactylis*). This comparison shows that Flour is a valuable grass on the proper soil, and may be found quite an accession to our grasses as peat-meadows come into use.—Its relative value compared with Timothy in such a situation, is yet to be tried. In England the opinion

is not very favorable to the Flour. The moist climate of Ireland may be most favorable to it.

15. *Mexican Bent Grass*, the *Agrostis Mexicana* of Willd. has been introduced from Mexico and cultivated in England for about sixty years to some extent. It is not the same as the grass of this name by Muhlenburg, which Dr. Torrey considers *A. lateriflora* of Michaux. The Mexican grass grows a foot or two high, erect, branching, and has scabrous roughish flowers purplish in a panicle. It yields about the same as the preceding, but is not an early grass for spring. It ripens abundance of seed, and should be cut before that falls. It flourishes in other soils than siliceous, as the clayey or calcareous. It is a grass which can easily be produced after the soil is broken up, so that it answers for alternate agriculture.—*Sinclair*.

16. *Upright Bent Grass*, is known among botanists as *Agrostis stricta*. It bears an upright stem, with many leaves towards the root, and all except the top is a bright green, and is often named as *red-top*, and probably is the English grass of some farmers in New England, growing in the rich and low alluvial soils of some rivers. In England it is not considered a valuable grass by itself, as it yields only about three-fifths as much as the true Red Top, *agrostis alba*.

Besides these species of *Agrostis*, several others of this genus are among the grasses of English agriculture, which are even of less value. *Agrostis canina*, Awned Bent, or Dog-bent grass, is mentioned by Dr. Bigelow among the plants in the vicinity of Boston, and *A. racemosa* is a native about cultivated fields.

17. *Lolium perenne*, L., Rye-grass or Ray-grass, is introduced from England, but is rare. It has the appearance of being a poor grass, though by some English agriculturists it is esteemed considerably, and has long been cultivated. In its appearance it somewhat resembles Couch grass, so troublesome in gardens. The spike of flowers is somewhat loose, with awnless flowers alternately fixed to the stem, and a calyx or glume of only one valve holding three florets. Spread only in small quantity over New England, it must make its way westward. Its seed too is now introduced from England. Several varieties are cultivated in England, for pasture and hay. One has been sown on a grass plot in Rochester.

One species, *Lolium temulentum*, Darnel Grass, the true Darnel, though a grass, is a very offensive weed among English agriculturists. Its seeds are near the size of wheat, bitter, poisonous, and ruinous to flour for bread; they make a dangerous beer, which intoxicates, and the plant has long been called "drunken darnel."—*Sinclair*. It is to be hoped that it will not find its way to us in the samples of wheat from England. It has been said to be the only grass whose seed is poisonous. It has been introduced into New England and Pennsylvania.

18. *Slender Finger Grass, or Slender Panic Grass*, called by botanists *Digitaria sanguinalis*. Its name is from its *finger-like* form, and its reddish colour from being used by the boys to make the nose bleed. Scattered over dry soils it is scarcely considered here more than a weed. Its seed is said to be used in Germany to form an article of food, like sago. It is an annual, growing in rich soils to be productive, and yielding only little hay. Its seeds probably form nutriment for small animals.

19. *Trifolium repens, Couch-grass, Quitch, Dog's-grass*, is of the same genus as Wheat, but an altogether different thing. The calyx is of two leaves with about five flowers on an erect culm. The root is strong, creeping, full of life, perennial, and sends up shoots in abundance. Horses are said to be fond of the roots, and they are very nutritious. The grass answers for pasturing. On account of its roots it is very difficult to eradicate this plant. Its leaves show

up in gardens about and among pinks or any cespitose plants, or in branches of the currant, and the like. Its leaves are eaten by dogs to produce vomiting, probably on account of their bitter extractive matter.

Fire Blight in Pear Trees.

For more than twenty years, we have escaped any serious losses from this formidable disease, though we have seen it occasionally on our trees.—We cut off the branch a foot or more, below the dead part, and burn it without delay. This is the only enchantment that we use against it. After a respite of several years we found a few days ago, one small limb with dead leaves which had every appearance of fire blight; it was burnt; and we presume that one small colony of insects was burnt with it.

Annual Fairs—Intelligence Office.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer—

I observed that by a resolution of the Genesee Agricultural Society, the Executive Committee are directed to cause semi-annual fairs to be held for sale and exchange. Without meaning to discourage, wish to ask a question. The difficulties as well as the advantages of such fairs should be known beforehand. I think every farmer will see at a glance, the benefit to be derived from them, if they could be thoroughly established. But unless they are held in every town instead of one for several counties, will it not cost more than it will come to, to drive animals, ten, twenty, or thirty miles for sale? I fear their worn appearance, after such a drive, would greatly injure the sale. Please dissipate these doubts.

I wish to propose something, which I think would be valuable. This is, a sort of intelligence office, an advertising shop, in every town. Many want to buy, and many want to sell, but they know not where to go to attain their object. I would propose that person be appointed in every town, if practicable, who shall keep a blank book, where any farmer may enter and register briefly the description of animals he may have for sale; in a short time a large assortment would be recorded. A purchaser, by glancing at the book would see in a moment whatever there were for sale, and know where to go. Let such book be kept in central part of the town, and the keeper receive a trifling fee from each person to pay him, and it would be attended with little trouble, little expense, and doubtless prove very useful. Such advertisements should of course be classed—one part of the book being for milch cows, one for oxen, one for horses, another for pigs, &c. &c. J.

Influence of the Moon.

Half a century ago, Algernon Roberts, a distinguished farmer near Philadelphia, in his first minute of the process and results of sowing plaster, regularly noted the moon's age when the application was made but after one year's experience, he says, "As I perceived no difference from the age of the moon when sowed plaster, I discontinued minutely it as *chimerical unworthy of notice*." This was proceeding on the true principles of philosophical induction. At that period, however, the notion of the moon's influence on vegetation was very prevalent, and so inverted that Judge Peters remarks, "Mr. Roberts risked with those who are governed by such *chimeras*, the credit of his other facts." Judge Peters added, "worthy old German told me, in the presence, at much to the education of several of his neighbors who were great believers in the moon, that our elections never went right at the wrong time of the moon!"

Sunflower Seed Oil.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Your correspondent, C., asks what is the best manner of extracting oil from sunflower

ced. Twenty bushels of shrunk, mouldy seed crushed without hulling, at Fairchild & Gage's Mill, in this village, last season. The yield of the seed, with Williams & Purdie's Hydraulic Press, was about 4 quarts to the bushel,—the yield of the seed is nearly 9 quarts, with the same double press. Had the sunflower seed been plump, and in good order, the yield would have been much greater. F. Gage has planted an acre with the above seed this spring.

Waterloo, June 7th, 1840. D. W.

The Slug.

The Editors of the New Geneva Farmer—

I believe some of you have made quite a mistake in regarding the slug the larva of an insect. It belongs to that class in Zoology termed *Molusca*, or molluscous animals, including the oyster, clam, barnacle, &c.; to the order *Nudata*, or molluscous animals destitute of shells, which includes the cuttle fish, sea hare, &c.; and to the genus *Lymax*, or slug. The genus embraces several species, but whether naturalists have described the species which trouble us here, is uncertain.

You also say that there are many species of *Aphis*, also many varieties. That the species are numerous is well known, but I believe they have never been so tainted to run into varieties. J.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

Reeling Silk.

The ease with which the operation of reeling silk can be performed is not generally known; indeed it is known to none but those who have tried their hand at it, and many even of them have got out of patience in discovering it. We have heard many anecdotes illustrative of the facility with which persons who never reeled or saw it done. An aged gentleman related to us a few months since, the following: He constructed a Piedmontese reel from the drawing and description in the Silk Journal, and placed it in a room for the purpose of giving it a trial. He had really studied all the directions for the operation, and reeled himself to carry them out literally; after some difficulty he had caught the fibres of as many cocoons as he wished to combine in a thread, had got the two ends passed through the eyes of the plate, and even drew them round each other twenty times, as directed before passing them through the guides of the traversing bar on to the bars of the reel. At last all this was ready. He looked at the cocoons, at the threads, and at all around each other, and at the reel, with doubt and hesitation. "It will not do," said he "surely the threads would around each other in that manner and not pass freely—they must break with a very slight strain of the reel." He at last ventured to touch the reel gently—the thread passed freely, and he was encouraged to turn a little faster, when it passed off all more freely. Thus encouraged, he turned the reel faster and faster, increasing by gentle degrees, till it spun upon full speed; and the faster he turned, the more freely the thread passed, and the more easily the cocoons unwound. He was so delighted with his experiment, that he called in his family to witness his success—for he had made the experiment in private, and he might not be exposed to the laughter of observers in case of failure. He then proceeded, with the aid of one of his family, and reeled a skein of raw silk according to directions, and sent it to a neighboring village where there was a person, a foreigner, who was considered a good judge of raw silk. The silk was shown to him, and he pronounced it *Italian raw silk* of excellent quality, and insisted that the skein exhibited was reeled in Italy, and could not have been reeled in this country. After, however, he was assured that it had been produced here, and he was requested to point out any fault that it might exhibit, he discovered that the thread was occasionally loose. That is, there are spots occasionally, in which the fibres remained united by the adhesion of the gum. No sooner was this fault pointed out than the cause flashed upon the old gentleman's mind instantly. It was this.—During the process the reel had been stopped occasionally for the purpose of replacing exhausted cocoons, and when it was recommenced, he had omitted to draw the fibres below their junction at the crossing.—The fibres at the point had of course not been brought into perfect contact, and had become dry; therefore, when they passed up and through the crossing, they of

course did not remain adherent, and hence the thread in the skein presented those spots of loose or non-adherent fibres—the perfection of raw silk requiring the several fibres to be closely united by their gum into a cylindrical thread. It was a valuable lesson to the old gentleman, although the faulting imperfection his silk presented in this respect, would scarcely have been noticed by the manufacturer; for there is not one skein of the best Italian raw silk in a hundred that is entirely free from this fault.

This anecdote, which is literally true, ought to encourage others to reel silk. The old gentleman is not a mechanic, and yet made the reel with his own hands. This shows how simple the Piedmontese reel is, and how easily it may be made by persons at a distance from places where they are kept for sale.

Another gentleman, who had obtained one of the iron Piedmontese reels that are made in this city, informs us that he is now using it, and that he is surprised at the facility with which the reeler, who never before saw a reel, nor the operation of reeling, perform with it.

Another gentleman, in Pennsylvania, has made a reel himself, of wood, though he is a worker in metal, of a construction different from the Piedmontese, but which produces similar results; with which he is also reeling his cocoons, and has produced some beautiful silk.

We could go on and fill our Journal with similar anecdotes and instances of success in reeling silk, by persons who had never before seen the operation performed. But we deem the above sufficient. We could give our own experience, but this has been done an hundred times. When we learnt to reel, we had not the lights of the present time to guide us. Nearly all the publications on the subject were in French and Italian, which we did not read. But we found in Rees' Cyclopaedia, a description—a very imperfect one, of the Piedmontese reel. We employed a mechanic to make one with variations of our own suggestion.—With this reel we began, encountering all the difficulties without any guide by which we could avoid them; and yet in one week we were able to reel with the utmost facility, and produced as good an article as we have since seen from any country. When the Congress Manual was published, we examined its directions for reeling—compiled, as is well known, from the best European authorities—and we were able to make many important corrections in our own practice—principally relating, however, to speed in reeling.—We therefore, have our own experience as well as that of others for authority for saying, that any person of ordinary capacity and application can learn to reel in one week's time, so as to produce a perfect article.—It will of course require practice to enable them to reel fast, so as to be able to reel as much silk in a day as an experienced reeler can; but it does not require as much even of this as it does for the performance of many kinds of every day work. For example, A young woman can learn to perform a full day's work at reeling silk in half the time it would require to learn to do a full day's work at spinning cotton or flax.

It is a common remark by persons who are going to raise silk, that they intend to sell their cocoons; and one of the most common questions asked of us is—"Will there be a market for cocoons next season?" Nearly every body contemplates selling their cocoons. Now this is wrong. The producer of cocoons should also reel them for many cogent reasons—first, that he may obtain the profits of reeling, which he will find are nearly or quite equal to those of producing the cocoons. The highest price of a bushel of the best cocoons is \$5. This bushel of cocoons if properly reeled, will produce a pound and a half of raw silk of best quality, worth \$6 to \$8 per pound. But suppose it only worth \$5 a pound, there will be \$2 50 for reeling the bushel of cocoons. The reeling will furnish excellent employment for the females of his family, slave or free; or if he have none, or does not choose to employ them thus, for some neighboring female less fortunately situated than himself. Secondly, the reduction of the cost of transportation. Cocoons are very bulky, 25 to 30 pounds filling a barrel. If they are to be transported to any distance, the expense will be very great. They are also liable to accidents in transportation, such as indentation, which ruins them for reeling; putrefaction from confinement in close barrels, boxes, &c. While the expense of transporting the raw silk is comparatively nothing. A barrel of cocoons will be reduced, in weight, to three and three-fourths of a pound; and in bulk to the size of a half gallon measure, or even less; so that the raw silk of one hundred and fifty barrels of cocoons may be packed in a single flour barrel. These are reasons which we should suppose would induce all persons to reel their own cocoons.

But, say many persons indeed, the reeling of silk is too nice and difficult an operation for our blacks to perform—we do not want the trouble of it. We have showed above that it is not so difficult to reel as is imagined. It is to be sure an art, and the perfection of its products requires nicety and some degree of skill; but all of which is easily acquired by any ordinary capacity. It is not the real difficulties of reeling that prevent any one from reeling; but the imaginary ones. Let any one determine that he will reel, and he shall reel, and that too in a time of apprenticeship that will astonish even himself.

There are some rules to be observed in reeling that we may as well lay down here while on the subject.—They are generally found in the books, so mixed up with other matter that they escape attention.

1st. The cocoons of each particular crop should be kept by themselves. Several parcels should not be mixed together; so that the age of all the cocoons of one parcel may be the same; for cocoons of different ages require water of different temperatures.

2d. The first thing in the morning, the reeler must select her cocoons, putting the best in one basket, second best in another, and the balance in a third.

3d. She must have clear rain or river water, and it is best, if it be river water, that it be placed over night to settle its sandy particles.

4th. She must acquire a knowledge of the temperature required by different cocoons, so that she will instantly know whether the water be too hot or too cold. There is no circumstance that causes so much bad silk as a want of this knowledge, or carelessness in applying it. If the water be too hot, the silk comes off in burs or ganglions, and when this is discovered, the cocoons already in the water are injured by the extraction of the gum, and the silk is thereby rendered uneven and knotty. If the water be too cold, the cocoons will rise up to the plate, and the fibres be broken. This is not difficult to learn.

5th. She should always know how long the cocoons have been produced, that is, how old they are; and in what manner they have been cured, whether baked, steamed, or cured in the sun, as all these require water of different temperatures. Very old cocoons require water nearly boiling, while those just produced and not cured requiring a little more than milk-warm. Baked cocoons of whatever age require water nearly boiling, while steamed cocoons require it of a temperature according to their age, and generally a little higher than those cured in the sun.

6th. Of whatever size the thread is to be, she must keep the number of cocoons regularly the same, or as near it as possible. If she is to produce thread of eight to ten fibres, she must begin with ten cocoons to each thread, and keep that number as steadily running as possible. She will not be able to keep the exact number, but she will never be obliged to allow them to vary more than two, so that the thread will be called "eight to ten fibre." This is regular enough for all practical purposes.

7th. After stopping the reel for any purpose, she must wet the thread thoroughly where it crosses, and thence down to the basin, by sprinkling it with hot water from the basin, before she begins again.

8th. She must change the water in the basin as fast as it becomes foul—two or three times a day, when steadily at work.

9th. While the reel is going she must keep her attention steadily upon the cocoons in the basin, so that when one is exhausted or breaks she may have another ready to be added.

10th. The reel must be turned as rapidly as the cocoons will unwind, so that as little gum as possible may be left in the water.

11. The person turning the reel must keep his eye upon the thread between the traversing bar and the bars of the reel, so that he may see and brush off any notes that may appear on it.

12th. Bear in mind that care and skill in reeling will make the silk worth two or three dollars a pound more than that produced by a careless reeler—therefore, that the careful reeler gets one dollar a pound for her industry, and two dollars for carefulness.

G. B. S.

The Silk Culture.—The National Silk Society has offered numerous bounties, varying from \$100 to \$1000 each for the best specimens of raw silk, to be produced during the coming summer. The whole amount of the bounties is \$16,000. The prospect is fair that the silk culture will become a prominent and settled part of our domestic industry, and that the silk either raw or manufactured, will constitute within a few years, a valuable staple of home production.—*Nat. Int.*

The Crops and the Season.

In Western New York and Upper Canada, the appearance of the principal crops gives promise of a most abundant harvest. In this region the wheat crop is considerably earlier than usual, and hopes are entertained that it will, on that account, be less liable to injury from the rust. The straw is not as heavy as last season, but the heads are well formed and in most cases stand thickly. We have not heard of any serious injury from the fly or worm, and our farmers feel quite certain of an abundant wheat harvest, whatever may be the price in market.

In Ohio we believe the fly has done considerable damage to the wheat crop, especially in the lake counties.

In Michigan and Indiana, the wheat crop has sustained great injury in some parts from the Hessian fly and the Army worm. From all accounts, however, we believe the destruction is by no means general, and those states will still yield a large surplus of wheat and flour.

From Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, the accounts are also favorable, with very slight exceptions.

Early Premium Vegetables.

Delivered at the Rochester Seed Store since our last.

June 5th—Second peck green Peas. Thomas C. Hance of Macedon. Eagle Tavern.

June 16th—First peck new Potatoes. Chas. Filer of Greece. Eagle Tavern.

June 18th—Second peck new Potatoes. Thos. C. Hance of Macedon. Rochester House

June 25th—First peck String Beans. Wm. Hamilton of Rochester. Eagle.

Education of Farmers' Sons.

We have received several communications on this subject, some of them well written, and others bearing sad evidence of the fact which they deplore, namely the great neglect of education among farmers sons.—The subject is too important to be overlooked; but, at the same time, our friends must bear in mind that practical agriculture is the main object of our paper; and therefore we are compelled to reject many articles which otherwise we should be glad to lay before our readers.

A Large Calf.

Messrs. Editors—I yesterday had a Bull Calf of nine weighed that was just a year old. He has never been fed high, but I have merely kept him growing.—He had the milk of the cow during the summer, and in the winter all the grain he had, was from 4 to 6 quarts of oat meal per day. Since we turned him out this spring to grass, he has had no grain at all. He is principally of the Durham breed, with about one-eighth of the Holland. His color is black, with white flanks, which he takes from the Holland. He weighed 890 pounds.

Have any of our brother farmers raised a heavier one with the same keeping? Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN CHASE.

Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., June 20, 1840.

Transplanting Annuals.

Seedlings may be safely transplanted in the hottest and driest weather, by turning over them immediately after they are set out and watered, a flower pot with a hole in the bottom. The hole serves as a chimney to let off the heat; and such plants will be as fresh through the hottest part of the day, as if they had not been removed. Towards evening, when the sun cannot shine on them, take off the pot and give them fresh air till the sun appears in the morning—then replace it. In a few days they will have new roots, and be out of danger.

M. B. BATEHAM will spend most of this month travelling in the Western parts of Upper Canada and New York, where he hopes to have the pleasure of calling on many of his friends.

Lost Numbers.—Post Masters will please inform us if any subscribers have not received their papers correctly, that we may send them again.

OLD GENESEE FARMER.

BOUND Vols., 1st. and 1h, may be had at \$1 per vol. B Swine Breeder, or a treatise on fattening swine. For sale by D. HOYT, May 21. 6, State-st. Rochester.

VOLUMES WANTED.

A high price will be paid for several copies of vols. 3, 5, 6 and 9 of the Weekly Genesee Farmer. M. B. BATEHAM. July 1st, 1840.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well; made by THOMAS D. BURRILL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

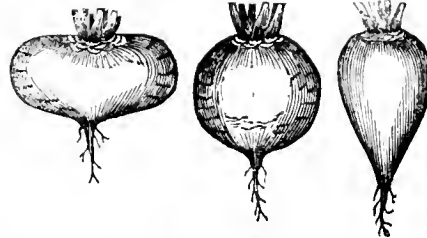
These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well," and they have fully sustained that warranty.

They have gone largely into use, more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, without repairs. More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world."

This new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, without any additional machinery; saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use. Geneva, June 27, 1840.

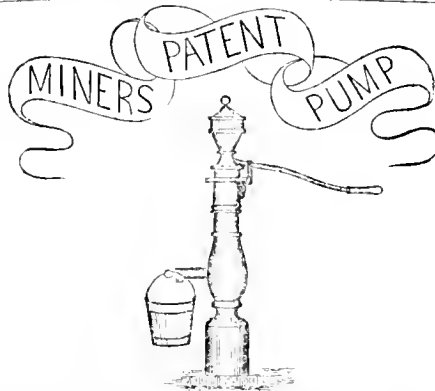
A DURHAM BULL CALF,

OF FINE FORM and undoubted pedigree, for sale at a reasonable price, by THOMAS WRIGHT, Macedon, Wayne co., 5 mo. 17th, 1840. Also as above, some pure Berkshire pigs of the Bement stock.



NEW ARRIVALS!

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store by the Steam Ship British Queen from England, a large supply of best purple top Ruta Baga, and a general assortment of English and Scotch Turnip Seeds. Merchants supplied at very low prices. M. B. BATEHAM, June 1st, 1840.



MINERS PATENT PUMPS, for Wells and Cisterns, improved. During the last few months the subscribers have made several important improvements in the construction of this pump, which renders it the cheapest and most durable article now in use. They have no hesitation in saying that they are decidedly preferable to any other article now in operation. Many testimonials of scientific and mechanical men might be given to show the simplicity and durability of the construction of this pump, and its superiority to all others, but as a personal examination might give a more correct idea of them, they invite all who may have occasion to purchase, to call before supplying themselves elsewhere.

They are now manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, at prices corresponding with the times, at the Warehouse of the Eagle Furnace, near the Falls, by W. A. LAMWORTHY & Co.

Rochester, April 1

Seed Buckwheat for sale at the Seed Store by M. B. BATEHAM.

NEW BOOKS.

CHILD'S work on Beet Sugar; Buel's Farmers' Companion; the American Swine Breeder's Companion; Bridgman's Gardener, new edition; and a fresh supply of sundry other valuable books, for sale at the Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM.

June 1st, 1840.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Woolley, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O. Culver's, Brighton, Monroe co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sancho, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now six years old on the 1h of June next: he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed; he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to OLAVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1840.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and will have, during the Summer, Pure Berkshire Pigs—also a cross of the Leicester and Berkshire. These Pigs are equal to any in the State, and will be sold as cheap as any. ROCHESTER, May 1st, 1840. AMOS SAWYER.

AGENTS

FOR THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places.—Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

Table listing agents for the Rochester Seed Store across various locations including Buffalo, Lockport, New Fane, Albion, Brockport, Scotsville, Le Roy, Batavia, Attica, Mount Morris, Genesee, Canandaigua, Geneva, Waterloo, Auburn, Palmyra, Newark, Utica, and Oswego, with names of agents like W. & G. Bryant, S. H. Marks & Co., J. P. Lukens, etc.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JULY 2, 1840.

Table of current prices for various commodities: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, PEARL ASHES, POT, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
E. F. MARSHALL, Proprietors. } VOL. 1.

ROCHESTER, AUGUST, 1840.

NO. 8. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive *seen* copies for \$3,—*Twelve* copies for \$5,—*Twenty-five* copies for \$10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers Notices to Agents, &c.	113
The Revolving Diagonal Harrow.	113
The Agricultural Fair at Rochester. Legislative aid to Agriculture.	113
The Weather, the Crops, and the Harvest.	113
Remarks on Cherries. The Canada Thistle.	114
Notes on European Agriculture, Wheat, &c.	114
Growth of Potatoes. Species and varieties of Beets.	115
Agriculture of Upper Canada, by Hon. A. Ferguson.	116
To the Directors of Agricultural Societies in U. C.	117
Queries about Clover Seed. Making Cheese, and cutting Grads.	117
Importance of the Education of Farmers. Noxious weeds	118
Growing evils—Canada Thistles. Farmers' Sons.	118
Irrigation. Farmers' Daughters, by Lubin.	119
Our own Husbandry. A Large Grape Vine.	119
Agricultural Fair at Rochester, list of premiums, &c.	120
To the friends of the Genesee Agricultural Society. New Agricultural Societies.	120
An Appeal from the Publishers to the Readers of this paper.	120
A Voice from Michigan. Hints for the Month.	121
Bad Seeds—again, By J. and M. B. B.	121
'The Golden Rule.' The Curcubio. White Cabbage Leaves.	122
Farmers devote too much time to labor.	122
The Farmers Life, by H. Coleman.	122
Dwarf Fruit Trees. Science and Agriculture.	123
To protect Cabbage Plants from Worms.	123
To prevent the destruction of Corn by Crows.	123
The Flowers of Summer. Burnt Earth as Manure.	124
Silk business in Rochester, &c. New kinds of Wheat.	125
Large Calves. The Cherry Slug.	125
On the Rotation of Crops. Dialogue on Cultivation.	126
Blinders upon Horses. Preserving Green Peas.	127
Rain. Rural Melodies (Poetry).	127
Reply to Annette, by Fanny.	128
'The Horse Thistle. Breaking Steers.	128
Advertisements. Prices Current, &c.	128

☞ *To all whom it may concern*—There is a large amount of money yet due us from Post Masters and Agents, consisting mostly of small sums, but not too small to be needed these times. We hope all who are indebted to us will remit the amount by mail, or otherwise, free of expense, in as current funds as possible, without further delay. If New York or Eastern bills cannot be obtained, Ohio, Illinois, or Upper Canada may be sent. ☞ Where the amount is not even dollars it can be made so by obtaining an additional subscriber. Do you take?

Complaints of inaccuracies or omissions in the mailing of our paper, are often made to us, but in most cases they are found to have been regularly and properly mailed. We have abundant excuse to offer, however, for any delay in attending to letters or sending papers during a few weeks past. Our clerk, J. E. Force, has taken him a wife and left our employ; one of the publishers, E. F. Marshall, has been confined at home by sickness; and the other publisher, M. B. Bateham, has been most of the time travelling. We have got matters righted again, however, and hope to keep them so. Any subscribers who have not received their papers correctly are requested to mention it to their Post Masters and ask them to notify us.

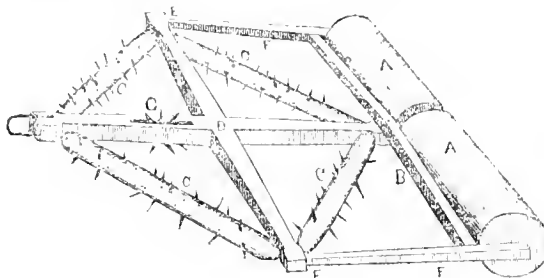
B. & M.

The "Dialogues."—We give our readers a further specimen of the amusing and instructive Dialogues, written by the talented editor of the *Farmers Cabinet*. We learn that they are published in book form, and we wish friend Pedder would tell his publisher to send on a lot to our booksellers; some of our juvenile agriculturists are very anxious to obtain copies.

THE REVOLVING DIAGONAL HARROW.

We give below a description of a Harrow and Roller, which appears to us to be a most efficient and valuable implement of husbandry. On clayey land during dry weather, when the soil breaks up in hard lumps, as is often the case in wheat sowing, such a machine must be of great advantage.

We wish some one of our readers who has seen the operation of this harrow would give us a more particular account of it. The following we copy from the *Farmers' Cabinet*.



REPORT of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, of the Mechanics' Institute, on the Revolving Diagonal Harrow, by Moses G. Cass, Utica, N. Y.

C, C, C, C, are revolving cylinders working in the frame D, by means of gudgeons placed in the ends. Each Cylinder is charged with teeth placed perpendicular to the axis, as seen in the drawing. G, is a tooth-ed wheel intended to break up the ground that would otherwise be passed over untouched; being under the lengthwise rail of the harrow. B, E, F, a moveable frame supporting the rollers A, A, which may be attached to or disconnected from the harrow at pleasure.

An examination of this machine, and a little reflection, will serve to show its superiority to the ordinary harrow. In its passage over the ground the teeth enter the earth in all directions, breaking, removing, or tearing up all slight obstructions; while if it meets with a large stone or any obstacle that would throw the common harrow out, the cylinder, which in this machine encounters the obstruction, is enabled by a whole or partial revolution to pass over it.

An experienced farmer, who has for some time had one of Mr. Cass's harrows in use, remarks that "by attaching the seed sowers and rollers a most perfect finishing operation will be performed, and at a saving of one-half if not three-fourths of the labor commonly required to do the same work."

WILLIAM A. COX, Chairman.

Mechanics Institute, February, 18th, 1840.

The Agricultural Fair at Rochester.

By a notice in another column, it will be seen that the Annual Fair of the Genesee Agricultural Society, is to be held at the same time as the great Fair of the Mechanic's Association. This we think is a good arrangement. The many thousands who witnessed the Mechanic's Exhibition last season, will need no persuasion to induce them to attend again; and the increased and combined attractions which will this year be presented, cannot fail to draw a larger concourse of spectators than ever before assembled on any similar occasion in Western New York.

We hope the farmers of "Old Genesee" will do themselves credit; especially the farmers of Monroe county, on whom the interests of the Fair must mainly depend. They can, if they will, get up an Exhibition which it would puzzle any other section of the Union to equal. What say you, readers, will you try?

Legislative aid to Agriculture.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I wish some one of your correspondents, who possesses the requisite information, would inform us what has been proposed or done by the Legislature of this State during the two last sessions, for the advancement of agriculture. I should like to know whether we farmers, who constitute the greater part of the community, produce the greater part of the wealth, and pay most of the taxes of this State, are always to be overlooked, and our interests disregarded by our very "humble servants" at Albany, whom we pay fat salaries out of our hard earnings.—Does not the embarrassed condition of our country absolutely demand that something should be done by government to foster and improve the agriculture of this State? Will not the New Genesee Farmer speak out on this subject? Who will suggest the mode by which

the State can best promote the cause of agriculture, without large appropriations?

Rochester.

MONROE.

The Weather, the Crops, and the Harvest.

During the early part of the past month, the spring crops in this section, especially the corn and potatoes, suffered materially from drouth; but the seasonable rains since have apparently quite recovered them, and every thing now looks promising.

The wheat crop is mostly secured, and accounts from all quarters agree that it is more abundant in quantity and better in quality, than it has been for many years past. New wheat begins to appear in our market, and finer samples we have never seen. We have had frequent showers here of late, but have not learned that they have done any injury to the wheat.

☞ Canadian Agents. ☞

We find it necessary to repeat the notice that D. SMART, Esq., Post Master at Port Hope, is general Agent for us, and we wish other Post Masters who remit to us by mail would do so through him, and thereby save us the American postage.

Mr. J. W. Brent, of Toronto; and Mr. Chas. Heata and Mr. John Creighton of Kingston are local agents; to whom payments or communications for us may be made.

☞ All Post Masters are requested to act as local agents.

To Correspondents.—Several valuable communications received rather late are unavoidably crowded out in order to make room for the affairs of the agricultural society. They will not spoil by keeping a month.

Cherries.

We lately took a journey of two hundred and fifty miles through the Western part of this State, in a private carriage, having good opportunities for observation;—and only in one place after leaving home, have we seen good cherries. There we found two or three sorts that were pleasant, but hardly *fine*.*

We make these remarks to show how little the most of our farmers know about good fruit. At many home-steads we saw either no cherries at all, or the common sour pie-cherry, with some seedlings of the small heart cherry in a few places; but only one grafted branch. So little indeed is seen of the better sorts, that a very intelligent friend of ours in the West, had arrived at the conclusion that this climate was unfavorable to their growth and maturity! Now if we have spied out the nakedness of the land, it may be right and proper to tell our negligent countrymen, how they may *clothe* their premises, and eat fine cherries, *as we do*, for six weeks at least in constant succession.

We have always found, in making collections of any kind, that a proper *place of deposit* was of great importance. Enclose therefore a fruit garden, in any manner that may seem best, and of any size from half an acre to two acres or more.—Not all for cherries?—No; but whoever has a taste for fine fruit, will want peaches and plums, and pears and apricots; and not one tree only, because the sort may be "good enough," but kinds sufficient to follow one another in succession during the longest season of that particular fruit.—We have no notion of feasting one week and fasting the next.—Our trees were originally planted twenty feet apart, and at this distance there will be room enough for a long time to come.

We have at this time about twenty kinds of cherry trees in all; and ought to have had many more, but other trees were sent from the nurseries, instead of the kinds we paid for. For instance, the American Heart, the Amber Heart, the Oxheart, the White Bignean, and the Downton, came not; but in their stead several sorts which we had already in possession. This treatment was highly improper and abusive, but mistakes may sometimes creep in, even where great care is taken, and fair dealing intended.

The earliest, cultivated either in this country or Europe, is the *May Cherry*, which is small in both fruit and branch. We presume it might be grafted on the dwarf Siberian, and then it would stand as a mate for the currant bush. We have had them ripe in the latter part of the fifth month.

The *Early Richmond* begins to ripen in immediate succession. It fills the space between the *May Cherry* and the common *Pie Cherry*, both in regard to size and the time of maturing its fruit, which though sour at first, becomes very pleasant when fully ripe. It is valuable, and may hang on the tree for several weeks.

Four other cherries in our fruit garden ripen at the same time with the *Early Richmond*. The first sort is also a round cherry, of good size, sweet for one of its class, and decidedly a favorite. It came under a wrong name; and we do not find it agree with any description in Lindley or Prince. It will scarcely be the less prized, however, on this account.

The next is *Knights Early Black*, which came from one of the Flushing nurseries marked "Black Tartarian." We hardly regret the mistake. Indeed the editor of the *Pomological Magazine* says that if he were called upon to state specifically the difference between them, he would be unable to do so. He adds however, "It has the rare merit of ripening earlier: on a south aspect it will be ripe even earlier than the *May*

Duke."† It is so with ours where the trees stand together. We have had some of these cherries from young thrifty trees that measured an inch or more in diameter.

The *White Tartarian*, like the last, is a heart cherry; and when fully ripe there is none better. We have a young tree marked the *White Hartfordshire*, which differs in its growth but not in its fruit; and when a few of each sort were exhibited, we were unable to detect the difference.

The *Black Caroon* is also a heart cherry, of good size, and a fine fruit. It receives a full share of attention from visitors. At Aurora and its neighborhood, it has been called the *Albany Cherry*; but it would be well to lay this name aside.

While these sorts are growing thin on the branches, the *Transparent Gaigne*, is swelling and softening as well as the later crop of the *May Duke*; and both are highly valued. One of the round class, marked "*Waterloo*," keeps time with them, and the fruit is decidedly fine; but we cannot distinguish in it Lindley's characteristics of *Knights Waterloo* with certainty, and we must wait for more light.

The *Carnation* is later than the preceding sorts.—It is a moderate bearer, and in rainy weather is apt to decay on the tree; but it is very palatable, those who have never seen it ripe to the contrary notwithstanding. It appears to do better where it receives the reflected heat from a building. The brief but timely showers of the present season have not injured it; and in a drier climate, this tendency to decay would be no objection.

The *Common Pie Cherry*, (Kentish?) and the *Morrello*, are valuable fruits, and ought to be more cultivated than they are; but they are too sour for the table, uncooked. These sorts grow freely from suckers, and are generally within the reach of every one who wishes to have them.

The *Cream Cherry* originated in or near the South part of Seneca county, and promises to be valuable. It takes the name from its color; which however, is sometimes tinged with red. It is the latest of our cherries, medial size, heart shaped, and sweet. We want to see it on a stock exclusively its own, and then we can form a better judgement of its merits.

One remark more. Ten trees of the finest sorts of cherries can be had for five dollars. The interest on this sum is thirty-five cents a year. Who would not be willing to pay it annually for such a treat?—for cherries come annually without fail. †

† We think however, that pomologists err in referring to the *May Duke's* time of ripening: It ripens in patches, and some may be used when the cherries on the other parts of the tree are not colored, showing a difference of several weeks.

The Canada Thistle.

This weed has so much increased in some parts of Cayuga county, that it may be found in almost every lot and field. Among crops where the hoe is introduced, as corn and potatoes, it stands but little chance; but among such as are sown broad-cast, it is a great pest; and every advantage that can be taken of it, ought to be known. We wish to contribute our mite. Oats when sown early in the spring, will not send up stalks as soon as this weed; and there is a time when the latter may be mown without injuring the crop.—The scythe, if not very sharp, will glance over the grain, but cut the stiffer stems of the thistles. This operation gives them an effectual check for that season, and the oats may be harvested with very little inconvenience.

We would recommend this practice however, only where there are but few patches of thistles in the field; and not where it is much over-run with them. In the latter case, the land should not be sown with wheat, oats, or barley; but either planted with some horse-

hoeing crop, or turned into a regular fallow,—not to be ploughed only two or three times, but as often as once a month throughout the season, and then in the most thorough manner, so as to leave no shoot uncut. The farmer who undertakes this business, must prepare himself accordingly. He must make his calculations before-hand, and nerve himself for the contest. No half-way measures will answer. To plough them once in the spring, cultivates them; and to plough them twice, is but a check; but every subsequent encounter destroys a portion of their vital energy.—The next season cultivate the ground well in corn, potatoes, field beets, or swedish turnips, and it will give them the finishing stroke.

To pull up the stalks of this thistle, weakens the horizontal root much more than to hoe them; and we have used wooden tongs for this purpose, nearly shaped like the blacksmith's. If the holes left by the stalks, be then filled with brine, very few if any new shoots will appear. †

From the Southern Cabinet.

Notes on European Agriculture.

BY AN AMERICAN.

WHEAT.—In my last I gave some notes on the rotation of crops in Great Britain,—a judicious mode of culture, which is now adapted to a considerable extent in Sweden, Denmark, and the grain growing countries in the north of Europe. Thus, the soil, although it does not annually give the same kind of product to the cultivator, is never idle, but produces in succession crops which are often more valuable than wheat itself.

As however wheat is not only one of the staple articles of Europe, but also of our own country, I propose to devote this article to a description of the method of culture.

1st. PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. The wheat crop, as I have stated in a former chapter, usually succeeds the fallow crop, which consisted of potatoes, beans, or turnips. This fallow crop is richly manured. Stable manure is in a majority of instances used, and in most soils is preferred. It is spread on the fields broad cast in the proportion of twenty or twenty-five tons to the acre. In about half the cases it is scattered over the fields in the early part of winter, and ploughed under in December. Where time is wanting the manure is not applied till early in the spring, which I am informed, answers equally well. Lime is much used on light sandy soils. In some parts of the coast of Holland, where the soil is poor and sandy, the application of lime has given a dark, rich color to the earth, which now retains its moisture and produces abundant crops. On the sandy lands between Berlin and Dresden resembling our Carolina pine-barrens, I noticed it used in some fields with very beneficial effects. Similar results have been produced in New Jersey by the application of lime on bare sandy soil. Bone dust is much used in England on light soils. It is generally procured from the continent. A few mills for the purpose of grinding the bone for manure exist in England and Scotland, although they did not fall under my notice. A model of one exists in the agricultural museum of Edinburgh, which was politely exhibited to me by Professor Lowe. The construction is very simple; but as I believe it is well understood in the United States, and as I am not much of a mechanic, I need not venture on a description. The bone dust is used in the proportion to twenty-five bushels to the acre; a greater quantity has not been attended with any increased beneficial results. It is sown broad cast on the land; sometimes mixed with turnip seed. Night soils, (a very valuable manure,) are limited to the neighborhoods of towns, and principally applied to gardens.—This article is prepared in the vicinity of Paris by a method rendering it not in the least offensive. It has the appearance of large dried bricks, which are broken up when wanted, and applied to the land in the manner of bone dust.

When the fallow crop has been removed, the ground is ploughed and put in order for the reception of wheat; occasionally some manure is added, but it is in general believed that the ground is sufficiently enriched for the ensuing crop. The ploughing is similar to that of our own country. The wheat is sown from the middle to the end of October, generally in drills, but sometimes broad cast. The sowing or drilling of the wheat does not complete the labor till the time of harvest, as is the case in America. The wheat is regularly hoed between the drills two or three times, and when the

* In the principal villages doubtless, some excellent sorts are cultivated. We speak of only what we saw.

wheat is about a foot in height, it is carefully weeded, hence, we seldom find in English wheat either cockle, cheat, or the seeds of the various weeds which which our fields are so often infested. The wheat is usually gathered with the sickle. I saw no cradles, like those of America, in use.

2nd. QUANTITY OF SEED TO THE ACRE. In this particular I found a great difference of opinion between the British and American farmer. In this country a bushel of wheat is considered sufficient for an acre; formerly many persons only used three pecks per acre. I am inclined to think, that we have erred in using too little seed. I remember visiting the fields of a farmer in New York many years ago, and observed that whilst the heads of wheat were very fine, the stalks appeared to stand thinly on the ground. He had sown three pecks to the acre, and the produce was nine bushels. I suggested to him the propriety of using a double quantity of seed. Three years afterwards he sowed the same field again, using a bushel and a half to the acre,—the season and tillage were similar to that of the former sowing. He subsequently informed me that his land this year produced fifteen bushels to the acre, and that he was now an advocate for thick sowing.

I extract from my notes on English husbandry the following quotation, which I either wrote down from the dictation of some responsible agriculturist, or copied from some agricultural journal of England: I am inclined to think the latter. I have reason to believe it is the usual mode adopted in England and Scotland.

"On rich lands in good condition, when the soil is strong loam or clay, and well drained, two and a half to two and three-quarter bushels per imperial acre may be sufficient, of the ordinary varieties. As spring sown wheat does not tiller well, one half to three-quarters of a bushel more may be necessary; but strong clays are not well adapted to spring sown wheat, although it is quite possible that a suitable variety may be obtained for that purpose.

"On medium soils one half bushel more may be requisite for such season of sowing, regulating the quantity to the quality and condition of the soil, and the preceding crops. When potatoes have been raised in the fallow division, at least two or three pecks more may be necessary than after a clean fallow.

"On high and light lands, wheat after fallow should be drilled in from two to three inches deep, to prevent throwing out in spring. With this precaution, if the land is in good condition, little more seed will be wanted than on medium; but on such lands wheat holds best after grass, and in that case requires two or three pecks more seed than under any other circumstance."

As I have never seen the stalks of wheat so thickly crowded together in my own country as in Great Britain, and as their average crop is decidedly greater than ours, I have accounted for the difference, at least in some measure to the greater quantity of seed used by the European agriculturists, after making due allowances for the differences of climate and modes of culture. I remarked that in England, in consequence of this thick sowing, there was but one stalk to each grain, whilst in America, where the seeds were farther separated, there are usually side stalks, few of which produce equally well with the one proceeding from the grain. The additional quantity of the seed sown is doubly compensated for, by the greater product to the acre. These, however, should be matters of experiment with us, in a climate where our summers are much warmer, as I am fully aware lands may be too thickly as well as too thinly sown.

3d. VARIETIES OF WHEAT IN EUROPE.—Botanists have been much perplexed in endeavoring to decide on the true origin of our varieties of wheat. It is now difficult to ascertain what is the true *tritium sativum* or common wheat, and the latter *tritium aestivum* or summer wheat. I am, however, inclined to think, that all the varieties may be included under one species, as there are no distinctive marks by which they can be separated. Under *tritium hybridum*, for instance, are included some of the earliest and best varieties of spring wheat, and under *tritium aestivum* are included several bearded wheats, equally hardy, and requiring as long time to arrive at maturity as our common winter sorts. Indeed, the French Botanists have now referred all the varieties to *tritium sativum*. But this is not the place to settle nice botanical distinctions.

Spring wheat is seldom cultivated in England as a general crop. In every instance where I saw it growing, it appeared to me rather inferior.

In my last number I alluded to some of the varieties of wheat at present cultivated in England. The golden drop, blood red, Usbridge, Hunters, Mengoswells, Whittington and Beckings. The three latter,

like our okra cotton and rohan potatoe, have been so recently introduced that they have not yet found their way into general cultivation. The specimens which I saw, however, were very superior, sufficiently so to encourage the American farmer to import the seed, which may be ordered from Lawson and Sons, Edinburgh, or Loddige in London, or through any merchant in Liverpool. An order sent in July will be in sufficient time to enable the farmer to plant the seed in autumn.

The wheat called Leghorn, or Tuscany wheat, was introduced into England for the purpose of procuring straw for the manufacture of bonnets, &c.; but it was found not to succeed as well as the common rye, which is now exclusively cultivated in the Orkney islands and the North of Scotland for that purpose.

In the Northern parts of France, I saw cultivated pretty extensively, very hardy variety of wheat called *Poulard bleu*, and *ble, bleu conique*. It is partial to rich clay soils; its grains are dark and very hard.—An Egyptian wheat called *Ble de Smyrna*, was also highly spoken of. There is a variety of wheat brought originally from Morocco that is successfully cultivated in Italy, but does not succeed well in the northern parts of Europe, that might be experimented on in our southern States. Its spikes are long, loose, nodding to a side, and awned; grains about half an inch in length—reddish, transparent, and very hard. It usually goes under the name of Polish wheat, although it is not much cultivated in Poland,—is said to have come originally from Morocco, and is often called Mogadore wheat.

I find in my journal, descriptions of nearly one hundred varieties of wheat in Europe, but doubt whether the transferring them to your pages would be of any material benefit to the American farmer, who, I fear, would scarcely import them even as an experiment. Should the seeds which I brought with me and distributed through several parts of our southern country, be successfully cultivated, I will endeavor to notice them on some future occasion.

It would be of great advantage were our agricultural societies to imitate the examples of those of Europe, in attaching a museum to their institutions, where not only the different grains cultivated might be exhibited, but also the stalks and plants preserved in a dried state,—the mode of culture and product carefully noted for the benefit of agriculturists. I observed at Washington, during the last summer, a successful attempt of this kind by the intelligent superintendent of the patent office.

The English farmer has more to apprehend from the constant drizzling rains during harvest time, than from insects, which are the bane of the American farmer. The so called Hessian fly, has never been introduced, and the poor Hessian has sense enough to answer for on another score, without meriting the charge of conveying this pest to America in his straw. The insect is not known in Hussia, and although two specimens were shown to me as having been procured in Sweden, they proved to be of a different and harmless species. I fear we will have to claim it along with the opossum and rattle-snake, as exclusively American. The wheat of our country also suffers materially from other insects, which prey upon it in its ripened state; hence, in many parts it is necessary that the crops be not only thrashed out, but immediately carried to the flour-mill. In England, on the contrary, I perceived stacks of wheat that had remained unthrashed for three and four years, and in many instances five or six, without any molestation than that of the Norway rat—that cosmopolite, gregarious, omnivorous pest of all countries.

There are two of the sciences, however, widely removed from each other, and however seldom thought of by the American farmer, that have long appeared to me as inviting greater attention in an agricultural point of view than has hitherto been devoted to it. I mean chemistry and entomology. The former enabling us to analyze our soils, and directing us to the best modes for their improvement, and the latter pointing out to us the habits and character of those insects that prey upon our fruits and grains, without which we cannot find a remedy against their depredations.

Growth of Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Inverness Courier mentions a mode of growing potatoes, which may be useful in the saving of seed in seasons of scarcity, and also of furnishing a supply a month earlier than the usual period. The experiment described consisted in planting the shoots thrown out from potatoes kept in the cellar, on the 30th of May, about a month later than the usual period of sowing. They were planted in a garden and raised on the 19th of September, and the result

was highly satisfactory. At one stalk there were nine potatoes the size of eggs; at another two large ones, one of them weighing 1 lb. 2 oz. The cultivator is of opinion, that had the shoots been planted a month earlier, there would have been an excellent and early crop. The shoots should be about ten or twelve inches in length, and dibbled into prepared ground, and all covered except the two small leaves at the top.—None of the potatoe should be planted along with the shoot; but they are the better to have a good many fibres thrown out from the root end of the shoot.—*English paper.*

From Childs' Work on Beet and Beet Sugar.

Culture of the Beet.

SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF THE BEET.

The following are the principal ones cultivated in France.

1. *Mangel Wurzel* or *Scarcity Root*. It has large, thick, succulent leaves; the root is white within and without; grows much out of the ground, and attains a size superior to all other species. Many cultivators have remarked that though it is good for fattening cattle, it is not equally favorable to the production of milk.

The variety cultivated in England has a reddish or whitish red root. It is not much valued for domestic use, although the leaves are good to boil as spinach, and the leaf-stalks and midrib to stew and eat as asparagus. Dr. Lettsom states that on his land, which was propitious to its growth, it weighed, on an average, full ten pounds, and the leaves half as much, so that the whole produce was fifteen pounds of nutritious aliment to every square of eighteen inches.

2. *Red or Blood Beet*. It has a long red, eatable root, and darkish red or purple leaves. Sown at suitable distances, much greater of course than are ordinarily allowed it in our gardens, it becomes nearly as productive as the sugar beet. The larger the roots grow, the tenderer they are, and the deeper their color, the more they are esteemed.

The varieties of these species are the common red beet, the early turnip-rooted beet, the green-leaved red beet, and the yellow-rooted red beet.

3. *Yellow Beet*. It has yellow, or greenish yellow leaves and yellow roots, which are frequently very long and large. It has been cultivated for making sugar, but most manufacturers have discarded it, finding that its juice, though next in richness to that of the sugar beet, contained from one-eighth to one-quarter less saccharine matter, than the latter. It is prone to degenerate. A field sown with genuine seed will sometimes yield a fifth, sixth, or greater part, with a coat of a rose color and flesh white, or coat yellow and flesh white. A single seed will occasionally produce three yellow beets, and one rose colored; though what is commonly called one seed, does in fact contain from one to five seeds.

4. *White Silesian or Sugar Beet*. It has pale green leaves, the root pear-shaped, and shorter than the other species. It grows entirely within the ground, except it meet with some obstruction, in which case the exposed part becomes green and loses a portion of its sugar.

There is one variety of this species, the red-vein-leaved, with rose-colored rings in the flesh. This is considered a degeneracy.

In Germany, besides the yellow and sugar beets, they cultivate principally the following, which appear to be varieties of the *mangel wurzel*, or as it is sometimes called, the *great German beet*.

1. *Red and White*. It is usually red and white within and without. This beet grows seventeen or eighteen inches long, of which one foot is above ground; and it sometimes weighs twenty-five pounds. Its juice is very watery, and in proportion to its size it contains the least nutritive substance.

2. *Yellow and White*. It grows half out of the ground. It is rather small and less woody and aqueous, keeps better and is more nutritive than the preceding. It sometimes weighs twenty pounds.

3. *Pale red*. It penetrates the earth more than the others, and weighs as much as sixteen pounds.

There is no limit to the varieties of the beet. They may increase like the crosses of sheep. This will always be the case; if different sorts for seed are not set at a good distance apart. Soil and climate have sometimes the same effect. Some fields will produce only the red-vein leaved, although none but the seed of the pure white Silesian was sown.

It is supposed by some that the wild sea beet, so called, is the parent of all our cultivated beets. It is a native of Holland and Great Britain, on the sea coast and salt marshes. It is found about Nottingham, in England. The first beet planted in France,

was, however, a native of the southern and maritime regions of Europe, and was brought from Italy. The Romans were acquainted with the white beet, which they called *ciela*, *sienu* or Sicilian.

UPPER CANADA.

Having completed our rambles in Upper Canada, we might offer some detailed remarks on the agriculture of that province; but we are happy to say the task has fallen into able hands than ours. It is highly gratifying to find occasionally such men as the Hon. ADAM FERGUSON, who at times can stand in the halls of Parliament and grapple with giant intellects in discussing the affairs of government, and then return to the quiet farm and find scope for their powerful minds, in elucidating the science and practice of agriculture.

It was about noon, one warm day in July, while journeying from Toronto to Hamilton, on horseback, that we turned aside from the main road, to find the residence of Mr. Ferguson. We found the house, beautifully situated on the side of a hill, overlooking the broad Lake Ontario in one direction, and in another the Bay of Burlington, with the pleasant village of Hamilton backed by green hills in the distance. Near the house is a fine expanse of fields and meadows, in which we found some of the best and most perfect animals of farm stock we have ever seen. Mr. F. is an experienced amateur of fine cattle, and has imported quite a number of splendid animals, one of which ("SIR WALTER,") is now owned by Mr. McKnight, of this city. He has another, similar to it, which he now offers for sale.

We shall not soon forget the pleasant afternoon which we spent at Mr. Ferguson's, and the hospitality of his accomplished lady will long be fresh in our recollections.

Agriculture of Upper Canada.

(BY THE HON. ADAM FERGUSON.)

WOODHILL, Upper Canada, }
July 20th, 1840. }

MR. BATHAM :

SIR—When I had the pleasure of a visit from you, (shorter, certainly, than I could have desired,) you expressed a wish that I should give you some of my notions on Canadian farming.

Conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject, I am yet willing to make the attempt, principally, if not solely, actuated by a desire to see American and Canadian farmers unite in promoting the most important temporal concern in which *man* can be engaged, viz: the cultivation of the soil, and improvement of our breeds, and management of domesticated animals. I have all my life been zealously attached to rural pursuits, and with all its vexations I believe no line of life is better calculated to ensure happiness, health and independence, than that of the husbandman.

"*O fortunati Agricola sera si bona norint.*"

Canadian farming, to be fairly estimated, must be considered the rude efforts of manufacturing labor, expended upon a mass of raw material, valuable in itself, but requiring both capital and time to perfect.

The Upper Province, or I may say, the upper portion of the province of Canada, to which these crude remarks are chiefly intended to apply, is a country eminently designed by Nature for Agricultural enterprise. The soil and climate, the vast means of internal navigation, the choice of markets, all clearly indicate her as the Farmer's Home. Her sons, *natives* or *adopted*, must not indeed indulge in sloth, or in golden dreams of wealth, rapidly amassed, but they may count upon a fair return, for diligence and labor, with the satisfaction of spending rational and happy lives, possessed of every rational comfort and true enjoyment.

To form, as I have said, a fair estimate of the skill and proficiency of our farmers, due allowance must be

made for the complicated difficulties which the early settlers were compelled to encounter, and which they have in so large a measure effectually overcome. It would be most preposterous to look for nice attention to the minute details of farm management, from men struggling for a bare subsistence, and who could command no other aid save the inmates of their *shanty* or log hut. In this our day, it is scarce possible to conceive the harassing privations and obstacles which they have to encounter, in the want of roads, distance of mills, and merchants, with many a sad *et cetera*, now hardly felt in the most remote sections of the Province.

Years have rolled away, great changes in the frame of society have occurred in Europe, and hosts of well educated individuals, possessed of capital and skill, have chosen Canada as a home. A new era has arrived, and vast improvements may reasonably be anticipated, should *Old Settlers* and *New Comers*, cordially and honestly concur in giving and taking counsel together. If the one party is possessed of superior knowledge or skill, the other enjoys the no less valuable fruits of experience, with a useful training in the school of *make shift*. Each may do a world of good to himself and to his neighbor, by evincing a sincere willingness to learn, a frank desire to communicate, and a firm resolution to shake off the trammels of prejudice, whether *native* or *imported*.

A fair test of rural improvements has been correctly deduced, from the attention paid to facilitate intercourse, by good roads. In tracing the progress of Scotland to that distinguished station which she is acknowledged to occupy in the history of Agriculture, we find that the value of good roads began to be appreciated just as a better system of cultivation commenced. Whether this may be strictly attributed to *cause* or *effect*, matters little. The fact remains incontrovertible, that good farming and an amendment of roads have invariably gone hand in hand. Sixty years ago wheel carriages were nearly unknown in some of the richest districts of Scotland, and grain was conveyed to mill and market on horses backs, through roads well entitled to vie with the worst mud-holes of Canada. Tried by this test, the agriculture of our Province may well be stated as in its infancy, but we have already a glimpse of better days, and ere long, it is more than probable, that a decided change will take place in our system of road making. In the early days of a new country, personal service upon the roads is the most convenient, and in fact, the only system that can be pursued; and while the population continues sparse, and every man works near his own farm, it will suffice and will go on smoothly enough. In time, however, a more extended scale is required, as business and general intercourse increases. Farmers begin to grumble as their road duty is raised, unwilling to calculate, or to admit, that the increased scale of road making is to benefit them. In this way, road service is too often performed with a grudge, and in a slovenly manner, and we have even heard of an instance, where on a hot day the party actually sent for a *barrel of beer* and a *fiddler* to animate their spirits, with what advantage to the road may be easily imagined.

Under these circumstances, it is earnestly to be hoped, that a pecuniary commutation for labor will be made *compulsory* in place of being merely *optional*, as at present. There can be no question that both the roads and the public will profit by the change.

If the law warranted the exaction of money for road service, upon a reasonable scale of conversion, and if it became a real burden upon the land, then might townships, or individuals, interested in the formation or repair of any line of road, be in safety, by receiving an adequate assignment of the road fund, to advance,

or to borrow the money required, *at once*, and thus complete in *one season*, and in a far superior style, a useful public work, which must at present drag heavily on through many years, each revolving one finding enough to do, in repairing the damage of the preceding season, the main work continuing almost at a stand. But it is more than time to leave the roads and attend to the fields, and even there I find that it will be well to restrict my remarks to some of those points where improvement is most palpably required. It would occupy a volume to discuss *rotations of crops*, *drainings*, *farm buildings*, and *implements*, *varieties of seeds*, *grasses*, &c. &c. and in confining myself to *live stock*, I am satisfied that I pitch upon a branch of rural economy, where all who know Canada, and understand the subject, must admit that ample room for improvement is to be found.

Live Stock.

If required to report upon the cattle of Upper Canada, and to assign them a place with any recognized variety of the ox, the most experienced breeder would find himself woefully at fault. Affinity, may, no doubt, be often traced to North Devons, Herefords, or Sussex, and to the Alderney or Norman breeds, but nothing definite will be met with, and it is therefore an object of paramount importance to procure a more permanent variety of stock, likely to maintain its *identity*, and suited to the wants of the Province. It is not to be supposed, in making this attempt, that Canadian farmers will at once admit the superiority of any new breed. Time must be allowed for dispelling prejudice, and converts obtained by *unobtrusive* but *decisive* examples.

We shall assume that no impartial and competent judge will hesitate to admit the decided superiority of these breeds, which have for many years been the anxious subject of improvement in Britain.

Of cattle used in draught, the two most in repute are *Herefords* and *Devons*, the former large and heavy, the latter of smaller size, and more agile form.—For farm labor, or forest work, no fitter breeds could be found, but it may be reasonably doubted whether the stock amongst us may not provide the farmer with sufficiently useful animals for such purposes, without incurring the expense and hazard of importing bulls from Hereford or Devon. Such, however, is not the case in relation to the Dairy, or the raising the *greatest possible weight of superior beef within the shortest possible period, and at the least cost, for food*.

Early maturity, and a tendency to lay flesh and fat upon the *valuable points*, (a quality perfectly understood and duly appreciated by intelligent butchers,) are distinguishing characteristics of well bred and symmetrical animals, and in no existing breed have these been so steadily maintained, or so distinctly developed, as in the *Improved Short-horn* or *Durham Breed*, and the introduction of *thorough bred* Bulls of this description will decidedly prove the simplest and most effectual mode of improving our stock for every purpose. As Improved Short-horns are yet strangers in our land, a slight sketch of their history and claims may not be altogether out of place.

The counties of York and Durham were the original sources of this valuable breed, and the banks of the Tees furnished the stock upon which improvement was grafted. Much has been written and spoken, and great has been the speculation and alteration upon their early history and progress. A degree of mystery continues, and will probably even obscure the steps of their advancement. Great secrecy was maintained by the Messrs. Colling and other early breeders, and little more is known than the exercise of exquisite skill, patience and attention in selecting animals of promise, one excelling in one point, and another in

another, with a tolerably shrewd guess, that hardy and thrifty Galloway and Kyloes had occasionally been made to contribute their mite. Be the course pursued, however, what it may, it was chosen with judgment, followed out with the greatest steadiness of purpose, and has been crowned with complete success. There is at this day, no breed of domesticated cattle in the world, which can compete for a quick return with improved Short-horn, always promising that there exists a market for good beef, and that the stock receives ordinary care and attention.

It is a regular occurrence in the markets of Darlington and Morpeth, to find thorough fat steers sold at twenty-seven to thirty months old, which weigh *seven or eight cwt. sinking offal*, and with which no means have been used beyond the common run of the farm. It is a great mistake which many adopt, when they denominate these cattle a delicate race. They require in ordinary management, no extraordinary pampering in care, although disappointment both in size and form must inevitably ensue, if abandoned and neglected, as we see too many unhappy animals around us.—It is likewise a common, though equally unfounded assertion that Improved Short-horns are defective as milkers. Many decisive instances of deep milkers might be adduced, but it is quite sufficient to state, that the great dairies of London, frequently containing 800 or 1000 cows each, are supplied by the Yorkshire and Durham breeders. No doubt, among *very high bred* Short-horns, cows are occasionally met with, whose milk scarce suffices to rear their calves, and whose tendency to obesity is such that it is extremely difficult to procure from them a calf at all. But it is equally true, that in numerous instances, cows of this breed yield extremely well to the pail. The great secret consists in keeping steadily in view the tendency of *Improved Short-horns to early maturity* and the important quality of repaying well for food consumed, *either in beef or dairy produce*. The judicious breeder will take his line. If milk be his object, he will have an eye upon those cows who yield well, and *continues long in milk*, for be it remembered, that it is not the cow with the greatest flush of milk, for a few weeks after calving, which will pay the farmer best, but the animal who continues to yield a fair supply *during the longest period of gestation*. Should the quick production of beef be the *desideratum*, attention will be paid to those animals who exhibit a tendency to lay what they consume upon their ribs. It has been doubted by very intelligent men, whether *decided* milking qualities, can be with certainty transmitted in any breed. Whether this opinion be correct or not, there is no manner of doubt, that *well bred* Short-horns are blessed with an *inherent* quality, which will repay the breeder in no ordinary measure for food consumed, just as he may incline, to direct his attention to the dairy or to the shambles.

The Ayrshire cattle have in Scotland, acquired a high and deserved celebrity as Dairy Stock. It must be kept in remembrance, however, that the climate and soil of Ayrshire, rendered the dairy a prominent feature in the husbandry of that county. Without any disparagement of Ayrshire stock, I must be permitted to give the preference to *Improved Short-horns*, for Canada. In fact, I verily believe them to spring from a common origin, and although it may be impossible to ascertain the period of migration, there are strong grounds for connecting them with the primitive stock, upon the banks of the Tees. In confirmation of this theory, it may be stated, that *pure* Ayrshire cattle were in high favor with the Duke of Montrose, and received from him more than ordinary attention and favor.—The gradual effect of this care was a distinct approximation to the original breed of large-boned, coarse

Short-horns. At a great Cattle Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held a few years ago in Glasgow, an Ox (5 years old I think,) was exhibited by His Grace, which weighed when slaughtered, 1552 imperial pounds, with 180 lbs. of tallow, *sinking offal*, a heavy, but coarse brute.

The Dairy is a delightful and profitable branch of husbandry, making good returns, and *particularly useful in Canada*, as demonstrating to every judicious farmer, the urgency of securing the aid of a fit helpmate, without whose activity and superintendence all will go wrong. In dairy management, success will invariably, and *only* attend cleanliness, *scrupulous and minute* in all the details. Dairy management in Scotland has been much encouraged by the Highland and Agricultural Society. The county of Aberdeen was distinguished for the large quantity and *inferior* quality of the butter produced. By a change of system and superior attention to cleanliness, the butter of Aberdeenshire quickly rose in the scale, to an equality with the best Irish, and it may perhaps be acceptable to state the mode recommended, and successfully adopted by dairy farmers of that extensive county.

We are compelled to omit the remainder till next month.—Eds.

To the Directors of Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada.

Our sincere acknowledgments are due for the flattering encouragement which this paper has received from the friends of Agriculture in Upper Canada; and in order that our labors may exert a more general and effectual influence for the improvement of that Province, we wish to make one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Agricultural Societies.

From much observation and inquiry made during a late tour in that country, we are convinced, that with the liberal aid which is rendered by government, much more can easily be done for the advancement of Agriculture in that rich province than is done at present.—The principal difficulty which exists is a want of a proper *stimulus for the mind*. The farmers do not rightly estimate the advantages which they possess; or appreciate the dignity and importance of their profession.—Their minds are not sufficiently interested in their calling, and therefore it is obvious that the first thing to be done, should be *to persuade them to read on the subject*. Let them be often informed what other farmers, and other societies have done, and are now doing in their own and other countries, and they will not long feel indifferent on the subject of improvement, or be contented with present attainments. An active spirit of emulation and enterprize will soon be excited, which will effect a most salutary change in the character of their agriculture, and impart new life to their societies. We are convinced from observation and experience, that no Agricultural Societies can long be sustained with much spirit and usefulness, unless the members generally are readers of some spirited agricultural periodical; and nothing at so little expense would do as much for the improvement of Upper Canada as the general circulation of a paper, containing interesting intelligence and valuable essays on improved husbandry. It is admitted that such a paper cannot be published in that country now with much chance of success, and therefore, at the suggestion of some warm friends of the cause, we make the following proposition:—If the Directors of the Agricultural Societies will make arrangements to place the *New Genesee Farmer* in the hands of each of their members, we will devote a portion of the paper to Canadian intelligence, and make arrangements with the Presidents or Secretaries of the different Societies to send us important and interesting intelligence; and also engage the assistance of some of

the best writers in that Province for the especial benefit of our Canadian readers. Our proximity to that country, the facilities for communication, and the similarity of soil and climate, give our paper nearly all the advantages of one published in that country; while our present list of able writers, and the extremely low price of publication, are advantages which could not be equalled on that side. Our terms to companies are *only forty cents* per year; and if they are paid for out of the funds of the Society, of course two-thirds of the amount comes from government. If it was made a rule, as some have suggested, that when a member pays his annual subscription for the Society, it shall be understood to entitle him to the paper for a year, it would doubtless induce many more to subscribe, and thus greatly extend their usefulness. We are certain that so trifling an amount could not possibly be expended in any other way so as to produce as much good to the Societies and to the country at large.

We hope the subject will receive early attention, so that the Societies can provide themselves with the present volume complete, as it is very necessary that the numbers be all preserved for future reference. We have personally suggested this subject to the officers of a number of the Societies, and it meets their cordial approbation. They hope that all the Societies will enter into such an arrangement, in order that there may be union of effort, and a mutual understanding throughout the province. We shall be happy to hear from all the Societies on the subject during the coming month.

BATEHAM & MARSHALL.

Rochester, N. Y., July 31, 1840.

Cleaning Clover Seed—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors—One great defect in our farming is the insufficient use of Clover, and this is in a great measure owing to the difficulty of getting seed. Many of us have not a proper knowledge of the necessary machinery or the method of cleaning it; and if you, or your correspondents, can throw some light on the subject, you will much oblige many Canadian readers. Yours, &c., S.

Port Hope, U. C.

Remarks.—We wish some one of our correspondents, who is familiar with the process, would furnish an answer to the above.—Eds.

Making Cheese—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors—If some of your correspondents would give the simplest and best method of making Cheese, they would at least oblige one reader. S.

Cutting Grafts in Autumn.

A correspondent writes, "A friend who intends emigrating to Illinois in the month of September, is desirous to be informed if scions for grafting may be cut and transported at that season of the year."

Grafts may be safely cut at any time in autumn after the shoots have stopped growing and have formed a terminal bud. This takes place much sooner on some trees than it does on others. In the *latter part* of the next month, grafts may in most cases be found, sufficiently matured for cutting. They should be wrapped well in damp moss for carrying, and then buried in the earth till wanted.

Correction.

At page 72, we said "The yellow bloom of the *Hypoxis* is only seen on close clays." We had not observed this plant except on close clays, and this agreed with Elliott's observations in the South. Besides we had tried it in garden loam where it declined and died. We have since seen it however, on sandy soils. It would seem that *water* is injurious to the bulb. In loose sub-soils it can dry away, and clays exclude it by swelling and closing up.

Importance of the Education of Farmers.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Although much has been said of late upon the education of farmers, still much more needs be said before the minds of the farming community will be properly awake to this subject. It ought to engage the pen of the ablest writers; it ought to be published in every paper, and proclaimed upon the house-tops, that *ignorance* is the greatest obstacle in the way of successful farming. If any profession on earth requires its followers to be well educated men, thoroughly acquainted with the laws of nature, it is that of Agriculture. In order to success in almost any business in life, it is necessary that those engaged should be well acquainted with the first principles of the profession. Especially is this true of farming. And yet how many there are who are engaged in this important business who are wholly ignorant of its first rudiments. No other profession has ever been the subject of so much abuse by reason of ignorance as this. Before men can engage in most other callings, they must first serve apprenticeship and give a year or more of their service, or they must spend seven or eight years and many hundred dollars in study, before they can be considered as prepared to engage in the intended profession. But any body can be a farmer, is the general opinion. Any body knows enough for that. No matter indeed whether they be any body or not, if they are only in the shape of a man. No matter whether they know A from B, or whether they suppose the moon is composed of the same material as our earth, or whether it is made of green cheese. No matter whether they suppose the earth revolves around the sun and is governed by the fixed laws of nature, or whether it stands upon the shoulders of four huge elephants. No matter at all about these things, if they only know how to plough, sow their grain and cover it up; this is all that is necessary. This has been the too prevalent opinion, although I am glad to say it is fast doing away. Farmers' education has been greatly neglected; they have generally thought that to educate their children was unnecessary. With many the opinion prevails that if they can only read well enough to read a newspaper, (seldom though that they take one,) can write a little, understand arithmetic well enough to add and subtract, their education is sufficient. To study Grammar and Geography would be worse than useless. As the former would make them talk more politely and correctly, and politeness is something that belongs to gentlemen, not to farmers. The latter would make them more acquainted with the world, and therefore create in them a desire for traveling. Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c., which are very essential to good farming, are entirely beyond their comprehension, and are generally supposed to be Greek or Latin words. For such people to send their children to an academy, would, of course, spoil them, as it would make them lazy and proud. And this latter objection may be sometimes true; but it is always with those whose natural abilities are not sufficient for a farmer. Therefore, some other business, to which such ones always flee, would be better for them.

What I have said, is not true of all farmers. Yet it is too much so with the majority; and its effects are plainly to be seen. By reason of such ignorance they are frequently duped and defrauded in their intercourse with the more enlightened. By reason of such ignorance they have come far short of that profit which they might have realized had they been more thoroughly acquainted with the principles of farming. And, as a consequence, farmers have generally been considered inferior to persons of other professions; and, therefore, farming has been looked upon by many as rather a low and degraded calling. And farmers have been contented to have it so. They have not considered themselves as good as other men. Like

the African slave, they have been too willing to be trodden down by those whom they considered their superiors. They often regard men of other professions far above themselves. But this should not be. Farming is the most important, and it should be considered the most honorable, occupation in the world. Let farmers arise and take a proper stand in the community, and no longer let it be considered degrading to be a farmer. Let farmers become educated men. By becoming educated, I do not mean that they must be college educated; but let them be instructed in those sciences which are necessary to a thorough knowledge of their profession. Let them be thinking, intelligent men—men of sound minds and honest hearts.

But, one more idea, and I have done. That is this, Farmers compose three-fourths of the inhabitants of this great republic, and upon them, therefore, rests the destiny of this nation. How important, therefore, that they be intelligent, educated, thinking men. Do they consider this? Then let them prepare their sons and daughters to fill a station so high and important. Let them prepare their sons for seats in our Legislatures and our Congress; and I verily believe were these bodies now composed of farmers, we should not see that discord which now prevails in our national affairs. K.

Le Roy, June, 1849.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Noxious Weeds.

MESSES. EDITORS.—The farmers in this section are letting their farms get overrun with noxious weeds, which will be the means, in a few years, of ruining their best lands, so well adapted to growing wheat. It is only a few years since the farms in this quarter were entirely free from foul stuff of any kind, but of late years, the farmers have become more negligent, and therefore we cannot expect otherwise, than to see the spread of noxious weeds of every kind.

Almost every field in this section and elsewhere where I have traveled, contains more or less of the Canada Thistle, (*Cnicus arvensis*.) To destroy them, some propose ploughing them three or four times in the course of the summer. Others have proposed mowing them as often as they make their appearance above the surface of the earth. But the way to destroy them, is by ploughing and drugging as often as twice in a month through the season; by thus doing they can be entirely destroyed. Johnswort, (*Hypericum perforatum*,) is also becoming very prevalent, and is a very bad weed. Also the Yellow Daisy, (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*,) and Sweet Elder, (*Sambucus canadensis*.) The Elder in many places in this vicinity, has almost destroyed large fields, which would otherwise be first rate lands. The Milk Weed (*Lactuca scariola*), is a very destructive weed, but is very easily subdued, by cutting them as often as they appear. I know fields that were a few years ago entirely covered with the milk weed, where now one can hardly be perceived.

The fact is, sirs, if we wish to destroy the above named weeds, it is highly necessary that we do it now, and not put off till to-morrow, because every year they will become more and more prevalent, and soon it will be almost impossible to subdue them.

The Stein Craut, or red root, (*Lithospermum arvense*,) is becoming very common in this region, and has been the means of almost ruining large fields of wheat. A neighbor of mine, has a farm of 130 acres, and the greater part of it is almost entirely covered with Stein Craut, the very worst of weeds among wheat. Fifteen years ago, such a weed was not known in this country—and might have been entirely kept out, if the farmers had been more diligent, and on its first discovery, destroyed it. A few years since a farmer of my ac-

quaintance in this town, raised from nine acres sowing to wheat, 15 bushels of the Stein Craut—very clear seed too. He had not more than half a crop of wheat from the nine acres of land—which had it not been for the stein craut, might have been a great crop, as the land was of first quality. It is evident that the farmers must use some means whereby this noxious weed can be destroyed, or it will be entirely useless to sow wheat.

OBSERVER.

Growing Evils—Canada Thistles.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Having occasion, not long since, to pass through an adjoining town, my thoughts naturally turned to the subject of farming; and as I compared the different farmers together, I thought to myself there is much room for improvement among this class of society which is so often termed the most independent; and *growing evils* were creeping in among them unawares. Occasionally there is a farm to be seen, which looks as though the owner intended to do justice to it, hoping, doubtless, to receive a rich reward for his labor. But he has powerful enemies to contend with. In an adjoining field, owned by his neighbor, several large patches of Canada Thistles were to be seen, growing luxuriantly, accompanied by a good quantity of other evil weeds. Perhaps the Thistles were destined to be mowed down, or in some manner destroyed, but he who has this task allotted him, often overlooks a part of them, (perhaps from a want of interest on the subject,) and they are permitted to go to seed and spread from field to field.— Thus it is from the carelessness or ignorance of one man, that another's cares are increased. Often do we hear it remarked, "You have a fine crop of Canada Thistles, and why don't you destroy them?" "Oh, I have tried and tried, and all that I can do only makes them worse." The fact is, he has only made a mock trial, and as long as he continues so to do he will find himself surrounded by growing evils. As yet I have mentioned but one of the growing evils of our country, and if there were no more, would not *this one* be sufficient to require action on the subject of growing evils? Is it not a subject which demands the attention of every Farmer? Do you ask for a remedy? Peruse closely your agricultural paper and you will find several, but they will avail you nothing unless you practice them. Furthermore, use your best endeavors to persuade your brother farmers to become subscribers to some good agricultural paper, that the mass of farmers may move together, and be active and united on this subject, and then you may anticipate a victory over these and other growing evils. SPUR.

Education of Farmers' Sons.

MESSES. EDITORS.—If a farmer's son knew some thing of botany, geology and agricultural chemistry he might still be a rustic, but not an ignorant man.— As he pursued his daily task he would find himself in that school of nature, where she lights us physical toil by unfolding to the mind at every turn of the plough the rich treasures of her kingdom, and the wonderful secrets of her laboratory. But when grossly ignorant of that science which encircles his daily professions his situation is almost as hopeless, in point of intellectual knowledge, as that of the native Slick of the desert, who asked Savary, the French *royageur*, whether the English or the French made those Ruins.

Ignorance in the farmer is more palpable than in those classes who herd together in cities and villages. In the latter places the most limited information is often concealed by a sort of showy flippancy, acquire by that daily practice which the farmer cannot have.

Far be it from me to deny the farmer's son a classical education;—I am also aware that without a knowledge of some of those languages from whence the English is derived, a truly literary character can hardly

ly be formed; still I must insist, that to a farmer, these studies are not the "weightier matters of the law." I would have him first learn to know something about those sciences which pertain to agriculture. He should know that wheat cannot degenerate into chaff; that in sandy land the fertilizing gasses of manure do not escape by "leaching." That rotten, exhausted manure is not as valuable as it is in its unfermented state, &c. &c.

I repeat, that if a farmer's son has a knowledge of the theory as well as the practice of his own calling, he is one of nature's noblemen, and he will never be considered as either ignorant or vulgar. S. W.

Seneca Co., July 12, 1840.

Irrigation.

Messrs. Editors—In England, where they know hardly any thing about our scorching suns, I am told that irrigation is always practised where the situation will admit of it. How much more necessary then is it in our climate. I have a clayey garden on the bank of the Seneca Canal,—it lies from a level to three feet below the surface of the canal. Until this season I have taken no pains to let the water on to it; but the dry, hot weather now set in so early, that I could but sympathize with those suffering plants which had not yet acquired sufficient size or depth of root to resist its power. I let in the water through small gutters between the hills and rows of vegetables. Its genial influence was instantaneous; in ten days my early potatoes grew two thirds in size of tuber. In fact I have never been able to get any thing like a fair yield of potatoes in this garden before. Cucumbers grew equally fast, even beans and marrowfat peas bore testimony to its quickening power.

I am of opinion that garden vegetables often suffer from want of moisture, that they stand still long before they exhibit a visible show of suffering; that a judicious supply of water, laterally applied, will perfect vegetation during the hot weather with ten fold rapidity. S. W.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Farmers' Daughters.

Your fair correspondent Annette has hit off, quite to the life, the moral defects which a fashionable boarding school sometimes entails upon a farmer's daughter.

Verily that rusticity which necessarily attaches to the present (but I trust not permanent) social condition of the farmer, is better, far better, than that affectation of effeminate gentility, which marks the character of so many school girls from the country.

But I apprehend that the boarding school (call it fashionable if you please) is not so much at fault as the previous domestic education of the pupil. Ill informed, unlettered mothers, and even fathers, have very crude notions of what ought to be learnt by their daughters, in order to make them truly genteel. Such is the great simplicity of some parents, that they look upon the teacher as a *magician*, who ought, for a sufficient sum of money, to transfer to the pupil the whole value thereof, like an article of merchandize.* Such parents are often so far mystified by the glitter and tinsel of fashion, and superficial accomplishment, that they count as nothing that discipline and laborious exercise of mind, so necessary to consummate the character of an intelligent, virtuous woman.

With such notions, imbibed from the parent, the daughter enters the school. From her more studious, plain, plodding school mates, she turns with distaste; while, to the idle, gossiping and extravagant—the

*To the gross ignorance and credulity of such parents, (and they are legion,) must be attributed the success of that host of empirics, who go about the country pretending to teach the art of writing (Chirography) in twelve lessons; the whole spoken and written in the language of the French in twenty lessons; and *Primo Forte* music, to the most delicate taste, or intractable mechanical ability, in as many more. L.

feetfully excited spoiled ones of wealth, she clings with an admiring and even obsequious tenacity.

Hence it is, that, in spite of the discipline of the best school, the farmer's daughter sometimes comes out of it with few real graces, and less learning; with a distaste for the sober realities of her own home; with her head completely turned, a fit subject to fall a victim for life to some brainless coxcomb, or beggarly, untutored fop!!!

A good education must begin at home,—the fallow ground must be prepared there, by patient and early labor, or the crop will be choked by unsightly weeds!!!

Seneca Co., July 19, 1840.

LUBIN.

From the American Farmer.

Our own Husbandry.

Not our own, but the Husbandry of Mr. A. Drew, Editor of the "Maine Cultivator."

We do not know when we have read any thing with more satisfaction than we did what follows, from the pen of a brother quill-driver—but how can one be called a quill-driver, who inflicts it upon his readers, as we do, with a steel pen?

There is, they say, no mode of teaching so emphatic and effective, as that of teaching by *example*! We may write much, and with some effect, on manuring highly, and well cultivating a little land, in preference to going over a large surface to obtain the same results, with five times the labor; but how much more efficacious is the lesson when practically taught! When, as in this case, the Lecturer tells how he actually *does* support for his family—in vegetables, pork, milk, and butter from a single acre! Most gladly would we imitate our worthy brother who cultivates his acre "mostly with his own hand." We have long been a convert to the theory of plentiful manuring and careful cultivation; and no one entertains a higher notion than we, of the *healthfulness of agricultural labor*! Of all pursuits, the ploughman's is the most wholesome as well as *upright*,—but we must confess, that after repeated trials, we have found all actual labor, actually very fatiguing! The axe—the hoe—the spade—the scythe, and the plough, have each had its brief trial; but, to our shame, we admit that with neither could we keep up our intercourse long enough to contract that familiar acquaintance which is necessary to a certain slight of hand, without which, unfortunately, they cannot be handled with advantage. Few things are so entertaining as to stand by and direct and see others work—so much so that we are even playing overseer without wages. But let not our reader's attention be any longer drawn from Mr. Drew.

"The Editor's notions may be peculiar, but he hardly thinks that it is necessary for a man to skim over his hundreds of acres for the security of stunted crops, in order to *qualify* him as a practical writer on the subject of agriculture. On the contrary, he is inclined to think, that even "a little land, well tilled," by him, gives him as good a claim to speak by way of suggestion and advice, as if he were a *larger* and more *stoutly* farmer. True, all his land is a garden; but this is only what, or nearly what, every farmer should make of all which he cultivates. What is the use of skimming over ten acres to obtain what might be secured from a single acre? Must he who does that be called a *farmer*, whilst he who does this should be set down as wanting in a *practical* knowledge of the principles of agricultural economy!

The Editor actually *cultivates* but a single acre of land, but that he does *cultivate*, and makes it yield all that land can yield. Nor, small as the quantity is, is the amount of subsistence obtained from it unimportant in the support of a small family.—One-third of an acre he devotes annually to corn—the long eared, large evelled, eight rowed, yellow corn, that is not very early, and not very late. With him, it has ripened every year for the last ten years that he has cultivated it. The soil he makes rich. He applies to it, before manuring, at the rate of eighteen or twenty cords of long manure to the acre, (or six to the third of an acre,) and turns it under by the plough. He plants the hills three feet and a half apart one way, and three feet the other—*exactly* by measuring with a line. In each hill he deposits either a shovel full of old rotted manure, or as much night manure as will not over stimulate the crop. From this third of an acre he has realized on the average for years, over thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides a *little* pig corn for the hogs in the fall of the year. This is as much corn as he needs in his family; besides a sufficient surplus for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the

same land he ordinarily obtains some two or three hundred pumpkins, which serve important purposes in the family, besides being an excellent article for boiling up with the hog's potatoes, giving a cow, &c. From the same land, too, he has generally obtained all the dry white beans he has needed in his family to go with his pork—which he raises by the avails of his land, without purchasing of others. The corn fodder is carefully cut and cured, and helps as a subsistence for the cow. So much for *one-third* of an acre.

A small portion of land is set apart for the cultivation of onions. Ordinarily he has raised from fifty to seventy-five bushels on a bed, say half a dozen rods square. These he sells, on the average at one dollar per bushel—say for \$60 per year. This purchases his rye and flour at common prices. So that from the first third of an acre, and an onion bed, he raises all his bread—brown and white.

On one or two large beds, he grows about fifty bushels of mangel wurtzels and carrots. These are for the cow's winter provender. They more than pay for themselves in the milk and butter—to say nothing in the saving of hay and other provender. With a *very* little bay, together with the corn fodder and roots, a good cow—and he finds it economy always to keep the best—may be kept through the winter.

Potatoes for summer and autumn use, are planted on the margins, and wherever there is a vacant chance for a hill, and a department is expressly devoted to them, large enough to raise all that are wanted for the table—and enough to spare for the hogs, &c.

So far, as relates to bread, butter, pork—and he might add, poultry.

Then the rest of the land is devoted to—too many things to be mentioned here—beets—parsnips—cabbages—turnips—green beans—peas—green corn—cucumbers—melons—squashes, summer and winter sorts—&c. &c., besides fruits and flowers of various kinds—grapes, Antwerp raspberries, black do., currants, white, red, black, and yellow;—English and common gooseberries—and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry, and quince trees. All this is from a single acre, which he cultivates mostly with his own hand—the same hand that guides this pen;—preferring to do the work himself, not only by the love he has of it, but because he can do it more to his own satisfaction than can any gardener he can hire. As to the practical labors in this matter, he would not willingly yield to any one hereabouts. At least he has never had a man to work for him—how high soever he might stand as a gardener—whom he could not teach."

Another leaf out of the same book.

"Squashes.—If you would raise squashes for winter use, mark out on the surface of the land six or eight spots for hills, eight feet apart each way. Then take a spade or shovel and dig out a circle, say three feet in diameter, throwing the earth out six inches deep. In to each hole empty a wheel-barrow load of old rotten manure, mixed with ashes,—and if there is a little lime in it, so much the better. On this draw the loose earth back which you throwed out of the hole. Now take your spade and dig and mix the soil and earth well together, taking care to pulverize the whole mass faithfully. Level the top off and sprinkle half an inch of rich loam over the top. Drop a dozen seeds on the hill, and press them an inch beneath the surface with the finger. With a hoe smooth and press the top down. If you have a box fitted to receive two or four panes of glass, put this on a hill—or rather, if you have such a thing, place it on the hill before you plant the seeds, and drop them all within the frame. Ultimately leave not more than two plants in the hill to stand. You will find that these will, in due time, run out and cover the land all over, and produce you more, larger and better fruit, than if you had the hills nearer together, or allowed a greater number of plants to stand in the hill. It is well, however, to plant enough in the first instance, as a contribution to worms and bugs. If you save two healthy plants out of the dozen that came up, you will do well, and these will be enough. The roots of squashes under ground, will extend as far and occupy as much space where the soil is free and loose, as the vines will cover above ground."

A Large and Productive Grape Vine.

There is a Grape Vine at Castleton, Ireland, which is 100 feet in length, and so luxuriantly productive as to make it necessary for the gardener to thin it by cutting off 2000 bunches, leaving 3500 bunches on the vine.—*Eng. paper.*

The more pressing is the call, the more ought we to be convinced of the necessity of paying immediate attention to it.



Agricultural Fair at Rochester.

TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1840.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Genesee Agricultural Society, held at the Arcade House, Rochester, the 28th of July, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Fair of the Society be held at Rochester, on the first Wednesday in October; being the second day of the great Annual Fair of the Mechanic's Association of Western New York.

It was further

Resolved, That premiums be awarded for the following enumerated articles: the amount of each premium to be decided at a future meeting of the Committee, when some estimate can be made respecting the funds of the Society.

ANIMALS.--HORSES.

1. For the best Stallion,
2. Second best do.,
3. Best breeding Mare,
4. Second best do.,

CATTLE.

5. Best imported Bull,
6. Best improved native bred do.,
7. Best imported Cow,
8. Best improved native bred do.,
9. Best yearling Bull,
10. Second best do.,
11. Best yearling Heifer,
12. Second best do.,
13. Best Bull Calf,
14. Second best do.,
15. Best yoke of Oxen,
16. Second best do.,
17. Best yoke of 3 year old Steers,
18. Best yoke of 2 year old do.,

SWINE.

19. Best Bar, showing the most thorough breeding, and uniting the most valuable qualities,
20. Second best do.,
21. Best breeding Sow,
22. Second best do.,
23. Best 3 pigs, not more than 7 months old,
24. Second best do.

SHEEP.

25. Best Buck, uniting the most desirable qualities both for the fleece and for the carcase,
26. Best do. for the carcase only,
27. Best do. for fleece only,
28. Best 3 or more Ewes, as in 25,
29. Best 3 do. as in 26,
30. Best 3 do. as in 27,

FIELD CROPS.

31. Best acre of Corn,
32. Best acre of Potatoes,
33. Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Ruta Baga,
34. Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Mangel Wurtzel,
35. Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Sugar Beets,
36. Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Carrots,

DOMESTIC ARTS.

37. Best pound of reeled raw Silk,
38. Best pound of sewing Silk,
39. Best 5 pounds of Cocoons,
40. Best specimen of domestic manufactured Silk,
41. Best Silk hose or stockings,
42. Best 10 yards domestic Flannel,
43. Best 10 yards domestic Filled Cloth,
44. Best 2 Palm Leaf Hats,
45. Best 2 Straw or Leghorn Hats,
46. Best 25 lbs. of Maple Sugar,
47. Best 10 lbs. of Beet Sugar,
48. Second best do.
49. Best 25 lbs of Honey,
50. Best 25 lbs of Butter,

51. Second best do.,
52. Best Cheese, of not less than 20lbs.,
53. Second best do.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

54. Best Plough, shape and manufacture,
55. Second best do.,
56. Best Harrow,
57. Best Cultivator,
58. Best Planting Machine or Drill,
59. Best Horse Rake,
60. Best Threshing Machine and Horse Power,
61. Best Fanning Mill,

HORTICULTURE.

(A FUND RAISED BY AMATEURS AND GARDENERS.)

A premium will be awarded for each of the following articles:—

- The best 2 heads of Cauliflower, Broccoli and Cabbage—6 each of Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Salsify, Onions, Celery, Tomatoes—3 each of Pumpkins, Squashes, Muskmelons, Watermelons, and Eggplants.
- Best dozen each, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, and Quinces,
- Best specimens of Grapes, ripened in the open air.
- Best 2 bouquets of cut Flowers.
- Best assortment of Double Dahlias.
- Best dozen do.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles not enumerated, as the committees may deem deserving, according to the funds of the Society.

Explanations.—No person will be entitled to a premium, who is not a member of the Society.

All animals exhibited for premiums, must be owned and kept in Western New York.

The articles of domestic arts must be manufactured or produced in this country, this year, by the person or the family by whom they are exhibited.

No premium will be awarded for articles which are not deemed worthy, or where there is no competition.

Persons competing for the field crops, must measure, or weigh, a few rows or square rods of an average growth, in the presence of two disinterested individuals, whose affidavit, in writing, shall be given to the committee at the Fair. A statement of the mode of culture, kind of soil, &c. for each crop, is to be given for publication.

Ploughing Match.—If suitable arrangements can be made, there will be a Ploughing Match at the time of the Fair; notice of which will be given hereafter.

A Fair for the Sale and Exchange of Stock, will be held on Thursday, the day following the Exhibition, if deemed expedient by those most interested.

An Address will be delivered; and suitable arrangements made for such a Fair and Exhibition, as will do honor to the farmers of Western New York, and be worthy of the high reputation of "Old Genesee;" while at the same time, it cannot fail to exert a most powerful influence for the promotion of agricultural improvement.

(Further particulars will be given hereafter.)

L. B. LANGWORTHY, President.

H. M. WARD, Secretary.

To the Friends of the Gen. Ag. Soc.

Owing to the pressure of farming business during the past month, but little has been done by way of obtaining the signature of members for the Society, and only a few of the Circulars have been returned. The Executive Committee therefore request the friends of the cause, to retain the papers another month, and make an effort to obtain as many names as possible, in time to report them to the Secretary, by the 10th of September next.

All Post Masters in this and adjoining counties, have received the Circulars, and they are respectfully solicited to give this subject their attention, or place the papers in the hands of some suitable person who will attend to it.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee

Of the Genesee Agricultural Society, will be held at the Arcade House, Rochester, on Saturday, the 12th of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint committees, and make arrangements for the coming Fair. A full attendance is very desirable.

New Agricultural Societies.

The embarrassed state of the country, and the low prices of ordinary farm productions, seem to have a tendency to awaken the minds of the farming community to the necessity of a more varied system of husbandry, and of bestowing more attention to domestic arts and manufactures. For this purpose they see the importance of forming Agricultural Societies, and of encouraging emulation by exhibitions and the awarding of premiums. It is with much pleasure that we have seen notices of the formation of several new county societies within a short time past. Among them is one in Ontario County; but we have been so much from home that we have not learned the particulars concerning it.

The Genesee County Agricultural Society was formed at Alexander, early in July; and a constitution of the usual form for a County Society was adopted.—Mr. T. C. Peters of Darien was appointed President, and C. P. Turner, Esq., of Batavia, Secretary. Seven Vice Presidents and twenty-four managers (one from each town) were also appointed. It was resolved to hold an Exhibition and Fair at Batavia on the 14th day of October. A list of articles for which premiums will be awarded was published. We regret that the proceedings of this Society did not meet our eye in time for us to make room for them in our columns this month. We will give a more full account of this and the Ontario Societies in our next.

An Appeal from the Publishers to the Readers of the New Genesee Farmer.

We dislike to occupy our columns with our own affairs to the exclusion of other matters; but justice to ourselves and our readers, requires that we should occasionally make known our wishes and intentions.—When we commenced the publication of this paper, we were conscious that it was a great and arduous undertaking; but under a full conviction that such a paper was needed, and encouraged by the friends of the cause, we determined to engage in the business.—Aware of the prejudice and opposition which had been excited against the paper, we expected, as a matter of course, to have to wait some months before the public could rightly judge of our labors, and confidence be established. Many of our friends at a distance informed us that their neighbors declined subscribing, because they were afraid we could not succeed, and they wished to wait till they were satisfied the paper would be sustained. Others thought we could not obtain the aid of writers and correspondents of sufficient talent to make the paper respectable, useful, and interesting. These were natural excuses, and we did not complain; but now we have been eight months before the public—now, what say these fearful ones? Have we not fully redeemed our pledges, and maintained what we assumed? Cannot the paper be sustained, and have we not obtained the assistance of a large number of the most talented and practical writers in this or any other country? Is not the paper as respectable, as useful, and as interesting as its predecessor, or any similar paper in existence? Is it not better calculated to advance the interests of agriculture generally, during these times of pressing economy, than any other publication? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, as they already have been by hundreds of our readers, is it not the duty of each of them to do something on their part to assist us and extend our sphere of usefulness? It is true

any of our friends have done nobly, and perhaps our excess is as great as was to have been expected under the circumstances; but it is also true that many have not done what they could, or what we consider *their duty to us and their neighbors requires of them*. We frequently find respectable farmers who have never been shown a copy of the *New Genesee Farmer*; and would readily have subscribed for it if they had been solicited to do so. There are thousands of rich farmers in the land, and one or more can be found in almost every neighborhood. We are quite sure that if our readers would *only try*, our subscription list would be doubled in less than one month.—We know the cry of “hard times” is still sounding throughout the land, and we *feel* there is too much reason for it; but at the same time we are unwilling to believe that the farmers of this rich country are unable to raise fifty cents, or that they are unwilling to give it for this paper, if some friend would rightly present the subject to them. It may be that some have relaxed their efforts, from the belief that enough has already been done to secure the support of the paper; but we are sorry to say such is not the case. The present list of subscribers will not pay the expense of publishing the present edition through the year; and although we have pledged ourselves to continue its publication through the year, we will not promise that it shall be continued any longer than that time unless there is a considerable increase of subscribers. We could exceedingly regret the discontinuance of the paper, and so we know would hundreds of others, but when we have sacrificed time, labor, and health in the undertaking, without compensation, it cannot be expected that we should sacrifice money also. We now our readers will not ask it—we do not believe they will allow it. If we judged rightly last year when we declared that the agricultural community of old Genesee and the Great West demanded the continuance of the *Genesee Farmer*, we shall expect to receive a speedy answer to this appeal; but if we were mistaken we must abide the consequences. *Readers, what is your answer?*

BATEHAM & MARSHALL.

Rochester, Aug. 1, 1840.

A Voice from Michigan.

The following letter is one among many of a similar import, which we have received during a few months past, from various parts of the Western country.—*Ms.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish, through the medium of our paper, to address a word or two to the friends of agriculture generally, and particularly to those of the West. I have waited until more than one half of the first year of the “*New Genesee Farmer*” has expired, and I might judge correctly of its merits, and of the spirit with which it would be sustained, before taking any active measures for its support. But although not prejudiced against it by cautions which were issued by L. Tucker in the old *Genesee Farmer*, and continued after “the project of J. E. Force” was abandoned, I have become satisfied, and doubt not all of our readers are also, that whether the *New Genesee Farmer* has the spirit of the old or not, it is managed with a spirit and ability which will not suffer by a comparison with any other work of its kind in the United States; and will I trust, be able to “stand” altogether on “its own merits.”

The particular reasons why I would urge upon them its support are, first, that it is a good practical work, well adapted to the soil, climate, and mode of cultivation in the West; and second, that it is endeavoring to sustain itself in its infancy against a strong and unjust opposition; and finally, that it is not only for the interest of the farmer to read, but to support agricultura-

ral journals, particularly when afforded at the trifling expense of the one now under consideration. Cases very frequently occur in which the information contained in one number might be of more value than the cost of the subscription during the whole period of a man's natural life. I would therefore make this proposition to each of the subscribers of the *New Genesee Farmer*, that they, by their solicitations among their friends and neighbors, procure at least two new subscribers each, and as many more as they can. The money can be handed in to their Post Masters, who are all requested to act as agents, and who can remit the money free of postage. I willingly pledge myself to any who will take and read it all attentively, and will preserve the numbers, that if they do not feel satisfied at the end of the year, that they have received the full worth of their money, if they will forward me their papers, I will refund their money, postage and all, in full.

By thus affording this trifling aid, which is in the power of all, we may sustain a paper which will not only be a benefit to ourselves, but to our country at large.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Enclosed, I send you three dollars for the persons whose names are annexed. I will endeavor to obtain more subscribers soon.

Yours, &c.,

J. F. CHUBB.

Byron, Kent co., Michigan, July 1840.

Hints for the Month.

The wheat crop being gathered, farmers should now spare no pains to procure clean seed for the succeeding crop. The best varieties of wheat should be sought, and the seeds of all weeds, especially of chess, carefully cleaned out.

Weeds should not be neglected at this season. Corn should be cleared of them, late in the season though it may seem. It will save much labor next year. A piece of ground was kept clear of weeds during the season; another, adjoining, but imperfectly; the following year the mangel wurtzels on the former piece were cultivated with very little labor, on the latter they were overrun with rank weeds.

Canada thistles will need attention, that they do not ripen their seed. Field thistles in pastures should be destroyed. Mullins eradicated.

Root crops, too often neglected in this month, should be kept clean.

Under draining on wet grounds, is best performed about this time. Farmers, to cultivate their fields profitably and satisfactorily, should have all parts equally dry; all wet portions should therefore be made dry by ditching.

Open drains are useful only in carrying off surface water, covered ones for wet grounds and springs.—Open drains are necessarily shallow, or else very wide, and always occupy land; covered ones may be easily and cheaply made of any required depth, and occupy no land. Stones covered with slabs and then with straw, are an excellent filling where soils are friable and consequently apt to fall in.

Brush drains are made in soft soils where stones are scarce, by placing freshly cut branches of trees with the leaves on, in a sloping position in the ditch, the leaves upwards, and then filling in the earth.

Many farmers become discouraged with ruta bagas, from the great labor of hoeing at this time. To avoid this difficulty get the ground thoroughly clean before sowing the seed. Begin this fall, and plough and manure the ground; next spring plough and harrow several times at intervals. The weeds will be thus killed and the ground made in a first-rate condition, and the subsequent culture will be very trifling. By a similar course we have seen turnips raised at a cost of only a

cent and a half a bushel. Don't give up before another fair trial.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Bad Seeds—again.

I purchased in the spring, at the Rochester Seed Store, a small quantity of mangel wurtzel seed. Some of them I planted myself, and the ground being dry, I put them in about three inches deep, being resolved they should grow. Another portion of them I left for my hired man to plant, who, I ascertained, put them in still deeper. The first came up rather thinly, although abundance of seed was used; and the second scarcely grew at all. As some of my neighbors had been equally unsuccessful, the conclusion necessarily followed that the seeds, if not the vendors, were no better than they should be.

Having some seed still on hand, and a little more vacant ground, after a rain I concluded to plant the remainder; but working rather in despair than in hope, I buried them only an inch deep, dropping them by the line without making any furrow. The result was they came up as thickly as could be expected from the best of seed with the best of culture. I concluded it must be rather a difficult business to pursue, where one's honesty was thus established merely by accident; and that before condemning others, we should be careful that we ourselves had done our part for insuring success.

J.

Wayne Co., July 28th, 1840.

Remarks.—With all the precaution which can be used, seedsmen are liable to err, and have sins enough of their own to account for without being made a scape goat for others. Still they are generally made to bear the blame, not only for their own misdeeds but for the mistakes of their customers, and of even for unfavorable weather. A number of my customers have complained of the failure of Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, and Carrot Seed, this spring. But on investigation I have in most cases been able to account for the failure, without attributing it to the seed, although it is generally difficult, or impossible to convince the purchaser that the seed is not at fault. In some few cases I have known these seeds fail, where to all appearance they had been sown under favorable circumstances; and while I knew for a certainty that the seeds were good, I could not satisfy myself respecting the cause of failure.

The Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet and Carrot Seed sold from the Rochester Seed Store this year, was all fresh and good. Most of it was harvested under my own observation; and its vitality was fully tested this spring. Many fine crops are now growing from precisely the same lots of seed as have failed entirely in some cases. In order to satisfy their minds, I now request that any persons who failed, if they have any of the seed left, will test it carefully themselves. If Mangel Wurtzel or Beet Seed, break open some of the capsules and pick out a few grains of seed without injury, and plant them in a box or pot of fine earth, which keep moist, and stand where it will not be exposed to the full heat of the sun. If Carrot Seed, soak it 48 hours in rain water, and sow it the same as the other. If done with care I pledge myself they will vegetate freely.

If any of the readers of the *Farmer* can throw any light on the cause of failure of these seeds when circumstances appear favorable for vegetation, I should be pleased to have them communicate through the columns of the *Farmer*.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, July 28th, 1840.

Preserving Fruit Trees.—Where your fruit trees appear to be overloaded with fruit, it is better that you pick off a part before the weight is so much increased as to split and destroy the trees.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

My circumstances have elicited a few thoughts on the practical application of one of the excellent code of "rules for a good neighborhood," which appeared not long ago in your valuable paper. The rule to which I allude I find in Matthew VII. 12, also in Luke VI. 31; the substance of which is, "Do to others as ye would they should do to you." If you deem my remarks on the application of this rule to a prevailing custom in our country, worthy of a place in the columns of the New Genesee Farmer, you will oblige your humble friend by inserting it.

The Golden Rule.

MAT. VII. 12.—All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

Were all men to regulate their conduct towards their fellow men according to this rule, no one will say that there could be any such thing as quarreling among men. All consent that the rule is a good one, and yet but few adopt it in their practice. The grand objection which individuals have to putting the rule in practice, is that others will not if they do; and therefore many adopt this rule, "to do to others as others do to them," as a rule better adapted to secure their rights. As a practical illustration of this latter rule and its evil tendency, I will relate an anecdote: In the early part of this season, as soon as the snow was gone, the farmers generally turned their swine into the woods to feed upon beech-nuts, which were pretty abundant in this vicinity at that time. Many complained that swine were very troublesome in their sugar works, as but very few had their sap bushes fenced, and more complained that while their sugar business demanded all their time, so that they could not repair their back fences, the hogs were crowding by scores into their fields and destroying their potatoes which were buried there. But no man seemed to think of the expedient of *taking care of his own swine*; because every man seemed to think that if his swine were taken up, *others* would trouble him about as much. A very few had their fields enclosed with a fence sufficient to secure them against swine, and they could turn out large numbers of swine of all sizes, and then say that they were willing their neighbors should do as they did. This is one way of observing the Golden Rule. But will those who thus accommodate the rule to their circumstances be pleased to have their neighbors who keep no swine accommodate the rule to their circumstances, by saying that they will kill all the swine that get into their fields, and they are perfectly willing that their neighbors should do the same? No, they will see that this is not acting according to the Golden Rule. No man who means to observe the Golden Rule as the rule of his actions, will suffer his animals of any kind to run where there is any probability of their troubling his neighbors, unless his circumstances absolutely require it, and then he will be willing to make restitution for all the damage they may do to any one. Neither will any man who acts according to the said rule, intentionally injure any of his neighbors animals that trouble him.

If for one do not keep any swine, for this reason:—Experience teaches me that pork is not the kind of food that gives me health of body and vigor of mind, and observation leads me to conclude that it does no afford to other men what it denies me. And I cannot but think that this was the reason why the Benevolent Lord prohibited the Israelites from eating it; and why the kind-hearted Jesus gave the devils permission to enter into the swine of the Gadarenes. Mat. 8. 32.

But as I wish to enjoy the right to my own opinion on this subject as well as all others, the Golden Rule teaches me to be willing to have all others enjoy the same right to theirs.

With regard to the expediency of the above rule, it is generally admitted that it would be expedient for all to adopt it if they would: but some think that it would be inexpedient for one to adopt it while another will not. Let one man be perfectly just to his neighbors, and if others will not be just to each other they will consider themselves bound to be honest with him. Though he may sometimes be called to endure grief, suffering wrongfully, will it not be a sufficient reward to be approved by his own conscience and by all his neighbors? And will not his neighbors think that his example, which they cannot but approve, is worthy of their imitation? Such a man supports good and wholesome laws by obeying them, "for this rule is the law and the prophets."

D. A. SWEZEY.

Harmony, N. Y., July 17th, 1840.

The Curculio.—Pick up carefully all the fallen fruit under your trees, and give it to your hogs. You will thereby destroy the curculio, a small insect which has caused it to fall, and which if not destroyed will perfect itself in the fallen fruit, sink in the ground, and the next spring rise and again destroy your fruit.

White Cabbage leaves.—Cabbage leaves, a little meal, salt, kitchen swill, crumbs, potato peelings, &c., mixed well together, are capital food for fattening pigs—save all your ground leaves for this purpose.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

A Proposition.

FARMERS DEVOTE TOO MUCH TIME TO MANUAL LABOR.

No dictate of common sense can be plainer than that men, whatever be their pursuits, should make that use of time which will best promote the great objects of life. To pursue trivial objects, or to pursue those which are in themselves laudable, to the exclusion of others which have greater claims, is, therefore, alike unworthy of a rational being. The duties which devolve upon men are various. While nature calls upon them to make the necessary efforts to obtain the means of subsistence, she also demands that it be done in subservience to the laws of health. While the cultivation of the earth is an important duty, the obligation to cultivate the noble faculties of the mind is not on this account less binding. If the body has claims for food and clothing, the mind has claims not less obligatory for that moral instruction and intellectual training without which life is of little value.

Among the principal duties which rest upon the farmer in discharging his obligations to himself and family, appear the following:—Moral and Religious Instruction; Intellectual Education; the means of an honest support, and obedience to the laws of health. In attempting to show the truth of our proposition, it will be convenient to consider these separately.

1. Moral and Religious Instruction. To attempt any labored arguments in proof of the value of these, would be superfluous. But some seem to suppose that a sufficient acquaintance with the duties of morality and religion may be obtained on the Sabbath.—Now, while it is admitted that such instruction belongs more particularly to that season, there appears to be no valid reason for excluding it from the remainder of the week. If the practical duties which morality and religion enjoin, were of secondary consequence—if they were mere Sabbath-day exercises, such views might have some foundation; but as men are required to love their Maker, and do good to their fellow men at all times, reason seems to require that some portion of every day be devoted to the study of the principles on which these obligations rest.

2. Intellectual Education. Independent of that discipline of mind and that general information which every farmer should possess, no man can master the science of agriculture without much study and reflection. In farming, as in most other pursuits, theory and practice should be united. The farmer must not only labor, but he must read and reflect; and for these he must have time. The day has gone by when it was a sufficient excuse for following an observed practice because our fathers and grandfathers did so.—When the nature of our soil is under investigation, when the Press is teeming with information, applicable to all the various departments of agriculture, and when every man can contribute something to the general stock of information, has the intellect no claims upon the time of the farmer? When science is laying her treasures at his feet, can he shut his eyes to the

advantages which are in prospect, and deny himself time to read, and to apply the principles of science and the discoveries of art to the practical purposes of life? If there be any obligation which is preeminently binding upon the farmer, it is to avail himself of those helps which the agricultural press is placing within his reach.

3. The means of support. It is a very plain duty which binds a man to furnish for himself and family an adequate supply of food and clothing, and a duty which farmers seldom overlook. It is in the performance of this that they consume much of the time that should be devoted to other purposes; or rather this furnishes the excuse which they offer for the neglect of the others. The common practice in New England seems to be to employ, for two-thirds of the year, almost the whole time, except what is necessarily consumed in sleep, to the labors of the field. The deadening influence which this practice exerts upon the mind is too obvious to require comment. Owing to this absurd custom, the winter evenings, which of the time left for improvement, become of comparative little value. Who, after eight months of unremitting toil, can sit down and spend an evening in vigorous thought, or even in such reading as requires attention?

But it is said that this is a matter of necessity—that all this labor only furnishes the bare means of subsistence. Doubtless many really believe this; but it is a reflection upon the goodness of the Creator to suppose that he would mock man by giving him faculties capable of improvement, and then placing him in circumstances which preclude their use. If men were less eager in their desires of gain, and more willing to follow nature rather than fashion in their manner of living, they would find less necessity for constant labor. But were there no means for lessening the expenses of a family, it by no means follows that the present system must be pursued. It is not a necessary consequence, that if the farmer spends more time in intellectual pursuits, he must diminish his income. Agriculture is not yet so far advanced that study can afford no additional aids. Experience shows that those who labor the most hours are not the most successful, even in acquiring wealth. The inference is plain, that intellectual labor is no less profitable to the farmer than manual labor.

Of course no conclusion can be drawn from what has been advanced, in favor of idleness. Constant toil is infinitely preferable to sloth; but a division of between the mind and body is better than either.

4. Obedience to the laws of health. One great objection to the present system of labor is that it shortens life. By statistics which have been collected at different times, it appears that the average life among farmers is but little, if any greater than among professional men. Taking into consideration the known difference between active and sedentary habits in their effect upon the human constitution, no other satisfactory solution of this can be given than that the farmer shortens life as much by over exertion, as the professional man does by neglect of exercise. Indeed how often do we find farmers at the age of forty or fifty with the stiff joints and decrepit forms which belong to those of three score and ten? This is the legitimate effect of transgressing the laws of health. But besides the violation which is done to nature, this endless toil defeats its own object. The man who gains ten years for labor by neglecting to cultivate his mind, and wears himself out before the "debt of nature" is due, cannot surely be a great gainer.

These considerations, it is believed are sufficient to establish the affirmative of the proposition at the head of this article.

OBSERVATOR.

Keene, Jan. 13, 1840.

The Farmer's Life.

BY H. COLMAN—AN EXTRACT.

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 sunk en, and enrich the barren. Let him enclose it with neat and substantial fence. Let him line its borders and road sides with ornamental trees, and let him stock every proper part with vines and fruits. Let his fields and meadows wave with their golden harvest 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 recognize 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 flowing sycamore, 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 smooth 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 affections, rioting before them in all the buoyancy of youthful innocence and delight; and if, at each 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 murmuring brook that flows near by, or broken by the occasional shrill and hollow notes of the gentle and careless birds, which deem themselves members of his loving household; if then, whether traveler 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 vapor and offensive odours, 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 servility: then go back to 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 marble?

Dwarf Fruit Trees.

In some places, especially in France, a method prevails of cultivating dwarf fruit trees. These are said by English and French writers to have many advantages. The trees are not as much exposed to high winds, they produce better fruit, bear earlier and more abundantly.

Dwarf trees are produced by inoculating on stocks of comparatively slow growth. Thus by inoculating the apple on the Paradise or Doucia stock, the peach on a slow growing plum stock, and the pear on the quince, &c. This is practised here, more particularly, in gardens where the trees are set along the borders alternating with gooseberries or currant bushes.

The pruning and management of dwarf apples and pear trees, are well described in the following remarks:

The first subjects of the following remarks, from their appearance, were planted six or seven years previously to the commencement of any pruning being given them. In consequence they required to be very much thinned out, so as to get the branches clear of each other. For thinning I always bore in mind to cut off the old wood close to the stem or branch it was attached to; this prevented young wood springing afterwards. When the trees were thinned of the old shoots, as above stated, the young side shoots were what is generally termed, spurred in; that is, they were so shortened, that only two or three buds were left on them, and the leading top shoots were shortened to half their length.

The following and every succeeding year, the trees were treated in the same manner, as respects the young wood, till they had acquired the desired height, when the leading shoots were shortened, as the side shoots or spurs had been previously. When the leading shoots show a disposition to grow very luxuriantly, which is apt to be the case under this treatment, they should be prevented doing so, by cutting off part of the old wood along with the old shoots immediately above a flower bud. This will prevent the shoot so cut from increasing in length. The spurs must be treated in a similar manner, by cutting off a small portion of the old wood along with the young, when they are getting too long.

I have never found the above treatment prevent the fruit swelling, or in any way detrimental to it; but on the contrary, it was always improved.

Young trees are to be treated in the following manner: if there are more than three shoots on the plant, reduce them to the number, and shorten each to three, four and six eyes, according to their strength. The

following season reduce the number of leading shoots to six, and shorten them to three-fourths of their length, and spur in the remaining shoots. The tree should be managed in every respect in this manner until it has attained the required size, which of course depends on the convenience or fancy of the owner, or conductor of the garden.

I make a point of letting the trees take their natural form of growth as far as the system described will permit; for I consider it of little consequence what shape is given to the tree, provided my end is attained; that is, to make every branch as it were a long spur, with bearing buds from the base to the extremity.

Two or three years' trial of this method only, might possibly deter many from a continuance of it, in consequence of the quantity of young wood which will be produced yearly at first, and from the apparent difficulty of getting rid of the superfluity. But that inconvenience will be ultimately surmounted if the foregoing instructions are attended to, and the continuance will be the possession of both healthful and fruitful trees. To attempt to bring very old trees into this method of management would be attended with difficulty, unless they were cut down short and allowed to make new heads, which I should recommend where their produce can be spared for a time. In a few years fine healthy heads would be formed, which will yield fruit superior to any that could be expected from them if left in their rude state. But if the trees cannot be spared to be headed down, they may be very much improved by thinning out the spray, and cutting out a few old branches, which will cause them to throw out young shoots, and these in a short time will become bearing wood. The remainder of the old branches may be thinned out with effect. Even if this process is performed only once in two or three years, and the stem and branches well cleared of moss and dead bark, it will be of great service to the trees, and be a means of keeping them free from insects, and giving them a neat and clean appearance.—*Practical Farmer.*

Science and Agriculture.

SIR—I have for a long time been deeply impressed with the importance of agriculturists acquiring scientific knowledge, to assist them in bringing to perfection their truly honorable vocation; and I have been led to regret that very many of our farmers have forgotten, or never learned, that the true interest of agriculture is achieved only when the farmer can avail himself of the advantages which scientific knowledge places within his reach. Many farmers seem satisfied with the way in which their fathers trod in tilling the soil, satisfied in knowing just as much as they did, and perfectly satisfied in educating their children after the old fashion. Hence, seeming blind to the importance of a more liberal and enlightened policy, there are still, perhaps, some few farmers content if their children but learn to "read, write and cypher," ignorantly supposing that this is all-sufficient for a farmer; that as their fathers got on "well enough" with this amount of knowledge, their children can also do well enough without book learning. I will not speak of the fallacy of this kind of reasoning; I only regret that it is by far too prevalent.

The truth is, the agriculturist occupies an important station in society; no vocation is more honorable, and none, when properly pursued, that sooner insures competence. Hence the importance of acquiring such knowledge as will assist him in developing the resources of nature and bringing to his aid such means as will produce the most beneficial results in the cultivation of the earth. Every farmer should be an educated man; he should not be satisfied in being able to read and write, and "cast up accounts"—he should achieve more than this for himself, and much more for his children. He should be able to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the nature and properties of the soil he cultivates. As the science of chemistry is intimately connected with that of agriculture, he should be familiar with its principles, that he may reap the advantages which its truths reveal. He should be able to define the nature and properties of plants, vegetables and flowers, ever remembering that, ignorant of these things, he loses many opportunities, not only of profit but of enjoyment. Hence, the farmer should be a botanist, both practically and theoretically. This is not merely the opinion of the writer; every man with a just conception of the vast improvement of which the science of agriculture is susceptible, will subscribe to it all I have said. Mr. Van Bergen remarks, in his excellent address delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, that the business of the agriculturist "involves the laws of chemistry, botany and geology. By the last he is to judge of soils and their

fitness for certain products; by the second he must determine what plants are most suitable to his soil and climate; by the first he must be instructed in that most important branch of knowledge to the farmer—the nature and composition of manures, and their fitness to the several kinds of grain and fruits he proposes to cultivate."

It may be said by some one that he is too old to learn these things now; that while occupied in acquiring this knowledge, his farm would go to ruin! How utterly ridiculous! yet how often is the above remark heard! Every farmer, however, has some time to spare; there are seasons when, without any prejudice to his interest, he might employ himself profitably in the acquisition of useful knowledge, that would abundantly pay him for the time and labor bestowed.—But if too indolent or indifferent about the matter for himself, let him educate his children; and, as some one has aptly remarked, "let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture."

I have said that the vocation of the agriculturist is an important and honorable one, and I believe it.—From this class of the community have arisen some of the brightest ornaments of our country; men who would have conferred honor on any station; and let our farmers but awake to a full sense of the importance of education, of acquiring knowledge themselves, of imparting it to their children, and applying it to their profession, and they will learn of a truth, "that all the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosophers, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.—*Am. Var. Com.* J.

Centerville, Kent Co., Md.

Cabbage Plants.

A sure—but rather troublesome—protection of cabbage plants against the grub worm, is to go out into the woods and get lots of strips of birch bark from small trees. These will naturally maintain the shape they sustained on the tree—round like a wafer box, without top or bottom. They should be about two inches high or deep. Let each strip enclose a plant, and press it gently in the earth. The grub can then neither crawl under nor climb over it. Look he ever so wishfully that way, he cannot set his teeth into the delicious fibres of the young cabbage stalk.—*Maine Cultivator.*

WHITE GRUB WORM.—The white grub or "dung worm" which infests sward lands, and in some instances does great damage, by eating the roots of grass, is, when it emerges from the chrysalis state and becomes a perfect insect, what is commonly known as the May Bug, or cockchaper, which secretes itself by day and rises only by night. A good way to destroy them is to make a fire in the field after dark, by the light of which the swarms that arise from the earth will be attracted, and by the heat of which they will be destroyed. The perfect insect, as a flying bug, is quite harmless; but the eggs they deposit in the earth before they die, will generate myriads of new grubs which will do essential injury to the grass roots.—*ib.*

To prevent the Destruction of Corn by Crows.

Mr. C. Nichols, of Mass., gives the following recipe for preserving corn from destruction by crows and blackbirds. Although out of season now, we put it on record for reference when planting time again approaches. We copy it from the Monthly (N. H.) Visitor.—*Am. Var.*

"In the spring of 1837, I ploughed a piece of mowing, which I wished to bring into a better condition, consisting of about one fourth of an acre, upon which I planted corn, and when up about three to four inches, these marauders came and destroyed full twenty-five per cent of it. In the spring of 1838, I planted about three acres—the seed prepared agreeable to the recipe, and it all came up in seven days—and when at the height of the former, the enemies came, pulling a spear or two of three or four hills—tasted the flavor of the seed, and left them attached to the root of the stalk—which was the first and last of this visit. I imputed the effect to the seed being so strongly impregnated with the solution, that it was offensive to their taste.

RECIPE.—Dissolve 2 lbs. of saltpetre in a peck full of soft water; in this situation I put 3 pecks of seed—soaked 24 hours—rolled it in plaster, planted and covered it while it was moist. It must not be exposed to the sun, or current of air, as evaporation passes off rapidly. As I remarked, every kernel came up in seven days. I think the alkali must have forced its germination, and the plaster had an effect to keep it in a state of moisture."

The Flowers of Summer.

The *White Lily* is much finer when it has some protection in winter. It will live without it for a time; but with us it has gradually declined when exposed in the open border. In the covered border, it seems to be at home.

Lilium chalcedonicum (scarlet martagon) is beautiful, and the petals so revolute that some of them frequently clasp the peduncle. The stalk supports one or two flowers. It is a native of the Levant.

Lilium japonicum has declined with us of late years, and no longer produces flowers. This may be owing to deep planting, as Loudon mentions that some set the bulbs in pots, "not lower than an inch from the surface of the mould." Others take them up in autumn, and as they are tender, keep them in dry sand till spring in the cellar. We hope to profit by these hints.

Lilium tigrinum (tiger lily) from China is very hardy, and well suited with our limestone soil. With reasonable cultivation, it grows five or six feet high; and produces showy flowers of a reddish yellow with dark spots, resembling the color of the tiger. The bulbs that form on the stalk, grow freely, and often flower the next season.

Lilium superbum does best in a boggy soil. In a shaded border of vegetable earth, it blossoms year after year, but not with the splendor it attains in its native localities. It is indigenous to some parts of this State.

Within a few years, the genus *Pentstemon* has furnished many interesting species for the garden. *P. digitalis*, three feet high with white flowers and large radical leaves, deserves a place. *P. diffusum* more humble and spreading, presents a greater variety of colors (light red tinged with blue.) *P. larigatum*, very smooth and erect, has pale flowers striped on the inside with purple. *P. Pulchellum* very neat and pretty, varies in color; and gives florists an opportunity to multiply specific names.

Spigelia marilandica is interesting as the Pink Root of the shops; but it also has beauty and singularity.—Contrary to the usual order of flowers, the outside is a fine red, and the inside a light yellow. It is quite hardy in this climate.

On the *China Pink*, Nature has spread some of her finest colors; and seedlings vary much—some single, some double. In Loudon, this species is marked a *biennial*; but we have them three years old with no symptoms of decline. Ours were transplanted, which doubtless increased their radical fibres.

Chelone barbata though a native of Mexico, abides the winter in the open border. Its slender stems, sometimes five feet high, are ornamented with tubular flowers, light scarlet red on the outside, and striped within. It continues in bloom a long time.

The double *white Clematis* from Japan is very showy; but must be covered up from the cold in winter. It is a slender climbing shrub.

Clematis flammula (Virgin's Bower) another climbing shrub, has white flowers, of little splendor, but much fragrance. It is a desirable plant.

Eschscholtzia californica (now altered to *Chryseis*) with large yellow flowers, is already naturalized to the gardens. The orange colored (*C. crocea*) is only a variety, though marked as a species.

Luphrum salicaria and *L. virgatum*, are nearly allied, but the latter is a more slender plant. The flowers are in verticillate spikes, of a red-purple, and both deserve a place.

Spiraea lobata, four or five feet high, a native of the ark openings in the West, presents masses of pale red flowers on the top of its stems. It has been much admired.

Yucca flaccida is one of the finest plants in the border. Its leaves are as green when they project through the snow, as they are in summer. The scape is 3 feet high, crowded with large white flowers; and in its time of bloom, we have nothing more splendid. No other species of *Yucca* that we have tried, agrees so well with our soil and climate.

Aconitum napellus (Wolf's Bane) has rather a lurid appearance, though it has long been considered an ornament of the garden. Another species with white flowers, very tall and erect, makes a fine display.

Stenactis speciosa is nearly allied to the Aster, with large flowers of a light blue, though some varieties are deeper than others. It is showy as its specific name implies.

The *Detroit or Michigan Rose*, which may be trained to the height of twenty feet, is the latest of all that bloom with us at one regular period. Seedlings vary with us, some deeper, some paler; but the flowers of each seedling, also vary in color according to their age. When these first open, the red is more intense, but they become paler with each succeeding day, fading at last almost into white, and as those of the same panicle are not equally forward, the diversity of color is very pleasing. In a hedge where it presents large masses of bloom, it is very splendid. A double variety has already originated, but we know nothing of its merits.

Orchis fimbriata is beautiful, and grows well in a shaded border where vegetable earth abounds. Each plant has one large terminal spike of pink flowers, varying however in the intensity of their colors.

Hydrangea radiata is hardy, though a native of the South; and round the circumference of its cymes are barren white flowers which are elegant. *H. quercifolia* however, from the same region, though more tender, is more showy. It has close panicles of a conical form, six or eight inches in length; while on slender peduncles the barren flowers project all round, so as to nearly encase the fertile flowers. When protected by deep snow until the keenest breath of winter has passed over, it does well. It is now beautifully in bloom.

Centaurea aurea on the top of a strong stem, presents its golden flowers. The heads are nearly two inches in diameter.

The *dwarf Horse chestnut*, spreading wide as it ascends to the height of five feet, and exhibiting its white flowers in long terminal spikes,—if not equal to the Asiatic Horse chestnut in beauty, excels all other species that we have seen. Many of the spikes are a foot or more in length.

Hypericum kalmianum is a sub-evergreen shrub of a round form covering itself with yellow blossoms.—*H. hircinum* from Calabria is tender, and killed to the ground every winter; but assuming the character of a perennial, it springs up three feet in summer, decorated with beautiful flowers. It is strong scented when rubbed or broken.

Silene regia from Ohio, erect, four or five feet high, with several stalks from one root, has blossoms of a glittering scarlet. Nuttall calls it "one of the most splendid species in existence."

Bocconia cordata, six feet high, produces its flowers of a slight blush, in panicles; and makes a fine appearance at a distance. Its leaves greatly resemble those of the Blood Root, and both belong to the same natural order.

The different species of *Liutris*, according to Loudon, are elegant plants. Two of these have come into bloom: one is *L. pumila*, and the other we imported from England without a name.

A species of *Gulardia*, with purple disc and yellow rays, two inches in diameter,—though a straggling plant, is quite showy. It is a perennial.

Funkia carulea (separated from *Hemerocallis*) is the tallest of this new genus that we have seen; and bears its pale purple flowers which are striped, in spikes that terminate the stems, two or three feet high. *F. lanceifolia* is a smaller plant with delicate blossoms of nearly the same color.

There is no finer scarlet than the flowers of *Lobelia cardinalis*. It grows naturally in damp ground near the borders of streams; and if removed to the garden should have a shady spot and deep vegetable soil.

Whoever admires the blue bells of *Campanula rotundifolia* will be pleased with those of *C. carpatia*, which is generally of a finer blue. It comes from the Carpathian mountains.

Coreopsis lanceolata is the most showy species of this genus in odour, since *C. tinctoria* has been removed to Calliopsis. It has beautiful yellow blossoms.

The iron fox glove (*Digitalis ferruginea*) is an old inhabitant of the gardens. Its erect stem, three or four feet high, is crowded with neat flowers, stained as if with iron rust.

Burnt Earth as a Manure.

We have used burnt earth as a manure for several years in our garden, which is a *heavy loam*, with great success. It has been mostly applied to the cabbage, the cauliflower, and the beet; but its effect on the last has been perhaps the most extraordinary. Some of the largest we have ever seen, were manured in this way.

To prepare it:—We have taken knotty logs, such as would be rather unprofitable to split, and laid three or four as a foundation to build on; and as every flower garden furnishes rubbish, we have collected it, and heaped it up as high as it was found convenient to manage. Such materials make rather a loose and elastic pile; but we have endeavored to lay them as compactly as we could; and then have had a man to stand on the top, and receive sods until the mass was pressed down into shape. Any earth that is foul with grass or weeds is thrown on, in the manner of covering a coal-kiln, leaving two holes on opposite sides to cause a draft when it is set on fire. As soon however, as the fire extends through the pile, the holes should be closed, so that no smoke be emitted. Steam will rise from the damp earth, but the smoke should be carefully confined.

We have generally burnt one or two cart-loads of earth at a time, because we were not prepared to burn more; but we presume that much greater quantities might be burned with the same fuel. The heat will continue many weeks, and the earth in the interior of the heap, will become of a brick-red. One or two shovelfuls may be applied to a cabbage, or it may be laid on both sides of a row of beets an inch or two thick. In England, where paring and burning is much practised, it is generally admitted by judicious farmers that *light or sandy soils are unfit for this operation*. Arthur Young says he "found burning injure sand." It can hardly be imagined," says Sir John Sinclair, "that fire would add any thing to the nature of sand, or render it more fertile. No turf that will readily harrow to pieces, ought to be subjected to this process." "All poor siliceous sands," says Sir H. Davy, "must be injured by it. An intelligent farmer told me he had pared and burned a small field several years ago, which he had not been able to bring again into good condition. I examined the spot; the grass was poor and scanty, and the soil an acid siliceous sand.

Sir H. Davy refers the effects of paring and burning "entirely to the diminution of the coherence and tenacity of clays, and to the destruction of inert and useless vegetable matter, and its conversion into manure."

It is doubtful however, if these causes are sufficient to produce such effects. 1. The coherence and tenacity of clays may be reduced by mixing coarse sand without any such increase of fertility. 2. The best soils of our garden abound with vegetable matter, rich of course cannot be inert and useless. 3. The quantity of coal in earth burnt to a brick-red is scarcely perceptible.

Sir H. Davy afterwards however, says, "If the oxide of iron in soils is not saturated with oxygen, oxidation tends to produce its further union with this principle; and hence in burning, the color of clays change to red. *The oxide of iron containing its full portion of oxygen has less attraction for acids than other oxide, and is consequently less likely to be dissolved by any fluid acid in the soil; and it appears in this state to act in the same manner as the earths.*"

Dr. John Davy suggests that a "thin layer of clay may prevent resin water from penetrating deeply and saturating the sub-soil which would be corrected by firing and burning." It is known that all clayey soils are glazed after a heavy shower of rain; and consequently their absorbed power is checked or prevented from acting. Where the burnt earth has been applied to the surface, we have observed that in time of drought the soil was moister than in other places. This observation will not disagree with G. Stafford's remark in the (English) Horticultural Register, that burnt clay seems to be possessed of the medium of holding just sufficient quantity of moisture and no more."

He suggests other causes however, that may contribute to render this manure so valuable: "The burning entirely destroys every species of insect and pernicious weed; and on whole quarters where the process was performed many years ago, I have scarcely observed either slug or snail."

He also thinks that "calcareous matters" in the soil may be converted into lime by the burning.—Our subsoils effervesce with acids: and it would not seem unreasonable to suppose that the soil contains lime in some of its combinations which may be changed to a more fertilizing form by the heat; but he thinks as it may, in England some of the finest effects of firing and burning have been observed on *chalky* soils. Sir J. Sinclair says it is "peculiarly applicable to such lands." He adds, "Mr. Boys of Kent, has given a detailed account of experiments tried on 267 acres, principally consisting of such downs, and when the season proved favorable, with uniform success.—A single crop thus raised, was often equal to the value of the land in its original state."

G. Stafford (already referred to) considers it much *cheaper and better* to burn the earth where a garden has been laid out on a heavy soil, than to cart in sand, lime, and other materials. He throws out a trench six feet wide and three feet deep, fills it with wood, and covers it like a coal-kiln, throwing on earth as the heat increases. He says after twenty-two years' experience, "I have been of opinion that I could add to the mass until it reached the height of ten feet." Several instances are mentioned of the complete success of this method: "A work was completed in a few days that never could have been done, otherwise, in his whole life time—that is, he rendered the soil more prolific; and I have never witnessed better success in crops, than I have done of every crop that has been planted in this composition."

At length, he says: "When I first came to this place, the garden was for the most part, a strong clay. No weather appeared to have a good effect upon it. At the first time it was covered by water; and at another time it was rendered by being too dry. I then commenced firing, and in a few days produced a composition six feet deep, equal if not superior, to any soil in this

country. The clay is rendered as pliable as burnt chalk. Every thing appears to thrive in it. I calculate that the ground so heated, will require no manure for at least four or five years, as every vegetable grew too strong for the first two years."

He thinks the clay there of a superior kind on account of the "calcareous matter" it contains; but we presume not superior to the clays of Western New York.

Silk business in Rochester and its vicinity.

We called yesterday at the house of Mr. Joseph Alleyn, of this city, and were shown about 2 lbs. of sewing silk manufactured by Mr. John Adams and his family, of Adams Basin, in this county, and colored by Mr. Alleyn at his carpet factory. It is of various and beautiful colors, very smooth and glossy and stronger than any imported silk we have ever seen.

Mr. Alleyn has just procured one of Dennis's Silk Spinning and Twisting Machines, which is now in operation in his family, and afforded us much pleasure. Mr. A. has already engaged about 50 bushels of cocoons to manufacture on shares. He informs us that he also intends to connect the business of *silk weaving* with his carpet factory, and has made arrangements for obtaining machinery and a workman from England.

Those who still have doubts respecting the practicability or success of the silk business in this country, will soon have demonstration which must convince the most skeptical. Many families in this and adjacent counties are now engaged in the business, and the results of their labors, when known, will be a matter of astonishment to many.

Mr. Adams has, at our suggestion, given us a brief statement respecting his experience in feeding silk worms, &c., which we are happy to subjoin.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The past season (1839) we fed, as we supposed, 100,000 worms. The leaves of the white mulberry alone are used by us. During the last stage of the worms, as may well be imagined, we had a hard task to supply so many voracious animals with food. In addition to the labor of my own family, I paid six or eight dollars for hired help. We fed the worms 5 or 6 times a day, which I have since learned was not necessary; and this year we have adopted a different plan, and only feed them 3 times a day. We commenced operations this year early in June, with about 80,000 worms. We have fed all these without any other help than our own family, (consisting of myself and wife and four children, the oldest a lad of 14, the other three, girls,) excepting the assistance of two small boys during two days, when I was preparing bushes for the worms to wind on. On gathering our crop we had 22 bushels of cocoons, which were of a better quality than last year.

We use "Dennis' contra twist Reel;" my wife has reeled 5½ lbs. of silk during the past eight days, besides attending to the usual duties of the family.—With undivided attention she can reel about a pound a day. We think we can calculate on a pound of raw silk from a bushel of cocoons.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN ADAMS.

Adams Basin, July 20th.

P. S. Any information which I can give on this subject, shall be freely communicated if desired.

Harvesting Peas.

The time for harvesting peas being now arrived, we would remind farmers that by far the cheapest and most expeditious way is to pull and collect them at one operation, by means of a horse-rake.

For the New Geneva Farmer.

New Kinds of Wheat.

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM.—In the last number of the Farmer is a communication from W. T. Cuyler, giving an account of the Tuscany Wheat.—He says it stands the winter well, and is considerably earlier than common wheat. In our town, where it was first introduced by Mr. Hanford, the Tuscany wheat has not stood the winters very well, nor has it ripened much if any earlier than the common Flint Wheat. Owing to a part of it being destroyed by the winter, it has usually stood thin on the ground, and to this may in part be attributed its large growth and fine berry. On the 16th of September last, I sowed one peck of the Tuscany Wheat on twenty-one rods of ground. It came up well, but at harvest I found it only stood about half as thick as on a piece of land, of the same size adjoining, where I sowed less than seven quarts of the White Florence Wheat, direct from France. On the same day, and on the same soil, I sowed a piece of the Virginia May Wheat, which ripened about ten days earlier than either of the others. The berry of the Florence is as large and fine as the Tuscany; but as I was fearful that it would not stand the winter, I sowed it too thickly, and in consequence the straw was rather small and short. Those who have examined it are of opinion that it will prove a valuable acquisition to the wheat growers of Western New York; and so will the Tuscany, if it will endure our winters without injury.

Respectfully Yours,

R. HARMON, JR.

Heatland, July, 1840.

REMARKS.—The difference of results in the experiments with the Tuscany Wheat, may be owing to several circumstances. It will be remembered that Mr. Cuyler discovered several varieties among his Tuscany Wheat when he received it from Whentland; some of which stood the winter better than others, and he took pains to separate it. So that the kind he now cultivates may be different from that cultivated by Mr. Harmon, which may be mixed as at first. Or it may be that Mr. Cuyler's land is drier and warmer than Mr. Harmon's, which would cause a difference in the time of ripening, and in the liability to injury by the winter.—Eds.

Larger Calves.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—You can tell Mr. Benj. Chase that I have a Durham Bull Calf, that on the day he was one year old, weighed 920 lbs., and that he was never fed grain; he was fed milk until 4 months 13 days old, after that pasture while it was, and then clover hay, with about 6 quarts of bran per day—in the spring the clover hay was done, and I fed him potatoes in place of bran. But Mr. Wynant Youngmans, of Rensselaer Co. beats us both: his (by the Albany Evening Journal) weighed the day he was one year old 1026 lbs.; mine weighed 21 lbs. more than his when 5 months old. Mr. Chase must try again before he has the largest calf.

Yours, &c.

JOHN JOHNSTON

Seneca Co., near Geneva, 4th July, 1840.

The Cherry Slug.

In our late excursion we noticed the ravages of this insect in Ontario county; and as the chief part of the trees were small, we could not but regret that there was no kind being to throw a handful of ashes over them.

We are inclined to think that the numbers of this insect would not be formidable, if a little care was timely extended; and that they increase rather slowly. Last season only a few appeared in our nursery, and these were promptly destroyed. This season we have not seen more than one or two.

From the Farmers' Register.

On the different proposed Schemes of Rotation.

One of those lucky chances which sometimes occur to the way-faring man, has brought me to-day, *notans volens*, to this place: a place which has been rendered not quite so noted in your journal by the essays of its worthy proprietor, as was Carysbrook of England by the temporary occupancy of Charles, who, if I remember aright, took refuge there from the common-wealth's men. How are the apparent errors of short-sighted mortals turned to good account by a kind Providence! I deplored missing my way as a great evil; but what a treat was in store for me in the sight of this interesting spot! Still more I lamented my fate when I found the landlord was from home! But you and your readers are the gainers by my ill luck, inasmuch that it has produced this *valuable* communication. Nor is it a total loss with me; for the absence has been the means of bringing out in finer relief, the shining merit of his representative, a person bearing the name of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, who in his sphere, (the department of butler,) is no less perfect than was his great namesake in the cabinet; and to whom, if Pope said true, equal honor is due:

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Cast my eye around the hall in which I now sit, where are to be seen the appliances of hunting and fishing, it fell upon some of the numbers of your Register, which among other appropriate periodicals, are scattered in careless literary confusion about the room. In the March number I found an essay on "five-field rotation and grazing;" this referred to other communications on the same subject in the February number.

Now, Mr. Editor, my success in the discussion of Jefferson's entabla, has not inspired me with the vanity to pretend to discuss farming matters with these gentlemen. It is true I am a sort of a farmer in a humble way. Having failed at one of the *learned* professions, I betook myself to my present occupation, as a make-shift, hoping that if I failed here too, my errors would be more apt to escape observation.

The first thing that struck my attention in the above-mentioned essays, was the remarkably civil, complimentary style of your tip-top farmers to each other.—I like it much. It is so different from that gasconading, insulting mode of writing practised by politicians; and not in writing only, but in debating too.—I trust the new code of honor which authorizes one man to give another the lie, or charge him with dishonesty, and then to avoid responsibility by averring that he means a political lie, or political dishonesty, will never find acceptance among the agricultural community. Among us, let there be no distinction between an agricultural lie and any other.

But to the point. With all due deference, permit me to state an objection to each of the systems of rotation proposed. To Mr. Carter's, because it appears to be bottomed upon the presumption that the land has become too rich already, and requires depletion, an effect which, it strikes me, the three successive grain crops are well calculated to promote. To Mr. Baxton's, because it leaves the land naked and perfectly idle through one winter, and of course losing ground. I have always thought a spring crop after corn inadmissible for that reason. Besides that, grass sown on oats in the spring of the year is extremely liable to perish under the influence of the summer's sun. To Rivanna's, because without the common, or sixth field, it differs but little from the exploded three-field, or make-shift system. It is true he considers this common *important* to all rotations; but to his it seems indispensable, for where else are your cattle to find sustenance till the 20th June, the day set for the feast? Before that day comes they will have feasted the huzzards. And even with the aid of the common or "short bite," (by the way, if it is a "short bite" in the Green Spring country, what can be expected from "old Flin," or some other places I could name!) they would exhibit in their "unfed sides" demonstration strong against the system; they would sing, in very doleful tones indeed, the old song,

"'Twas on the 21st of June,
In charming summer weather."

Give the three field shift the advantage of a common, and where is the difference? No other than one field of clover instead of two, covering a somewhat smaller portion of your farm, one-third being less than two fifths. I am of Mr. C's opinion, that under Rivanna's system the clover has not imparted to the land all its benefit before it is re-fallowed. It ought to be an object, in a judicious and economical course of husbandry to obtain hay and seed from a clover crop, or at least a part of it. If then one of the two fields is

mowed and seed is gathered from it, it cannot be grazed at all the same year. Only one field therefore is left for grazing, and that between the 20th June and following time—a very "short bite" indeed. It appears to me there should be two clover years in succession—cutting the first, if the crop will bear the scythe, and grazing the second—and two grain years only in succession, which is a four-field course; and if I am allowed the common in the bargain, this is a valuable auxiliary, to enable the pasture field to get a little ahead in the spring, before the stock is put on.

The long and short of the matter is, that systems for all things must be controlled by circumstances.—A system of mental improvements must be adapted to the capacity of the particular mind, so must be a system of agriculture to the qualities of the soil, general condition, and localities of the particular farm. Rivanna, for example, or the author, enjoys the advantage of a very fine meadow, and abundant crops of corn, with a plenty of wheat straw, &c., which afford no small help to the "short bite." By the way, in passing through the front gate, I observed some horses standing with their chins resting on the fence, and looking with longing eyes into the adjoining clover field, and seeming to pray for the advent of the 20th June; and some hogs peering, with optics sharp, through the rails.

In conclusion of these very *erudite* remarks, permit me to say that the present condition of this splendid farm furnishes a refutation of all objections to the management of it. The science of agriculture is here beautifully illustrated, whilst its profits are largely realized.

A TRAVELER.

Carysbrook, May 12, 1840.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Dialogue Continued—Cultivation.

Sykes.—Poor Grabb! he's a kind-hearted man, truly; but if his father had not lived before him, and left him at his death, the fine farm which he so miserably manages, he would, by this time, have been in the almshouse. It is a pity, however, that he did not do a little in the way of cultivating his son's *mind* at the same time—his *sub-soil* must be in a wretched state, I guess. Well then, neighbor, my team shall be here by peep of day to-morrow, to join yours, and as I wish to drag, and roll, and harrow, three times in a place, the field designed for turnips, we must make up our mind to stretch a point, and complete it before we leave; and they can then collect the weeds and burn them the next day. My heart aches when I look at the poor widow of an excellent friend, and her bereaved little ones; and I have made up my mind and my vow, if God spares me, to assist her in her trouble, until her fine lad is capable of taking a father's place, and work for his poor mother and sisters.

Father.—My noble friend, I must partake with you in that luxury, and I shall not only be ready and willing, but be glad to meet you at any time with heart and hand!—God bless you—good bye.

Frank.—What a contrast! I think, however, that there must be a difference in the nature of the *tree* as well as the soil—the fruit is so very unlike.

Father.—No doubt there is, but cultivation will always work wonders.

Frank.—How droll to hear Grabb talk of a song! It must be a gloomy one to fit his state of mind; I should like to hear it.

Father.—And so it is—words and tune: it is one of Diddin's happiest efforts; and you must fancy it, sung in the most doleful strains, to a tune in the minor key.

We hipsels, made up of frail clay,
Alas! are the children of sorrow,
And though brisk and merry to-day,
We all may be wretched to-morrow.
For sunshine's succeed by rain,
Then, fearful of life's stormy weather;
Since pleasure can only bring pain,
Let us all be unhappy together.

Frank.—Capital! but how would you reclaim a soil so sour, cold, and sterile, and which produces such crabbed fruit, as that of which Grabb is the similitude!

Father.—Oh nothing is easier or more agreeable: I would remove the soil from about the roots to a good depth and distance, and fill the opening with fresh mould, mixed with a copious supply of lime; prune very close, and leave the event, trusting to the sweetening influence, so beautifully expressed by the Methodist preacher, "lime to a sour, stubborn soil, is like the grace of God to a wicked man's heart."

Frank.—I should like to try the effect of such liming in Grabb's case, for, poor fellow, he is so miserable, that I expect he is as great an object of charity

and commiseration as Mrs. Williams and her poor family—is there nothing that can be done for him?

Father.—I fear not.

Frank.—And yet, you said, cultivation will always work wonders.

Father.—That's good—and so it will; and suppose that I get Sykes to assist us to take him up and carry him, as though he were a *bereaved widow*?

Frank.—Oh, pray do, I will be answerable for him; at present he appears quite friendly and miserable, with a door as well as without—as he says.

No. 9. The rich and healthy surface and poisonous sub-soil. This is an interesting case—shall we take the beautiful Newington Peach tree, which flourished so finely for two years in our garden, and died so prematurely last year? I think we shall find the analogy complete. That fine tree was trained with the greatest care in the nursery, until it was fit for transplanting into the garden, when the soil, a firm, rich, hazel loam, was trenched, and cleaned, and limed for its reception. The first season after its removal, it bore much fine fruit, of the most delicious flavor, and large, handsome appearance, bringing them all to maturity, and perfectly ripening its wood. The next season it bore most abundantly, and made noble shoots, which required no pruning or heading back; its blossoms were remarkably large, and of healthy appearance both fruit and wood were well ripened, and fully testified the care and attention which had been exercised in its culture from the first.

On the appearance of the blossoms next spring, they were observed to be much smaller, and paler in color and although the fruit set well, many fell off when they were the size of pens; and at midsummer, many of the under leaves withered and fell from the branches. Before Michaelmas, the color of the foliage had completely changed; the fruit ceased to grow, and the tree was declared to be infected with the disorder called the *yellows*. The worms had made sad havoc beneath the bark near the ground; nor was it a matter of surprise when, on the opening of the last spring, not bud or blossom made their appearance—the tree was quite dead. On removing it, I was determined, possible, to learn the cause of such premature decay and sudden death, and therefore very carefully removed the earth from about the roots, laying them quite bare without wounding them. All appeared healthy and the soil in the finest condition imaginable, until discovered that a small and tender root had extended itself until it had reached a small oozing of water, of color of the rust of iron, which proved to be the head of a mineral spring of the strongest quality. The small root was decayed for a considerable way toward the body of the tree, and at least three feet from the source of the evil; and this was no doubt the cause of the disease and death of the finest tree I ever saw.

Frank.—How very strange, that so trifling a circumstance as the point of a small root reaching a little water at such a distance from the tree, should be the cause of such sudden destruction.

Father.—It is; but to show you how certainly it was the cause, I will copy from our favorite Tull account of some useful experiments which he made expressly with the view of showing the truth of the position, that vegetables will take up and circulate indiscriminately, the most deleterious, as well as the most wholesome substances; and that they often do their destruction.

Exp. 1. "I put a mint stock into a glass of water but I immersed *one string* of its roots, being brought over the top of that glass into another glass of salt water, contiguous to the top of the other glass—the mint very soon died.

Exp. 2. I put the upper root of another root into a small glass of ink—this root was also killed by some of the ink ingredients.

Exp. 3. I made a very strong liquor with water and the bruised seed of the garlic, and placed the top of it close to the top of another glass, having in it a plant, two or three of whose upper roots put into the stinking liquor, and there remaining—it killed the mint in some time; and when the edge of the leaf of the mint began to change color, I chewed many of them in my mouth, and found at first the strong flavor of the mint, but that was soon over, and then the nauseous taste of the garlic was soon perceptible."

You see, how readily plants, whose roots reach to a poisonous sub-soil, imbibe and circulate the deleterious matter to their destruction. I once grew some turnips on land having a wet sub-soil, and on storing them for winter use, I observed that the point of the top-root of every one was decayed; but as that was near the bulb, I did not consider the circumstance any consequence. On opening the pit in the winter, however, I found that three parts of them were rotted.

the stench arising from them had infected the remainder, so that the cattle refused to eat them.

Frank.—How satisfactorily you have accounted for the decay and death of our favorite tree! what a pity at you could not have ascertained the cause during its life time, as it might so easily have been prevented, by dividing that small root from the body of the tree!

Father.—Truly; but the lesson has not been lost upon us, for you know that I have recovered many oaks that have been infected with the yellows and orms, by trenching and dressing the water with me, and removing the bad soil from amongst the roots. And now, do you know any young and promising individual, whose untimely death might be likened to the decay and death of our favorite tree?

Frank.—Yes, Henry Templeton.
Father.—Exactly—of an excellent and highly-respected family, he was the brightest hope—an only son—with a mind and body cast in beauty's mould, he was truly "the observed of all observers;" even in a nursery his education had commenced; and the wisdom displayed by his amiable parents in this particular, was crowned with perfect success. His youth was spent in acquiring knowledge of the most useful and valuable kinds; and the commencement of his public life, which might be compared to the planting of our tree from the nursery, was hailed by his friends with the brightest expectations. We well know the esteem and respect which he won from all who knew him, while his gentle and amiable, and refined manners were the admiration of every one. I remember the time when he commenced the study of the law under counsellor S., and how fortunate his family considered him in the choice of his fellow-student, Charles E., as his particular friend—alas! that very circumstance proved the total ruin of him, and the hopes of his family: for Charles E. was a young man addicted to every species of vice and wickedness, and possessed of the most consummate hypocrisy!—one fatal evening he prevailed upon Henry to accompany him to the gaming-table, and his destruction was sealed.

In a short year from this time he returned to his father's house, an emaciated being—his health destroyed, his mind frenzied, and in the last stage of consumption, only to sigh out his soul in penitence in the arms of his broken-hearted parents and sisters! Poor Henry Templeton! one small root penetrating to the root of the subsoil, was the cause of indescribable suffering, misery, remorse, anguish, and death to himself, and distress unspeakable to his tenderly attached family, and a numerous circle of young and much-loved friends.

Frank.—Poor Henry Templeton! who would have thought that we could find so true a portrait of him in our beautiful and unfortunate peach tree!

Father.—But here is one more soil for examination. No. 10 It is, to appearance, a happy mixture, and the highest state of cultivation; but the tree which planted in it makes no progress. It is not diseased, it can scarcely be called healthy; it blossoms in season, but does not seem to put forth energy sufficient to bring its fruit to perfection; and although when presented it is fair to the eye, it has little flavor, and soon withers. Its shoots are not deformed, nor do they require much pruning; but the foliage has a weak and faded appearance, although it cannot be denominated sickly. Its bark is thin and clean; and its foliage does not fall or change color prematurely, but it makes no progress—there is no strength in its growth, and there is no sensible defect—an ornamental tree, but of very little value, although of the choicest fruit-bearing species.

Frank.—Why, what can be the matter with the soil then?

Father.—Nothing—the matter is in the soil, which has been too highly manured, and made light and porous by such frequent dressings—in fact this tree ought to be compared to a rich, indolent, unemployed young man, eaten up with *ennui*! no disease, but no strength—no pain, but no pleasure—with energy sufficient to put forth a blossom, but not enough to bring it to perfection—no fear of dying, but no hope of living—blameless, but praiseless—does no harm, nor any good, and may as well be dead as alive!

Frank.—Well, I would not be a gentleman if I could, at how would you set about curing such a nameless disease?

Father.—I would try it with affliction. I would cut the ground about the roots, amputate some of them, and mix clay and lime with fresh strong loam to fill in; and then I would prune close and hard, rounding the branches pretty close to the body of the tree, and await the result with confidence.

Frank.—Well, these would be pretty hard lines, as Grubb says.

Father.—Yes, but I have known many such characters who had abundant cause to exclaim, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted." You know there is the son of old Judge Thomson, who, while his wealth remained with him, has often complained of the trouble of eating, and could not bear the idea of walking abroad, even on the score of health; was charitably disposed, but could not prevail upon himself to use the least exertion, even were it to save a fellow creature from starving: it is even said, that, when in a passion with his servants, he has declared that he would kick them if it were not so much trouble!—But the fire which destroyed his wealth, purified and sanctified his soul;—he is now happy because he is industrious; cheerful because usefully employed; and finds it no painful exertion to walk miles to render assistance to a suffering neighbor. He is now rich in good works and sound bodily health; and often exclaims "It is good for me that I have been afflicted!"

Let us close by reading Dr. Drennan's beautiful hymn,

THE FRUITS OF BENEVOLENCE.

The husbandman goes forth a-field,
What hopes his heart expand!
What calm delight his labors yield,
A harvest from his hand!

The nobler husbandry of mind,
And culture of the heart—
Shall such with men less favor find?
Less genuine joy impart?

Ah! no—your goodness strikes a root,
Which dies not, nor decays;
And future life shall yield the fruit,
That blossoms now, in praise.

The youthful hopes, which now expand
Their green and tender leaves,
Shall spread a plenty o'er the land,
In rich and yellow sheaves.

Thus, a small bounty well bestow'd
May perfect heaven's high plan;
First daughter to the love of God,
Is charity to man.

'Tis he, who scatters blessings round,
Adores his Maker best!
His walk through life is mercy-crowned,
His bed of death is peace.

J. P.

Blinders upon Horses.

Is there any real use in having blinds or blinders upon the bridles of carriage horses? We doubt exceedingly if there need be, provided, nevertheless, as the lawyers say, the horses are trained as they ought to be in the beginning. We have known borses that would travel as well without as with them, and we believe much better. We have no doubt that nine-tenths of the springing and starting of horses upon the road is owing to their being hood winked with those pads over their eyes, leaving only a small space to peep out, and that too not in the direction of true vision. Objects cannot appear distinct and natural when thus seen, and what wonder is it if they start when they discover what to them appears, in consequence of the indistinctness with which it is seen, some strange monster. Horses will run day after day in the pasture among rocks and stumps, without betraying the least fear, but when in harness will "sby" whenever they pass by one of those same rocks and stumps. Sometimes we meet with a horse that is partially blind or near sighted, and these almost invariably start and are skittish. Instead of "blinders," such horses should have nothing over their eyes, or spectacles to improve their optics. There are many other improvements to be made upon harness.

We load horses too much with trappings. One quarter of the expense is incurred for useless straps and buckles and buttons. The more light and simple harness can be made compatible with strength and real use the better it is, and the more ornamental it will be. We need all the strength of the horse to draw the load, instead of bearing up a useless burden of leather and metal.—Maine Farmer.

Preserving Green Peas.

Now is the time for those who like a good thing in the winter, to lay up a store of green peas. If shelled and put into a dry bottle and corked perfectly tight, (sealed,) they may be kept until winter with ease.—They should be cooked as soon as the bottle is opened, as they will not keep well after the air comes to them.

We have been told by a person who has traveled in Germany, that the Germans preserve green peas by shelling them and putting them into a pickle made of salt and water. In the winter they are taken out, soaked until fresh, and cooked. Beans in the pod are also preserved, pods and all, by cutting them into pieces and pickling them in the same way.—Ib.

Rain.

The largest drops of rain, which are about one fifth of an inch in diameter, will fall 2,000 feet in a minute; but the ordinary drops in this climate will seldom fall half so fast. Hail-stones in the south of Europe, having sometimes the enormous diameter of two inches, will fall with a velocity of 118½ feet in a second, or more than a mile and a quarter in a minute; a rapidity of stroke which destroys corn-fields and ravages vineyards.

The Mahogany Tree in St. Domingo, is tall, straight and beautiful, with red flowers, and oval lemon sized fruit. When the tree grows on a barren soil, the grain of this wood is beautifully variegated—upon rich ground it is pale, open, and of little value.

It is stated by the Mayor of Boston, that one-fifth of the taxation of the city goes to the public schools.

Rural Melodies.

BY BEN BARLEYCORN.

Say, do you love the music of the farm,
Sweet melodies of nature, that can charm
The very soul—ay, hold control
O'er all the feeling, and to man impart
The best affections of a grateful heart?

Then come with me: list to the cheerful songs,
The coral anthems of the feather'd throngs.
We hear the lay—from every spray,
Along the hill-tops—o'er the flowery lawn,
And merry music hails the breaking dawn!

Up mounts the curlew, trilling through the air;
And hark! we hear the cherry lark, too, there.
The soaring kite—in giddy height,
Sends forth his piercing note, loud, shrill, and clear,
And cackling fowls to covert scud with fear.

The solitary cat-bird and the thrush,
On towering pine or shady alder bush,
Now strain their throats—in comic notes;
While on the osier bough or midst the fern,
The black-bird and the sparrow sing in turn.

Sweet robin; now from yon old apple tree,
Thou warblest forth thy song most merrily!
From morn to night—'tis thy delight,
Thy fond, endeared and sitting mate to please
And entertain with thy own melodies.

Like jingling school-bell, screams the noisy jay,
As off she flies far to the copse away.
The whistling quails—athwart the vale,
Call out *Bob White!* then skulks along the glen,
Avoiding all society with men.

The blue-bird, goldfinch, martin, swallow, wren,
The carolers of forest, field and fen,
Sweet turtle dove—who sings of love,
The twilight minstrel too, lone whip-poor-will,
These with their concertos the hamlet fill.

But there is one whose note out-does the whole,
'Tis so diverting and so very droll;
Pert bob-a-link—I hear thy tink,
Alla-capella-cantabile-chickpea-nibble-O-nibble-
O-tintinnulato-cheerily-cheerily-sweet!
What bird in jargon can with thee compete?

Here herds are lowing, there the sporting lambs
Are frisking gay, or bleating for their dams.
The rampant hounds—pursue their rounds;
Their yelping music makes the welkin ring,
And frightened conies to their couches spring.

The torrent rumbles down its rugged way,
And streamslets murmur thro' the blooming lay.
The wavy trees—creak to the breeze
That hums concordant on, o'er plain and hill,
And in its course revolves the rattling mill.

Come now, ye Metropolitans with me
Enjoy the sweets of rural minstrelsy;
In vain ye show—what art may do,
Your Woods, and Knights, and Russels, all must yield
The palm to these sweet songsters of the field.

Yaskee Farmer.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Reply to Annette, on Female Education.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in your last, some remarks from Annette, on the "Mis-education of Farmers' Daughters," and having been myself a farmer's daughter, and a member of one of the oldest Institutions in the State three years, I feel unwilling to have all the ignorance of a vain and indolent school-girl attributed either to the "system of education," or the "mode of teaching;" and I believe, could the record be given for the last ten years of the female seminaries in Canandaigua, Geneva, Albany, and Troy, (which are among the oldest institutions in the State, and commonly have the appellation of "Fashionable Boarding School" attached to them,) it would invariably be, that, "like mother, like child." Young ladies do not go to these institutions to receive their first impressions; they seldom enter until their habits and dispositions are formed; and instead of affirming that the "whole system of popular female education is conducted with reference to display rather than utility, and is exactly calculated to create a taste for the empty show and false pleasure of a city," she would be surprised to see these teachers weary themselves, early and late, to counteract the influence of the last injunction of an injudicious, uneducated, but wealthy mother. "Madam, pay particular attention to her manners" is never forgotten, while it is seldom suggested that her mind may be neglected; and one would suppose that the adage "Knowledge is power," had been changed in her cradle, for "wealth is power;" and her Cameo's, Mosaic's, Watch, Gold Pencil, and Finger Rings, are to her sufficient recommendations, and she considers herself the "true nobility" of the school; and if informed it is against the rules to wear ornaments every day, the reply is at once offered, "Ma' wished me to wear them every day." If reproved for her idleness, "Ma' never wished me to study History, she always said I could read that at home with her—and mathematics will never do me any good.—I am not going to teach." There is no school but what has more or less of this class of young ladies in it; but they seldom remain more than six months, or a year, in which time they have received their "liberal and fashionable education," while, in truth, they have not learned the alphabet of their own ignorance. Who would apply the term "liberally educated" to a gentleman who had been six months or a year in college? and no one would have the vanity to think that a lady could accomplish more than a gentleman.

To say of these institutions "they pretend to teach many of the natural sciences, but they are taught in such a superficial, uninteresting manner, that they fail of producing their proper influence on the mind, and that a mere smattering of these sciences is deemed sufficient," is as untrue as it is unkind, and however superficial I may be in Mathematics, Metaphysics, or the Natural Sciences, it is no fault of any teacher, or "system of teaching;" and no young lady, with sufficient time, a tolerable ambition, and a proper stimulus from home, can come from any one of the above institutions with these false notions of education. It is no matter whether they are Merchants', Lawyers', or Farmers' daughters; if they go to improve, they will improve; and just what they aim to be, they will be. If they go "to get the polish," they return home with a borrowed garment of politeness; but return as they went, "unfitted for any station in life," and of course, "discontented and unhappy," while the happiness of the truly educated lady consists in making herself useful, and that too in her own home, whether in the city or in the country. It is also incongruous to suppose that the "liberally educated lady should get tired of the country;" and the swarms of rural life,

or reject the addresses of real merit, "for some heartless city fop;" it shows the want of education, not the effect of it; and if Annette wishes a reformation in the present system of education, she could not do it more effectually than to reform the mothers at home.

FANNY.

Walnut Grove, July 18, 1840.

Remarks.—We give Fanny a cordial welcome to a place in our columns. She wields an able pen, and we hope to hear from her again. While Annette perceived the existence of a great and spreading evil in society, and partly discovered its source; Fanny has traced it to the fountain, and we hope she will not leave it, till more has been done to check its bitter waters.—Eds.

The Horse Thistle.

The common horse thistle, like other large weeds, chokes and excludes better things, or robs them of their nourishment; and in meadows and wheat fields, sometimes increases the damage by detaining the hay-maker and the binder, who have to stop and throw it out. A very little care however, is sufficient to keep it within moderate limits. About the time it is coming into flower, a side stroke from the common hoe, will break the stalk from the root, and it never sprouts afterwards. Pastures may thus be kept in order by an annual visit; and if none go to seed on the ground, the stock will soon run out. Perhaps indeed, a few visitors may come floating on the wind from the fields of a careless neighbor; but these, in most cases, will be so few in number, that a breakfast spell would give a good account of them in any pasture of moderate size.

We are the more earnest on this subject, because these intruders, making no noise, come in almost without observation; but let such as gabble or squeal venture there without any right, though probably doing less injury, and they are ejected without delay. This is right; but farmers should be consistent, and drive out the destroyers of their crops, whether they stand on four legs, on two legs, or on no legs at all. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Breaking Steers.

MESSENGERS EDITORS.—I agree with the remarks of your correspondent C***, in your last paper, that Steers should be treated with "gentleness and kindness;" but, with all due deference to his opinion, I must say I do not think that swinging a yoke around the neck of a steer, and letting him run frightened and bellowing about the yard till he is "somewhat subdued," is very "discreet management" or kind and gentle treatment.

I will therefore briefly state what I consider "the more excellent way." Let the steers be confined singly in a strong and convenient yard—then with a suitable whip (say 6 feet in length, with a short lash attached) teach the steer to be drove. None but gentle means are requisite. A skilful and patient use of the whip and voice will overcome all obstacles, and in ordinary cases, a few hours is sufficient to teach him to be driven at pleasure about the yard. His mate may then be taught in the same manner. This will probably be sufficient for once, and the business may be resumed at intervals until they can be driven singly or side by side, and turned either way with perfect ease. This treatment will render the steers more kind and gentle, until they will seem as well pleased with the exercise as their owner is with their improvement. Then, and not till then, the yoke may be put on, and after a little more practice light loads should be attached, to teach them to draw, and the work is done. This is my method of breaking steers by kindness. They are not often sulky if treated in this manner—much more frequently refractory. In such cases nothing is wanting but a little more time and more

patience on the part of the driver. If the cattle are kept gentle, as they always should be by kind treatment, two pairs are usually broke in three days, and in this manner will stay broke. R.

Madison Co., July 15th, 1840.

ERRATA.—P. 97, 2d col., line 26 from bottom, for "rusty from disease," read "musty from disease." P. 104, 1st col., line 6 from top, for "absurd to suppose," read, absurd as to suppose. The third paragraph on "lightning rods," p. 104 should not be quoted.

Seed Buckwheat for sale at the Seed Store by M. B. BATEHAM.

NEW BOOKS.

CHILD'S work on Beet Sugar; Buel's Farmers' Companion; the American Swine Breeder's Companion; Bridgeman's Gardener, new edition; and a fresh supply of sundry other valuable books, for sale at the Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM.

June 1st, 1-10.

OLD GENESEE FARMER,

BOUND Vols., 1st. and 4th, may be had at \$1 per vol. Swine Breeder, or a treatise on fattening swine. For sale by D. HOYT, 6, State-st. Rochester. May 22.

VOLUMES WANTED.

A high price will be paid for several copies of vols. 3, 5, 8 and 9 of the Weekly Genesee Farmer. July 1st, 1-10. M. B. BATEHAM.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well; made by THOMAS D. BURRILL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well;" and they have fully sustained that warranty. They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, without repairs. More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world."

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, without any additional machinery; saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use. Geneva, June 27, 1-10.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, AUGUST 2, 1840.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, PEARL ASHES, POT, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

LONDON, July 3.—Harvest Prospects.—The wheat is now it full bloom, and nothing could have been better for it than the weather for the last week or ten days.

Flour in London 2s. in bond, and in Liverpool 21s. & 20s. General average price of wheat for the week ending June 30, 67s. 11. Aggregate average of last six weeks, 67s. 9d.—Duty 1s. 8d.

Liverpool, July 3.—Flour in London has advanced to 20s. 6d a 25s. 3d. per bbl.—at which about 5000 bbls. have sold to-day

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
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} JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—Twelve copies for \$5.—Twenty-five copies for \$10.

The postage of this paper is only one cent to any part within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The Cattle Show and Fair. Ploughing Match,.....	129
Canadian Visitors. Large Peaches,.....	129
Attention Readers! English News,.....	129
Koller on insects. The Drag Roller,.....	130
Applying Fresh Manure,.....	130
The Rose Flowering Locust. Ploughing in Wheat,.....	131
Cleaning Clover Seed,.....	131
The Flowers of Summer. The Wild Rose,.....	132
Clover Seed and Machines. "The last Rose of Summer,.....	132
Inquiries about Orchard Grass. Farming; its advantages,.....	133
Improved breeds of Swine. Large sale of Berkshires,.....	133
Inquiries—Disease in Poultry, Ringbone on Horses,.....	133
Agriculture in Upper Canada; Observations on making Butter—Management of Cattle and Sheep, &c., by Hon. A. Fergusson,.....	134
Rainy days Shade Trees in Pastures,.....	135
Prospects of the Wheat Market,.....	135
Improved Bee Hives and Bee Hives, invented by John Searle, Esq.—with cuts,.....	136-7
On Propagation by seeds and cultivation. News-papers,.....	138
Thirteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute,.....	139
Hints for the Month. Yellows in Peach trees,.....	140
Culture of Fruit. The Bassano Beet. Alsike clover,.....	140
Ontario Co. Ag. Society; Genesee Co. Ag. Society,.....	141
Late sales of improved Cattle. A cure for the Heaves in Horses,.....	141
Improved variety of Wheat, Mashhannocks, vs. Rohans,.....	141
Labor Saving Machines. Lime Burning—perpetual kilns,.....	142
Method of restoring life to the apparently Drowned,.....	142
Fruit Trees. Treatment of sick animals. Silk Culture,.....	142
Produce of the Durham Cow "Blossom." Hollow Horn,.....	143
To make wives love their homes,.....	143
Obituary—death of E. F. Marshall,.....	144
Dreadful News from Florida—Death of Dr. Perrine,.....	144
Fire and loss of Life in Rochester. Shocking Calamity at Albany,.....	144
Census of Rochester, Buffalo and Utica,.....	144
The Cattle Show and Fair Rochester. Errata,.....	144
Advertisements. Price Current. Remarks,.....	144

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

Some should Read this.

Some of our friends have promptly responded to the call which we made last month respecting remittances—these have our thanks. But our books show that there are several hundred dollars yet due us from agents and Postmasters. This is too bad, it is not just; it is not honest! We make no profit on the publication, and if all that is now due was promptly paid, we should not save a dollar for our services.—We do not mean to be harsh, or complain without reason, but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. The harvest is now over, and money begins to circulate among farmers; so that we hope soon, not only to receive what is now due, but also a large amount of new subscriptions. Our friends will not slight this call.

Now is the Time.—Many of our friends promised to obtain a number of new subscribers as soon as farmers sold their wheat and got a little money. We hope they will not forget this, about these times; and we would remind them that it will save trouble if they will pay for two years at once—it is only one dollar, and another year is fast drawing near.

Acknowledgements.—Our thanks are due to the officers of the Midland District and the Niagara District Agricultural Societies, in Upper Canada, for their liberal orders for this paper. We hope they will be greatly benefitted thereby, and that other Societies will soon follow their examples.

Will the Secretaries inform us how the papers are to be sent?

The Cattle Show and Fair at Rochester.

The farmers generally in this region manifest much interest in the coming fair, and we confidently anticipate that it will be highly useful and interesting. All who can, should bring something to exhibit, not however for the purpose of obtaining the premiums, but to give interest to the meeting and advance the cause of agriculture. We are happy to inform our readers that the principal breeders and owners of fine stock in this county have promised to bring their animals, so that all may be assured there will be a good display.

The second day is intended chiefly for the sale and exchange of farm stock, and all who wish to purchase or sell fine animals will do well to be present. Suitable arrangements will be made respecting pens, pasture, stabling, &c.

The Ploughing Match.

By the liberality of the Ploughmakers of this city, three improved ploughs, of different patents, will be given as prizes for the best ploughing; the person entitled to the first prize, to have the first choice. Horse teams only are to be used, without drivers, each to plough one quarter of an acre. A field of greensward will be obtained for this purpose near the city. Ploughmen who intend to compete are requested to leave their names at the Seed Store a few days before the Fair.

A Correction.—In the list of articles for premiums published last month, on page 128, the 23d and 24th premiums should read for pigs not more than 9 months old; instead of "7 months old."

A Meeting of the Executive Committee

Of the Genesee Agricultural Society, will be held at the Arcade House, Rochester, on Saturday, the 12th of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint committees, and make arrangements for the coming Fair. A full attendance is very desirable.

Canadian Visitors.

The following letter from the Hon. Adam Fergusson, was intended as a private communication; but knowing that it will have a good effect we take the liberty to publish it.

WOODHILL, WATERDOWNS, U. C. }
August 22, 1840. }

DEAR SIR—I observe with some interest the announcement of an Agricultural Show and Fair to be held at Rochester on the 7th of October; and if we thought we should be welcome guests I think some of our farmers would feel inclined to take a trip over and see your Genesee stock.

What would the chance be of selling my Bull, May Duke, at the Fair? I have also a thorough-bred yearling Bull which I might perhaps send—Pray let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, ADAM FERGUSSON.

Reply.—We are gratified to learn, from various sources, that many of our Canadian neighbors manifest considerable interest in our coming Fair, and we have reason to hope that a number of them will honor us with a visit at that time. We can with confidence assure them that their presence would be most welcome to the farmers of Genesee, and if we do not make their visit profitable to them, we will at least try to make it pleasant.

Respecting the sale of animals, we had rather invite our distant friends here to purchase than to sell; but at the same time we think it highly probable that Mr. Fergusson could sell those he mentions, to good

advantage. We know them to be of a high order of excellence, and should be pleased to see them at the Fair; but whether it would be advisable to drive or transport them so far, we are at a loss to decide.—Eds.

Large Peaches.

We have not had as fine a season for fruit in five years past as the present. The warm weather of late has greatly benefitted the Peaches, and they are now ripening in great abundance and of excellent quality. Mr. E. D. Smith has exhibited some of the Royal Kensington variety measuring over nine inches in circumference. Mr. E. Watts and several other persons have raised them nearly as large. But the largest and best peach that we have seen or heard of this year was a yellow malacaton fully ripe from the garden of T. B. Hamilton, Esq. which measured nine inches and three quarters in circumference. Mr. Ira Carpenter, brought us a pine-apple clingstone of the same size as the preceding, but not fully ripe, from the garden of Mr. Howe.—August 31st.

Attention Readers!—We flatter ourselves that the New Genesee Farmer is not often thrown aside without being generally read; but for fear that some of our readers are in the habit of laying it by for a rainy day, we would remind them that our monthly messenger always contains some valuable information expressly adapted to the season, and therefore it should be read without much delay. The article by Mr. Fergusson in this and our last number, will be found interesting to farmers in this country as well as Upper Canada.

English News.

The steam ship PRESIDENT at New York, brings dates from England to the first, and the ACADIA at Boston, to the 4th ult. This last vessel made her trip in the remarkable short space of 12½ days.

The Cotton Market was active and firm at fair quotations. A considerable revival had taken place in the export of manufactured goods in this country. The President has brought out 1300 packages.

The crops of grain were uncertain, as the weather had been very unpropitious; but the Mark Lane Express of the 3d inst. says, "the weather has during the past week been decidedly auspicious, and advices from all parts of the country, represent the outstanding crops as having been greatly improved within the last ten days."

The following is an extract of a letter received in Philadelphia, dated

"LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The weather for July has been most unfavorable, and threatened the destruction of the harvest. It has however, latterly looked up, and the present indications are that it may yet be saved; however, there will not now be an average crop. The consequences, had we been compelled to send our gold to the continent for grain, would have been disastrous. Money, now easy, would have become tight; confidence been shaken; probably failures have ensued, and the prospects of several in commerce, blasted. As it is, I trust that the deficiency of our crops will be amply supplied from America; and then, I have no doubt, there will be a good spring trade, and cotton rise before Christmas. I send a circular, from which you will see that although there is an excess of import of 300,000 bales, the stock is less than at this date 1839, by 20,000. This exemplifies at once, the effect of low prices upon the consumption. Our grain market is dull. The funds have been materially affected by some statements in the French papers, of dissatisfaction on the part of France, at our conduct about Egypt and Turkey. The impression is that it is a stock-jobbing affair."

How.—The mercury stood at 91 in the shade, at Rochester, on Wednesday the 19th ult.

Koller on Insects.

We have examined this valuable production with much satisfaction. Any work having any pretensions to accuracy or ability, on insects injurious to the farmer or gardener, cannot fail of great utility; particularly valuable, therefore, must be one written with the care and precision of the book before us.

This work was prepared by a committee of the Royal and Imperial Agricultural Society of Vienna, with the authority and direction of the Austrian government. It is translated from the German by Jane and Mary Loudon, and contains many valuable notes by J. O. Westwood, Secretary to the British Entomological Society.

The study of Entomology has received hitherto but little attention in this country; probably a tenth part of the insects of the United States have never been described. Destructive insects, especially, are very imperfectly known. It would doubtless be of great advantage to the agriculture of our State, could the labors of the State Zoologist be directed to an examination of the manners and habits of those insects more particularly which have proved destructive to the farming interests. Although the work before us describes European insects, yet from their similarity, and sometimes identity with the insects of our own country, it would prove a very important assistant in all investigations of the habits of this destructive class of animals. We hope its republication in this country will soon be called for; and in the meantime we propose to lay before our readers a few extracts, which we doubt not will prove acceptable.

The following introductory remarks, contain much in little space, and will be interesting to those unacquainted with the study.

"Insects are animals which have a body consisting of one or more divisions, articulated feet, a head conspicuously distinct from the body, on which are placed two movable horns, called antennae. They breathe through air holes, which are situated on the sides of the body; the greater number have wings in their perfect state, and only a proportionately small number are without them. With the exception of certain groups, all insects have six feet, and their bodies are divided into a head, thorax, and abdomen, by notches or incisions; hence the name *insect* is derived from the Latin word *insecare*, to cut or notch. Before they attain their perfect state, they are subject to various transformations, which are called metamorphoses."

After a perspicuous description of the orders, are the following remarks on transformation.

"The greater number of insects properly so called, with the exception of some without wings, change their form several times during their life in so striking a manner, that a person unacquainted with entomology would be inclined to consider one and the same insect, in different periods of its existence, as so many entirely different animals.

"To the farmer, gardener, or forester, the knowledge of the transformation of insects is of the greatest importance, as without it he beholds his greatest enemies, without having the means of defence or mode of attack, and neglects the most suitable for their greatest possible diminution, or entire extirpation, from the want of knowledge.

"Insects, in general are produced from eggs; a few species alone, in which the eggs are developed in the body of the mother, are viviparous; for example the aphid.

"The female lays her eggs, which are often stuck on and covered with a sort of glue, to preserve them from the weather, shortly after pairing, instinctively in the place best adapted to their development, and which offers the proper food for the forthcoming brood. The white-thorn butterfly, and the golden-tail moth, lay their eggs on the leaves of fruit trees or other leafy trees, and the latter covers them over with a gold-colored covering of silk. The common lackey-moth (*Gastropacha (Bombyx) neustria*) fastens them in the form of a ring round the stem of the fruit trees; and the gipsy-moth (*Bombyx dispar*) fastens them

in a broad patch on the stem of the tree or paling, and covers them with a thick coating of hair. The winter moth (*Geometa heamata*) lays them singly on the buds of the leaves and flowers; the printer beetle (*Bostriehus typographus*) introduces them between the bark and the albumen, &c.

"Most insects are developed from the eggs in the shape of worms, which are called larva. The larva of butterfly, which are always provided with feet, are called caterpillars; those of beetles and other insects larva; and when they have no feet the latter are called grubs or maggots. The larva state is the period of feeding, and at this period insects are usually the destructive enemies of other productions of nature, and objects of persecution to farmers, gardeners, and foresters.

"The nymph or pupa state succeeds that of larva. In this state insects for the most part take no nourishment with the exception of grasshoppers, cicadas, and crickets, which vary but little in form from the larva, and repose in a death-like slumber.

"After a certain period, which is fixed in every species of insects, and which can either be hastened or retarded according to circumstances, the perfect insect appears from the pupa. It is incumbent on the perfect insect to propagate its species, therefore the organs for this purpose are only perfected at this period of their lives."

From an interesting section on the food of insects, we have room for the following brief extracts only.

"Insects, like other animals, derive their nourishment from the vegetable and animal kingdoms; but a glance is sufficient to show, that they possess a much wider field of operations than the others.

"While the other animals make use for their subsistence of only a small portion of the inexhaustible treasures of the vegetable kingdom, and reject the rest as insipid or noxious, the insects leave perhaps no vegetable production untouched. From the majestic oak to the invisible fungus, or the insignificant wall-moss, the whole race of plants is a stupendous meal, to which the insects sit down as guests. Even those plants which are highly poisonous and nauseating to other animals, are not refused by them.

"But this is not yet all. The largest plant-consuming animals are usually limited to leaves, seed, and stalks; not so insects, to the various families of which every part of a plant yields suitable provender. Some which live under the earth, attack roots; others choose the stem and branches, a third division live on the leaves, a fourth prefers the flowers, while a fifth selects the fruit or seed.

"Even here a still further selection takes place.—Of those which feed on the roots, stem, and branches, some species eat only the rind, like the bee-hawk-moth; others the inner bark and the albumen, like the *Tortrix Hiberniana*; a third division penetrates into the heart of the solid wood, like the goat moth and the family of the long-horned beetles (*Cerambycidae*).

"Of those which prefer foliage, some take nothing but juice out of the veins (aphides); others devour only the substance of the leaves without touching the epidermis (*mining caterpillars*); others only the upper or under surface of the leaves (many leaf rollers); while a fourth division devour the whole substance of the leaf (the larva of *Lepidopteros* insects)."

"Many insects are very gluttonous, and often consume more food in a day than is equal to the weight of their bodies. Thus, the maggot of the flesh-fly, according to Redi, becomes 200 times heavier in the course of twenty-four hours. Caterpillars digest in one day from one-third to one-fourth of their weight; and hence it is apparent that a comparatively small number of caterpillars can entirely strip a tree in a few days."

We purpose, in our next, to give a number of notices and descriptions of individual insects which have proved destructive to cultivators. Nineteen-twentieths of the book are occupied with these, many with excellent accompanying wood-cuts; and the descriptions of those common to both hemispheres, will of course be equally valuable here and in Europe.

The Drag-Roller.

In another column we have mentioned the Drag-roller. It was invented a few years ago by Thomas B. Gay, a farmer of Goochland county, Virginia; and consists of a log six or seven feet long which is drawn or dragged side foremost over the ground. The log should be at least eighteen inches in diameter, and all

the better if it is three feet,—as it will run easier, do the work quite as well, and be less liable to clog by gathering the clods before it. It is most conveniently made of a hollow log split in two; but if a solid log is used, it may also be split in two, and rendered still lighter if necessary, by hewing it away on the upper and hinder side.

Two methods of rigging it, have been employed. Thomas S. Pleasants who first described it in the fifth volume of the Genesee Farmer says, "Two pieces of scantling introduced *obliquely* by mortise and tenon at suitable distances from the ends of the log, and made fast to each other opposite the middle, completes the fixture." Another plan is to fix two strong bars square across the log, and connect them by mortises with the ends of a third piece in front of the roller, to which the team is to be attached. This method has been approved by James M. Garnet, President of the Fredericksburgh Agricultural Society. Both we presume are very efficient; and any man that can handle an auger and chisel may make one.

The latter says, "The superiority of this very simple and cheap contrivance over any implement yet used for pulverizing ploughed land, none can easily conceive, who has not seen it tried;" and the former says, "I can attest from my own experience that it is not only a convenient but frequently an indispensable agent in reducing rough or cloddy ground. The most stubborn piece of land, may by one, or at most by two operations, be pulverized more completely than by double or treble the number of ploughings. The first application should be made immediately after the land is turned over—that is to say, all land ploughed during the day, should be subjected to the operation in the afternoon."

Applying Fresh Manure.

Last spring we had no ground for Mangel-Wurzel so suitable as some that had been in corn for two years; but which was too much exhausted for a root crop without manure. We had none but fresh manure, however, and Judge Peters had recorded his opinion that to this crop "fresh dung is decidedly hostile." Besides our old friend of the Erie co. Nursery, had condemned it not less decidedly. What was to be done? Next winter and spring, we knew our milk cows would suffer unless they had beets; and that we should suffer also, by the diminished products of the dairy. So having some doubt if these writers had conducted their experiments in the best manner, we determined to use such manure as we had; and we can now announce that our success has been eminent. We have not seen a more promising display of beets in any field in the country.

We proceeded as follows: Double furrows were turned outwards at proper distances throughout the lot; and into these the manure was thrown down by forkfuls, touching one another the whole length of the row. The harrow then passed over each row about four times, tearing the manure to pieces, and mixing it with the soil. When this was done, two furrows were turned together over it; and the harrow passing along twice more, mixed it still further, and left the ground moderately smooth.

A line was stretched on each row; and without any further preparation, the seed which had been *scalded*, was dropped. The line remained on the ground till the seed was covered with the hoe, which was done by drawing the soil diagonally inward. This method, however, is not favorable to much exactness of depth; but we had plenty of seed, and it came up finely in about a week. We had another piece within the same enclosure, which was in as bad condition as the neighborhood, being overgrown with Canada thistles, some milk weeds, and such grasses as could

* Similar to our common orchard caterpillar, which, in its perfect state, the European lackey-moth very closely resembles, if it is not identical with it.—*Fils. N. G. Far.*

struggle for an existence among them. It was ploughed about the beginning of the sixth month; and fresh manure thrown in small heaps. Over these, the earth was drawn with the hoe two or three inches deep, and pumpkin seeds planted. Just before the vines began to run, the ground was ploughed again, turning the urrows towards them and the weeds around the hills cut up; but no harrow was introduced. The prospect of the crop is very promising. We are satisfied, however, that the vigor of the plants is chiefly to be ascribed to the fresh manure. The culture has been grossly deficient. Further reflection on the subject has convinced us, that if instead of throwing the manure into heaps, it had been laid in rows, and then intimately mixed with the soil, by the harrow, the plough, and the drag-roller frequently applied in succession, breaking and grinding the clods which now remain on it to a fine tilth,—the crop would have been much greater.

In preparing the ground for root crops, we are persuaded that such would be the proper course. In this kind of culture more especially, farmers generally err by not pulverizing the soil sufficiently. In preparing a strip for Swedish turnips this season we had it harrowed sixteen times in immediate succession; and from hard ground it was reduced to a beautiful tilth. We operated however, to a great disadvantage for want of a drag-roller which would have crushed the clods and ground them to dust.

Where clods of various size constitute three-fourths of the soil, what proportion, do you suppose, is occupied by the roots of the crops? These pass between the lumps but cannot enter effectively into such as are large and harden in the sun; and we are inclined to suspect that one-third of the same soil in depth, completely pulverized would yield more nourishment to the plants. This opinion will appear more reasonable when we consider that the absorbent power of a soil depends greatly on its *fineness*; and that the interior parts of a clod absorb but little, if any, moisture from the atmosphere, or even from a shower of rain.

In regard to the application of fresh manure, we know that in many cases the practice is very injudicious. A forkful of straw and dung, trodden firmly together like pressed hay, is often thrown down on the field; and having been tossed a rod or two during the operation of spreading, *there it lies*. The plough comes along and covers it about half up, the other part remaining like a monument above the surface of the field. The few plants that grow near it may draw some nourishment from its sides; but it is a dung-heap of itself, with the rankness and fermentation of other dung-heaps only in a less degree. Perhaps another lump may be slightly covered by the plough; and if on this thin soil, a beet or a stalk of corn is set to grow, can we expect it to flourish in dry weather?

Well-rotted manure is more easily mixed with the soil; and this we believe is its only advantage over what we obtain from the barn-yard in spring. The apothecary *rubs down* a roll of sulphur in preparing ointment; and the farmer, by means of the harrow and drag-roller may *rub down* fresh manure and soil into an amalgam. In this way we may get its whole strength without injuring any plants that such substances ever stimulate or nourish.

We do not expect however, that farmers will subject large fallows to such perfect culture; but we will mention a fact for their encouragement. One of whom we have some knowledge, and who has become independently rich by cultivating the earth,—has been known to harrow his fields four or five times when others would have been satisfied with a small part of the labor. "Why do you harrow your ground so much?" was the question of a neighbor. "It is my

fancy," was the laconic reply, but his crops might have served for an answer.

The ground where our beets grew, though not so thoroughly prepared as we would recommend, is generally in fine condition. Where the manure was well broken, its traces are most visible by the superior mellowness and moisture of the soil. †

The Rose-Flowering Locust.

The Rose-flowering Locust (*Robinia hispida*) grows well in many parts of the Genesee country; but it is equally true that in many other parts of the same district, it will not flourish. So far as our observations have reached, heavy loams are unfavorable. To obviate this difficulty, we made a new soil of sand and vegetable earth; but were not able to suit it; and the last season we devised another plan. As the common locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) grows freely wherever it is planted, the idea occurred that the Rose-flowering might be contented to stand on the stems of the former, and thus avoid defiling itself with our soil. Accordingly we set a number of grafts, two are growing, apparently healthy, and flowers have already been produced. On inquiry however, we learn that others have been beforehand in trying the experiment, but make very different reports; one representing that the grafts soon decline; and another speaking of them in favorable terms.

What information can our correspondents afford us, on this subject? †

Ploughing in Wheat.

We lately noticed the superior benefits of this method of putting in wheat; and would again recommend it, especially to those who have lands considerable worn. The *depth* at which the seed is buried, is more regular; and gives the young plants a strong hold on the soil. The *unevenness* of the surface is another item of great importance. Some farmers roll their wheat in the fall; and we have done so to much disadvantage,—for the blades had no protection from the sweeping winds, and they suffered greatly. Other farmers who plough in their wheat, then harrow it; but we decidedly condemn the practice. Let the ground remain as rough as the plough leaves it.

For ploughing in wheat, as the furrow should be narrow, a one-horse plough answers very well; and if two horses draw it, their speed may be brisk. By ploughing lands only eight or nine feet wide, we have many dead furrows which serve as drains for the surface water; and by crowding well together the earth from the two middle furrows of each land, it may be raised considerably above the general level. In a climate so wet as ours, every such inequality is an advantage.

In our native land, and in years that have long passed away, to plough in wheat was the general custom. Then came the method of harrowing in. It could be done more expeditiously, and many who did not take time to reflect that often haste makes waste, adopted it. It was a crab-like advancement in agriculture. But if any of our readers are unwilling to try a whole field by ploughing in, let them try a part. If one-half is too much, try a quarter. Try a few lands—try one land—but try it. And having arrived at this determination, do it—not to the halves—but thoroughly. Make the experiment fairly, and in a farmer-like manner. †

Cleaning Clover Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In your paper for this month, I read an inquiry from a Canadian correspondent, (S.) as to the method of cleaning clover seed.—Now, to pen an accurate description of a clover machine would require too much room, as well as a much abler pen than mine. Nevertheless, I will use my best efforts for the benefit of your readers, it being a request from you to your correspondents generally.

The first process is separating the heads from the straw.—This is done by thrashing it with a flail, in the usual manner of thrashing grain, which can be done with comparative little labor, in cold winter weather.

The second process is separating the seed from the hull or chaff.—The machine necessary for this purpose, is similar to a small sized thrashing machine, except that the cylinder and concave are covered with heavy sheet iron, which is punched with a round and sharp punch, so as not to cut the piece out where it goes through; but leave the edges sharp and ragged on the under side. This is nailed on to the cylinder with the rough side outwards, and the concave, similarly punched, is nailed on with the rough side inwards. These are set so close together, that a few of the longest teeth (as they are called) will touch until it has been used for a while.

The heads or chaff, as it is often called, are fed into the machine through a hopper, which extends the whole length of the cylinder, and is secured over the cylinder, so that not more than one-third of the width or diameter of the cylinder is visible through the mouth of the hopper, which is formed with the ends perpendicular, and the sides spreading not more than half as much as the hopper of a common fanning mill.

The manner of driving this machine, as well as the size of it, must depend on the power by which it is to be driven.

The third process is cleaning the seed when so separated.—Any ordinary fanning mill will answer this purpose. First, close the side doors which regulate the current of air; then take out all sieves but the coarse chaff and the wheat sieves; then put a thin board in the place of the sloping or chess sieve, so as to prevent the seed from going into the chess box, and also remember to put the wheat sieve into the lowest sliding place, so as to break the fall of the seed on the sloping board; then turn rather slowly and feed slowly.

It will be found on examination, that that part of the chaff, (that part lying next the mill,) has yet some seed in it; this must go through the machine again, and we have sometimes to put a portion through a third time.

When this is accomplished, the seed will be separated from the chaff, dirt, &c.: but in order to make it fit for sowing, or for market, it must be cleaned similar to Timothy, Turnip, or other small seeds. For this purpose it is necessary to have, instead of the wheat sieve, one finer than the sloping or chess sieve the material for which can be procured at any of the hardware stores—and the wheat sieve must be substituted for the coarse or chaffing sieve.

I have briefly stated the method used in this neighborhood; and although but imperfectly described, it can, I think, be comprehended by any man of ordinary mechanical powers. Yours, &c.

Fulton co. August, 1840.

W. N. H.

Remarks.—We thank W. N. H. for his communication, and, as the subject is very important to most of our readers, we should be glad if he, or some other competent person, would give us a little further practical information respecting growing and cleaning clover seed. As to the kind of soil; time and frequency of sowing; time of cutting; whether the first or second crop is best; usual amount of seed obtained from an acre, &c. Also, whether the thrashing cannot be done by a common thrashing machine instead of the flail; what is the cost of a clover machine with and without a horse power? Can the clover machine be easily adapted to the different kinds of horse powers, used for thrashing wheat, and what amount of power is required?—*E. S.*

The Flowers of Summer.

We are informed that the *Harrison Rose* originated in New York with a gardener of that name.

On a thiatly looking plant, five feet high, with several branching stems, small blue flowers are collected into balls, often two inches in diameter. This is the *Echinops sphærocephalus* from Austria. Its heads are neat and singular.

Phlox has been well represented in the present month. A sort which we imported from England some years ago, without a name, has been long in bloom, and is much admired for its red-purple flowers. In some respects, it resembles *P. maculata*, but in others, it is very distinct.

Phlox paniculata affords several fine varieties, all red-purple however, and not a clear red. One, remarkable for the size of its flowers, is rather pale; another, of a deeper hue, has the segments of the corol, reflected; and a third, not less intense in color, has the segments patent. "Breck's Seedling," perhaps another variety of this species, is one of the finest of the fine. It is more than four feet high, forming dense panicles; and as the corol is of a lighter color near the tube, it resembles a "multitude of eyes."

Another kind which we received under the name of *P. pyramidalis* *V. purpurea*, has made a fine display. In the mornings it is tinged with blue, but not in the latter part of the day. This circumstance is very curious; but we proved it completely by comparing it with slips from a panicle of another species, at different times; and they agreed or differed according to the hour.

P. drummondii is the only known annual species of this genus. It is a native of Texas, and considered one of the finest ornaments of the border. Almost every plant is a separate variety; and we have them from very pale to the most glowing purple. With us, it has done best where the soil is sheltered most of the day from the sun.

Hibiscus affords some fine ornaments at this time. *H. Syriacus* a Syrian shrub, well known by the name of *Althæa frutex*, has passed into several varieties, single and double. All that we have seen have purple eyes. Such as are very double, seem to be more tender; and the double white particularly so—indeed it is not adapted to this climate. We have the double purple however, which has attained the usual height of eight feet, and has withstood the winters of many years. We think the single varieties have most beauty.

Our other species of *Hibiscus* are herbaceous.—One with very large flowers of the purest white and a red eye, is a general favorite. *H. Palustris* from the marshes of the Seneca river, when transplanted into a congenial soil, has also very large flowers, but of a fine rosy hue. It grows four or five feet high. *H. moscheutos*, pale red with a deeper colored eye is very fine, and does well in a dry but sunk border. Another sort, almost white with a slight tinge of red, is like the two preceding kinds perhaps, only varieties of the same species.

Some years ago, we received seeds from a collector who had gathered them in the South, which he called a variety of *Hibiscus militaris*. It differs however, from Elliott's description of this species; and also from *H. carolinianus*, which it more nearly resembles. It is quite hardy, and grows nearly seven feet high—flowers five inches across, of a fine rose color with a deep red eye. It is a glorious plant.

Young seedlings of these species, are liable to be drawn out by the frost in winter; and older plants to lose their best buds near the base of the stem. An inverted sod placed over them at the commencement of cold weather, and left to remain till there is no longer any danger from severe frosts in the spring, would protect them effectually.

Gilia coronopifolia (formerly *Cantua*) is a biennial from Carolina, but succeeds well in a covered border. One plant has six stems more than four feet high. The flowers are tubular, beautifully speckled with red and yellow, and generally hang on one side of the stem.

The white flowered *Argemone* is a favorite annual, and much superior to *A. mexicana* with yellow blossoms. There is another species (*A. ochroleuca*) with whitish flowers but less showy. All these have become naturalized in the garden.

Nuttallia pedata is a perennial from beyond the Mississippi. Its red-purple flowers an inch in diameter, are very neat and pretty, continuing long in bloom. These are on long slender stems, destitute of leaves, except a few near the ground. There are other species of this interesting genus, such as *N. digitata*, *N. papaver* and *N. grandiflora*; but the two last are treated as Green House plants.

The *Verbena*s add greatly to the beauty of the border. *V. aubletia* from Louisiana, not able to abide our winters, takes the habit of an annual. It exhibits its rosy flowers through part of summer and all of autumn, unless the frosts are severe. Even *V. r. tcediana* from the Green House, bears light frosts without injury. This plant should be assisted in taking root from its joints; and it will grow more vigorously and bloom more profusely. Its scarlet and crimson flowers are very splendid.

The species of *Rudbeckia* are generally rough and coarse, more suitable for the shrubbery than the border; but they are very showy. *R. fulgida*, *R. moschata*, *R. hirta*, and *R. pinnata*, are among the best,—the last particularly. *R. laciniata* is a native of this district in moist woods. All of them are easily naturalized.

Silene regia has star-like flowers of the brightest scarlet. It is a native of Ohio, grows from three to five feet high, and the plant continues to increase in magnitude from year to year.

The Clary (*Salvia Horminum*) is a curiosity.—The top of each stem for an inch or two, is ornamented with purple leaves which careless observers would mistake for flowers. There is also a pale-red variety. Both are pretty.

Salpiglossis is a genus from South America, including several species which make a fine display.—When the stem has nearly done flowering, it may be made to acquire new branches by bending it down, and these will continue long in bloom.

Last spring we received seeds of *Troedtia carulea* from Union College. It is now finely in bloom, and its cerulean hue, contrasting with all our other flowers, renders it more interesting. It is a Green House perennial, but like many others, it may be treated as an annual.

Bartonia aurea (Golden Bartonin) an annual, is considered a great acquisition. Previous to its discovery in California by Douglas, two other species (*B. ornata* and *B. nuda*) had been found up the Missouri, the former biennial and the latter apparently perennial. Those plants had ten petals, but our present species has only five, so that the former generic character must be modified. It is remarkable that the species from the Missouri introduced into England as early as the year 1811, are scarcely known to florists, though according to Nuttall they are among "the most singular and splendid in North America;" and Loudon says they "open during the night and spread a most agreeable odor."

Wild Rice--Wanted.

We wish some of our readers living near Lakes or Rivers where it may be found, would procure us some seed of the Wild Rice. They shall be compensated for their trouble on sending it to the Rochester Seed Store.—Eds.

Clover Seed and Machines.

Since the remarks on another page were in type, we have received one or two more communications on the subject of cleaning clover seed. We publish such as contain information to the point.

Messrs. Editors—In reply to the inquiry of S., in your last paper, I would state that last season I sent to Seneca county and obtained a clover machine that was made at Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, by Messrs. Grant & King—price \$75.

The patentee is at Albion, Orleans county, where the machines can be had by addressing I. V. Blackwell.—The machine is worked by horse-power, the same as is used to thrash grain, or it may be attached to water-power. (I prefer the former, as it is easier to move the machine from one farm to another, than to carry the heads or chaff to the mill.) The machine is about as large as a fanning mill, with concave and cylinder similar to a common thrashing machine. The cylinder is about 30 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, and is covered with hoop iron, made rough like a rasp, and the concave is lined with the same.—Less power is required to propel it than a machine for thrashing grain. It requires two hands to attend it, one to feed the machine, and the other to drive the team. After passing through the machine, the seed is cleaned from the chaff by running it two or three times through a fanning mill.

I last year raised one hundred and forty bushels of clover seed; and although it was new business to me, I found no difficulty in the operation. I cleaned from six to twelve bushels per day—and have heard of much more being done by the same kind of machines. It is necessary that the clover be ripe when cut, and that the chaff or heads be dry for hulling.

Respectfully Yours,

E. HARMON.

Wheatland, August, 1840.

A letter from Thos. D. Burrall, whose advertisement appears on our last page, informs us that he makes clover machines of small size for horse-power and farm use—price \$65; and of large size for water or horse-power—price \$80—prices uniform.

Mr. Burrall has devoted much time and money to the construction and improvement of agricultural implements, particularly thrashing and clover machines. His machines are much in use, and we believe give general satisfaction.—Eds.

"The Last Rose of Summer."

Respectfully inscribed to Miss M. H. who, in a manner well calculated to flatter the vanity of a man of 50, if he had any, and at the same time excite in his mind melancholy feelings, presented the author with the last lovely Rose which bloomed in her garden in the summer of 1840.

"Tis the last Rose of Summer" that gleams on its spray,
Thy beauties, thou, frail one, must now pass away;
Like all thy companions, thou soon must be gone,
And I sigh as I say it, my Rose is alone.

Long flourished my rose, on the tree where it grew,
And often its petals were bathed in fresh dew;
Full oft in its freshness it drank the first ray
That lit up the morning and glow'd at noon-day.

It was fann'd by soft zephyrs which floated along;
The wild bee's sweet murmur was thy evening song;
A Philomel, nightly did thee serenade;
And the black-bird and thrush sang by day in the shade.

Now the chill wind of autumn thy requiem must be,
And I sigh as I say it, my last Rose of thee,
The bee, whose soft murmur oft soothed thee is gone,
And she who sung nightly, full far off has flown.
The black-bird and robin, far—far have they fled
And I sigh as I say it, my Rose, thou art dead.

Nay, I'll smile now to say it, thou art not alone,
Thou hast joined thy companions who before thee have gone
From the spray which long bore thee, another shall spring,
To it, as to thee, shall sweet Philomel sing;
The black-bird and robin shall pour forth their notes,
While the thrush and the wren shall tune their sweet throats;
In short it shall live, as thou did'st in thy day,
Then submit to stern fate and pass silent away.

I will not complain but submit to my lot,
Since like thee, my Rose, I must soon be forgot.

Lockport, N. Y.

SUB ROSA.

Inquiries about Orchard Grass, &c.

Messrs. Editors—Can you give me any information about orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*;) the soil best adapted to its growth, the time and manner of sowing, quantity of seed per acre, its value for hay or pasture for cows compared with Timothy or other grasses, the number of croppings it will bear in a season, and the time of its duration? This grass is not cultivated in this section of country, and information concerning it is earnestly solicited through the *New Genesee Farmer*.

I was much pleased with the essay on grasses by Professor Dewey, in former numbers of your paper, and regret that he so soon laid down his able pen. May we not hope that he will again appear in your columns, and give us further information about the grasses, and also descriptions of the noxious weeds which are becoming so serious an evil in some parts of the country? And, if you will allow me to make a suggestion, I think it would increase the value of your already invaluable paper if you would give cuts with descriptions of the most injurious weeds. In this section of the country we are wholly unacquainted with the Canada Thistle, Stein Craut and Charlock, or at least they are not known by these names; and if they have yet been introduced here, we may be better able to guard against them if we are sufficiently acquainted with their looks to detect them on their first appearance. I think we ought to become acquainted with our enemies as well as our friends.

Respectfully your Friend,

SERENUS.

Lewisburg, Pa., August, 1840.

Remarks.—Orchard grass is not much cultivated in Western New York.—We wish some one of our readers who has experience on the subject, would furnish an answer to the above.—In respect to Professor Dewey, we regret to state that severe illness has for some time past deprived this community of his very useful labors. We are happy to say however, his health is now nearly restored, and we trust he will soon resume his responsible duties in the Institution over which he presides.—*Eds.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Farming; Its Advantages.

Messrs. Editors—Farming is exempt from those great and almost overpowering evils, to which nearly every other branch of industry has had to succumb of late; I mean the evils of the credit system. The production of the farmer is always a cash article. The Banks will loan money to purchase the staples of the country in time of great money pressure, as the banks place them in funds in New York. This is a great boon to the farmer; it is one great cause of his success; it is alone sufficient to make his condition enviable.

Look at the City trader or the jobber, and the country merchant—what is their condition and daily task, sales all on credit, profits on paper, failures in collections, losses, goading apprehensions, failing credit and consequent inability to buy well, small profits with increased expenses, skinning usury, bankruptcy and disgrace; then comes the final struggle between pride and poverty, diminished self-respect, old age, sickness and the grave.

The extensive mechanic is but little better off. As times are constituted, he too must give credit and a long one too, on both his stock and his labor. If he makes his employers rich, he of course gets his pay; but if his employers fail, Shylock grasps the assets, and the mechanic may whistle.

Not so with the farmer; even bankrupt millers, and gambling speculators, can find cash to pay him for the fruits of his industry. If he sells on a credit, it is because he gets more than the market price, and more

than the purchaser ought to pay. It is often said that no miller but a lame duck, will buy wheat on a credit—if a farmer sells to one of these he ought to lose.

But in the midst of every blessing, farmers do complain of low prices and hard times. How do the facts stand? are prices lower or is money scarcer than it was 10 years ago? Certainly not; but the artificial wants, the style of living of the farmer, have fearfully increased—and he seeks for a panacea, not in the sober lessons of early experience, but in the illusory, soul-sickening promises of future inflations.

It is true that farmers and their families exhibit outwardly a much higher state of civilization, than they did 10 years ago, but what progress have they made since that time in intellectual cultivation? Have they learned to prize and enjoy the simple pleasures of rural life, and to understand their endless variety? Does the farmer's green fields, ploughed fallows, his trees, his rocks, and his bubbling brooks, now teach him lessons which ten years ago he could not understand? If they do, then is he on the road to that intellectual improvement which will moderate his self-love, teach him to be satisfied with the day of small things, and to despise those temptations which lead to expensive show, effeminacy and ruin. SENECA.

Improved Breeds of Swine.

Much has been said of late in agricultural papers respecting new and improved kinds of hogs, and we have sometimes been asked why it was that our columns contained so little on the subject. Our answer has been, we did not possess sufficient personal knowledge on the subject to enable us to form an intelligent opinion respecting it, and much that we read about it savored too strongly of "speculation" to suit our taste. We are fully convinced, however, that very great improvements have been made in the breeds of swine. Some good specimens of Berkshire, China, Leicestershire, and various crosses may now be found in this vicinity; but the finest and most *gentle* lot of hogs—(we beg their pardon, we meant to say *swine*;) that we have ever seen is the stock of A. B. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo, whom we had the pleasure of visiting a few days since. Mr. Allen has imported several fine animals, and has purchased largely from other breeders and importers in order to supply the great demand for pigs, for the west and south. He has sold a large number during the summer and is constantly receiving orders for more. The following account of a purchase of his we copy from the *Cultivator*. We intend hereafter to give descriptions of some of the most improved breeds of swine. There is much room for improvement in this department among farmers, and we hope our readers will not be slow to perceive it.

Large Sale of Berkshires.

It will be seen by the communication below, that the Shakers at Watervliet, near this city, have sold out their entire breeding stock of Berkshire hogs, to A. B. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo, and that they retire from the business of breeding them for sale. On the day previous to the shipment of the stock to the west, we had the pleasure of riding out to the neat village of these people, and looking over their superior animals; and, however familiar we may have been with Berkshires, we must confess that the splendid array of these noble quadrupeds excited our astonishment and admiration. While we regret that Albany county should lose this choice stock, we are glad to find that it has fallen into the hands of so spirited and judicious a breeder as Mr. ALLEN; and perhaps it is upon the whole for the best, as at Buffalo it is several hundred miles nearer to the Great Western Market, and we are not without hopes that this greater proximity to purchasers, will extend the diffusion of the breed, for we are satisfied that the pork growers cannot possibly make a more profitable investment than in the improved *machines*, (if we may be allowed the expression) for the manufacture of this great staple article. No farmer would want but one sight of the beautiful store barrows that we saw in the piggery, to convince him

of this. Their large fine, and delicate forms, could not fail to excite his admiration.

Mr. ALLEN has also purchased a few other very large choice animals, of established reputation as breeders, belonging, we believe, to Messrs. MUNDRETTON and MERG of this city. All these animals have been stunted to Mr. LOSSING's late imported boars, and cannot fail this fall to produce a very choice offspring. We doubt whether, with this addition to Mr. ALLEN's stock, his herd can be beat, or rarely hardly equalled, by any herd in England, at least if we may judge from the finished engravings which occasionally appear in the *British Farmer's Magazine*. In the March No. of the present year, we find the portrait of a boar bred by the Hon. J. Shaw Lefevre, a wealthy landed proprietor, and Speaker of the British House of Commons, and by the exhibition of which, at the Oxford meeting of the English Agricultural Society, he won the highest prize of ten guineas (\$50.) Forward, this might be called a good animal, but otherwise he has narrow hams, and a high steep rump, and has nothing of the finished air and fashionable range of the Shaker stock. Mr. A. informs us that he intends still to enlarge his stock, and that he has made arrangements to receive in September next some of the best that the piggeries of England can afford, without regard to price, and unconnected with former importations, for a fresh cross. With these additions to the previous high bred stock of Mr. A., the person who cannot be satisfied from its produce must be hard to please. We wish him every success in his laudable enterprise in the improvement of the stock of the great and fertile west.

Watervliet, July, 1840.

EDITORS CULTIVATOR—Being situated so far from navigation, and it being so troublesome for us to ship our stock, we have concluded to retire from the business of breeding Berkshire pigs, and have accordingly sold out all our *prime* stock to A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, reserving only a few sows of medium size for the production of our own pork. This is a very superior stock, and such as has universally taken precedence even among Berkshires, wherever sent. Most of these animals are about as large of their age, as the superb sow Maxima, purchased of us at one hundred and fifty dollars, by John Lossing, of Albany, and faithfully figured and described in the May number of the current volume of the *Cultivator*, and one of them we think, when fully grown, will even be superior; and we earnestly recommend this stock to the public, and have no hesitation in saying, that it will not be likely to deteriorate in the hands of A. B. Allen, and those who have heretofore addressed their orders to us we respectfully refer hereafter to him.

STEPHEN WELLS,

JUSTICE HARWOOD,

Trustees of U. Friends, commonly called Shakers.

Disease in Poultry—Inquiry.

Messrs. THOMAS & BATHAM.—My hens and chickens are affected with a kind of distemper of which some have died. The disease causes a swelling of the neck, and an appearance of water in the lower part of the neck. If you, or any of your correspondents, can inform us how to cure or check this evil, you will perhaps oblige more than one subscriber.

Respectfully Yours,

M. II.

Black Rock, August, 1840.

Remarks.—We have no personal knowledge of the above disease, and cannot look up an answer in time for this number. Some information concerning it will doubtless be given in our next.—*Eds.*

Ring Bone on Horses—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors.—I have a valuable young horse affected with what is called a Ring Bone, on his hind foot; and if you, or any of your readers, can inform me how to stop or cure it, I should esteem it a very great favor.

Yours, &c.,

JOEL P. BENNETT.

Wellington, N. Y.

Remarks.—We are proud to say that our editorial aids and valuable correspondents possess a very respectable amount of useful knowledge, and show great willingness to communicate it to others; but we are sorry to inform Mr. Bennett that we do not expect to be able to furnish a cure for Ring Bone. Some of our friends may be able to tell how to afford some relief; but a cure we apprehend is impossible.—*Eds.*

Agriculture of Upper Canada.

(BY THE HON. ADAM FERGUSON.)

(Continued from page 117)

Observations on the Making, Curing, and Casking of Butter.

1. The milk house or dairy, should have no internal communication with any other building. It must be kept free from smoke, be well ventilated, and clean, and no potatoes, fish, or such articles, kept in it. The dairy utensils must be its only furniture, and these must be kept *scrupulously* sweet and clean.

2. The milk when brought in, is to be strained through a fine hair sieve or strainer; then put into the dishes or pans. A tin skimmer, with holes, is best for taking off the cream, *which should always be churned while the cream is fresh.*

3. The churns, whether plunge or barrel, should be made of the best well-seasoned white oak, and the *utmost* attention paid to scouring, drying, and airing the churns immediately after use. If this is not done, a sour and unwholesome flavor will be communicated to the butter next made.

4. *Immediately*, when taken from the churn, the butter is to be steeped, *for one hour*, in cold spring water, to grow firm, and after being three or four times washed, some fine salt is to be thrown into the water, which will improve the color, and purge out all the remaining portion of milk. This is an important point.

5. When thus prepared, the butter is to be immediately salted; the allowance of salt to be one and a half ounces of common salt to each pound of butter.—If intended for immediate use, less salt will suffice. In Ireland, a small portion of saltpetre is added.

6. It is a bad practice to keep on the product of one churning, *uncured*, to be mixed up with the next.—The flavor of the whole is invariably injured, and where a sufficient quantity is not procured in one day to fill a cask or keg, a partial salting, with a linen rag steeped in brine, may be applied.

7. The butter is to be packed firm into the firkin, with a round tramp stick of sufficient thickness and weight. When filled, a little of the purest salt is to be strewed over the surface, and the head fitted on, accurately close.

8. Liverpool stoved salt, or that called *Bay*, from Portugal, are most effective. Salt must be kept dry, and a little unslacked lime below the cask will be found useful.

9. Mixing the salt with the butter should be done in wooden dishes, after the water and milk are completely got out, and then immediately packed firm into the firkin, which will keep it smooth and firm.

10. The milk of *new* calved cows must be rejected for four days after calving. A very small quantity of such would spoil a whole firkin. Scalding cream in cold weather is a bad practice.

11. Casks must be steeped in pure or running water and very carefully dried. They are to be made of the best oak or ash, and ought not to contain more than 2 lbs., at least that size is best liked in the London Market.

N. B.—The calculations and quantities here stated, relate to the Aberdeen pound of 28 ounces, avoirdupois, and the salt is reckoned at 16 ounces to the pound, avoirdupois.

Management of Cattle.

The general management of our cattle, with a few suggestions upon winter feeding, will now demand our attention.

It is impossible to visit any settled parts of Canada, especially at those seasons where care is particularly required, without having to lament the neglected condition of the cows and other stock. No doubt our extensive forests afford food and shelter to a considera-

ble extent; but yet it is too visible in the stunted growth of the young, and in the sunken eye and attenuated carcass of the older cattle, that a reasonable provision is denied them, while too often, *water*, that prime necessary of existence, is wanting, or scarce.

Hollow horn, with a host of other evils, naturally follow this starvation and undue exposure to extremes of heat and cold. Where common pasturage prevails, animals must be abandoned to their own resources; but where a farmer can command enclosed pastures, something may be effected.

Pastures should always be provided with shades and shelters, and where Nature does not afford them, a substitute must be found in a commodious shed. One erected in the form of a capital X will be found to answer well; and, with the addition of a rack, may frequently serve in open winter as a stable for the store stock. As there is hardly any thing of greater consequence for cattle than abundance of water, the prudent farmer will make every effort to secure a supply. Where running water is wanting, tanks or ponds may be formed, or a well with a pump and troughs, judiciously placed, may be made to serve several fields, at one central point.

Whatever trouble or expense may be required, no humane or sensible man, will permit his stock to be in want of this necessary; and he may rest assured they will repay him a hundred fold. Dr. Coventry, the able Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, was wont, when treating this subject, to recount the small mortality, and superior condition of a farmer's stock, where an abundant supply of water was furnished, compared with the loss and deterioration of his adjoining neighbor, where that article was scanty, in a season of fearful scarcity of fodder, and where the two stocks, in regard to quality and quantity of food, were altogether on a par.

In pasturing stock, it is of much importance to associate different kinds of animals, as the horse will eat what the cow will reject, and sheep will nibble at something perhaps passed over by both.

The Canadian farmer, when grain fetches a fair value, will find one of his greatest difficulties to consist in substituting something as winter food, to produce *prime* fat.—That admirable root, the *turnip*, the key stone of stock farming in Britain, is of more doubtful attainment here. Not that very weighty crops of turnips are unknown in Canada, nor that they may not be rendered available, by care, through our winters; but it would still seem extremely dubious whether we can venture to assign them a steady and permanent place, upon any large scale, in Canadian husbandry. The minute degree of manual labor indispensable for the successful culture of turnips, and still more perhaps, the necessity of applying that labor, *by large bands* of laborers, at certain critical stages of their growth, seems, in our present sparse population, nearly to preclude a reliance upon turnips to any useful extent. It may further be doubted whether the scorching sun of Canada, at the tender point, when the plants are not yet in the rough leaf, or somewhat later, when the bulbs begin to form, with the ravages of insects, which that heat so powerfully fosters, may not, all together, combine to throw insuperable obstacles in the farmer's path. The same remarks too, will apply to mangel wurtzel, carrot, &c. Happily however, we are not left altogether without resource. A great deal may be done with the potatoe, which yields abundantly, and rarely fails. In its culture, we escape from much of the hand culture, and altogether from the delicate constitution of the turnip in its early growth. Careful, well-timed horse-hoeing, will go a great way with potatoe in rows, and even where they are cultivated in hills, considerably less hand labor will suffice, than turnips in rows will require, while a broad-cast

crop is generally defective and slovenly. We must also remember that if a sufficiency of manure is supplied, and a pretty early variety is selected for seed, the farmer will find his land in excellent trim for a crop of wheat.

Another useful article of farm produce, and well calculated to unite with steamed potatoes in feeding stock, is the seed of Flax, either entire, or after yielding a portion of its oil at the mill. It is also a most economical and nutritive substitute for a portion of the milk required in rearing calves.

In regard to our horses, the breed in Upper Canada seems sufficiently well adapted for ordinary purposes, while in the Lower Province, the hardy and active little Norman has been long and justly in favor. Our heaviest work is so generally performed by oxen, that farmers have perhaps coveted smartness and speed more than is wise. A little attention however, would soon introduce more substance and bone. Good premiums will soon bring forward powerful stallions from the States, and should any one contemplate their introduction from Britain, we would commend the Suffolk Punch, the Cleveland Bay, and the Clydersdale breeds to their attention.

Sheep.

Sheep husbandry forms an important branch of rural economy. In Canada we are yet but partially prepared for its introduction; but as our clearances extend, and facilities for the sale or manufacture of wool, shall increase, sheep will become valued, as they deserve.

In selecting a breed, we must give due attention to the object in view. With some farmers the carcass, and with others the wool, will be mainly regarded.—Besides wool and carcass, we have another distinction to attend to, in the *long* woolled and *short* woolled breeds. Of the latter, the Saxon and Merino bear the finest quality and fetch the highest price per pound; Yet it is quite possible, taking all things into consideration, that more homely varieties will pay the farmer best. The *Cheviot* is a hardy short woolled breed, and has received much attention from the Culleys and other distinguished breeders in the North of England. The mutton is of excellent quality and grain.—The *South Down* is a sheep with valuable short wool, and good carcass, and would seem to be a sheep well suited for Canada, in many respects. The largest portion of the 700,000 sheep, annually consumed in London, consists of South Downs.

Of the *long woolled* breeds, none can stand a comparison with *Improved Leicesters*, for yielding a quick return in mutton, with a valuable fleece of good combing wool. This variety will ever be associated with the name of Bakewell, to whose discernment and perseverance they owe their rise. Mr. Bakewell, as is well known, was the first man in England, or in the world, who, upon scientific and fixed principles, directed his attention to the improvement of live stock. In horses and cattle, whom both of which he bestowed infinite labor and much expense, his success has not been so brilliant, because he was unfortunate in his selection of the breeds which he proposed to improve. The huge black Leicestershire cart horse is now rarely to be met with out of his native bounds, or in the ponderous drays of London.

The Lancashire long horns, notwithstanding many desirable qualities, has been fairly beat out of the field by improved short horns.

The *Improved Leicester*, named also the *Dishley*, after Mr. Bakewell's farm, is a sheep of the highest value, where a market is found for fat mutton, and where a fleece of the finest carding quality is not required. Shearing widders of this breed, will average from 18 to 20 pounds per quarter. Taking wool and carcass together, no variety will probably make the

same return, acre for acre, in ordinary enclosed pastures. The greatest objection to them in Canada, arises from the wool not suiting the machinery in common use; but as that may soon be obviated, and they are so valuable in all other respects, they call for special attention from our farmers. It is worthy of remark, that Leicester mutton, although quite as early and fat, is infinitely superior in grain and flavor to the same sheep grown in England.

One other description of stock remains to be noticed, and though last, not least important to Canadian farmers. The *Hog* may be well denominated the *Friend* of Canada, without whose aid our forests could hardly be subdued. There is probably no domestic animal whose improvement has been more neglected, or abandoned to chance, nor is there one which can make a better return for care and attention. We have only to look at the ganut, flat-sided brute, with a head, forming, (as Paddy might say,) one-third of his carcase, and then cast our eye upon the short-legged, round-bodied, comfortable looking pig, living most probably upon the next adjoining farm, to be fully satisfied of the culpable negligence displayed in this department. The swine of Canada must not be condemned in too general terms, as the best and worst varieties meet our observation in every neighborhood.

In raising hogs, two objects present themselves, and will regulate the prudent husbandman in the selection of a breed. He may require pork merely as an article for family consumption, or he may incline to grow it as an object of merchandize. For the first of these purposes, the small breed of China make an excellent foundation, from the tendency to be always ready for the knife, and susceptible of any modification, by crossing, which may be desired.

Of the larger breeds, for bacon or salted pork, the *Hampshire* and *Sussex*, white breeds, and the *Berkshire*, piebald, black, or tawny, will be found to suit the farmer best.

With the *Hog*, as with all other live stock, one *invariable* rule should be rigidly adhered to, and which is the only security against disappointment and loss: *Never keep more mouths than you are perfectly able to satisfy.* It is painful and disgraceful to contemplate the herds of wretched swine, starving along our highways, worried and mangled by dogs, and breaking the bonds of good neighborhoods by provoking inroads upon crops.

Little or no attention has yet been paid to the great advantages of a change of seed, whether of grain, pulse, or roots. It is a well established fact in vegetation, that the quality and product are greatly improved by a change of seed, from heavy land to light soil, and vice versa.

It is more than time however, to close these cursory remarks, and I shall only add, that if you consider them worthy of a place in your journal, I trust they will be perused in the spirit in which they have been penned, viz: a candid and anxious desire to advance the great cause which you seek to forward, and tend to strengthen *Agriculture*, the impregnable bulwark for the security and happiness of nations.

Yours, &c.,

Woodhill, U. C. ADAM FERGUSSON.

Rainy Days.

MESSRS. EDITORS—How much time is thrown away by some farmers in our country, when the weather will not permit them to work out of doors. This time might be well improved by every farmer. In the course of a season there are many days of wet weather, in which it is impossible to do work on a farm; therefore when these are lost, (as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance in this vicinity,) they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as the

saying is; therefore how important it is for we farmers, at this day of the world, to take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to our domestic affairs—to those hours and half-days when the rain drives us under shelter.—Well, some will ask how these hours and half-days can best be employed? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools, and make a work bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all the spare hours and days you will have in a year. The tools will cost but five or six dollars, such as are most necessary for a farmer's use, and then you will be able to keep your out buildings, and stable doors, &c., in good repair, without paying out the money. If your barn doors get out of order, the first rainy day you can repair them. If a board on your fence gets loose, put a nail in it or replace it. In this way you can improve every rainy day, and thereby keep your buildings and fences in good condition.

Many farmers in our country think if any small job of work is necessary to be done on their premises, they must go and employ a mechanic to do it, when they could very probably do it just as well themselves, and consequently save expense. If a farmer wants any plain and useful furniture for his kitchen, such, for instance, as a pine table, benches, &c., take a rainy day to do it. But it is unnecessary to multiply the many things that might be done or prepared in such times. Every farmer that looks around his premises, (if he is not in the habit of so doing,) will generally find his out-buildings and fences are decaying, and out of repair. Every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools, and whenever he wants a small job of work done, he can do it himself, without going four or five miles after a carpenter. I know a good many farmers in this vicinity, that have not a hatchet, drawing knife, auger, plane, or work bench, about their premises. The consequence is, their jobs go undone, and they have naught to do on rainy days. Is this economy? I can safely answer no. Yet such men will carry their grain five miles further to a market where they can get two cents more on a bushel. Enough has been said to convince those who do not improve rainy days, that they must inevitably be running down hill, and soon their out-buildings, fences, &c., will all be gone. Therefore I close my remarks upon this subject, and wait with anxious solicitation to hear it more fully dealt with.

August 13th, 1840.

W. S. T.

Shade Trees in Pastures.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I believe it is a prevailing opinion among farmers, that shade trees are beneficial to cattle in hot weather; but from my own observation, I am inclined to think quite differently.

I have been engaged in the dairy business several years, and have noticed that cows often decline in their milk in very hot weather, notwithstanding they had good pasture and plenty of water. This led me to take some pains to ascertain the cause of this declension. I am this season milking fifty-five cows; I have two pastures, of about seventy-five acres each, both seeded with the same kind of grass, the feed equally good, and both well watered. One of them has no shade in it, but the other has a piece of woodland enclosed with it, and some scattering trees which afford shade. Until recently I have made a practice of turning my cows into one pasture one week, and into the other the next. Since our intense hot weather came on, I noticed that during the week when the cows were in the shady pasture, the weight of our cheese was from 15 to 20 lbs. per day less, than during the week when they were in the pasture without shade.

This led me to examine the cause, and I noticed that in very hot weather cows will not feed half as many hours when they can find shade, as they will when deprived of it. Of late I have practised turning my cows into the shady pasture during nights and cloudy weather, and into the other pasture during sunny weather; since which my cheese has been of uniform and full weight. Hence I am led to believe that pastures for cows are better without them with shade. Such is their dread of the scorching rays of the sun that cattle will stand in the shade and fight flies until hunger forces them from their retreat.

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR F. BILL.

Hardingsburg, Ia.

Remarks.—Our correspondent seems to be fully convinced that shade trees are injurious to cow-pastures; still we feel inclined to doubt whether the evil effect is generally as great as appeared to him. At all events we shall cry "*Woodman spare that tree!*" and we hope our readers will "*Touch not a single bough!*" of the beautiful oaks, elms, maples, &c. which perchance may now ornament the boundaries of their pastures, until more evidence is adduced against them, and some admirer of Nature's beauties has been allowed to speak in their behalf.—*Eds.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Prospects of the Wheat Market.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The question is in the mouth of every farmer you meet—What price shall we be able to get for our wheat?—And no wonder it is often asked; for on its answer depends in a great degree the footing of our profit-and-loss account for the year.

Interesting as the question is however, it unfortunately belongs to that class which is easier asked than answered. To undertake to predict the realization of any specific price might seem presumptuous; yet I will venture to say that much, very much, depends upon our *wisdom and sagacity in marketing the article.* It is a mortifying fact that our farmers, as a class, are extremely unwise in this branch of our business. When prices are high, we hold on for higher; and when low, we seem to think there is no time to be lost in securing what little we can get. In the fever of excitement we simultaneously rush upon the market, and after glutting and depressing it to its lowest ebb, sell our hard earnings for a mere "*mess of pottage.*" We pay little or no regard to the prospect of demand and supply,—considerations upon which all commercial transactions should be based;—but (particularly when prices are extreme either way) allow ourselves to be governed quite too much by the impulse of temporary excitement.

Let us now look at the prospect before us, with reference to the considerations of demand and supply.

And, first of supply, or quantity on hand. We have undoubtedly, (notwithstanding local failures here and there, from different causes,) at least as large a quantity of bread stuffs on hand, and probably as great a surplus, after supplying our own people, as we ever had. Of course this surplus will of itself involve us in ruinous prices, unless it shall be absorbed by foreign demand. Hence it becomes us to ascertain whether such a demand may be prudently calculated upon; and if so, to what extent.

By a careful examination of extracts from late English papers, we shall find,

1st. That the weather is so ominous as to produce serious apprehensions of a bad harvest. These fears however, may, and quite probably will, be dissipated by a favorable change of weather.

2d. That the prospect is that the crop throughout Great Britain "will prove much, very much, below an average." That in Ireland "the peasantry are

already compelled by hunger to plunder ware-houses, and corn-laden vessels;" and "exceedingly severe sufferings are apprehended on the part of the working population in England and Scotland."

3d. That "although money in England is excessively plenty, and interest on short time very low, yet stocks are depressed; capitalists declining investments on long time, in anticipation that the drain will be so heavy for the purchase of bread stuffs, as to produce, within a few months, a great scarcity of money, and corresponding high rates of interest." And some are even predicting that "the bank of England, (whose vaults were never better filled,) will be compelled, before another harvest, to suspend specie payment, in consequence of the very heavy call for money to send abroad for grain!"

4th. That "the crop on the Continent of Europe generally is so much below an average, that, at the best, they will have nothing to spare." And

5th. That "Russia and her dependencies are suffering from famine to that degree that the Emperor has opened his ports to bread stuffs, *duty free*, from all parts of the world!" That Odessa, and the regions bordering upon the Black Sea, (the very country from which we have for many years in succession received such large quantities of wheat,) are now

shipping rye from New York to save their people from starvation!

My object, Messrs. Editors, in troubling you with my cogitations upon this subject, is to endeavor to convince our farmers that all our surplus will be needed in Europe, and of course will be exported; and that the price which we shall obtain, will very much depend upon the degree of our confidence in the winter and spring markets.

From the best information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that more than three-fourths of our farmers intend to thrash and sell their wheat as soon as possible;—all acting upon the now popular opinion, that the fall market and the first price are the best. Now, would not this be extremely unwise?

Thrashing machines have vastly increased in numbers and facility since last fall. Put these all in operation as soon as practicable, and our mills would soon be glutted. These would, before the first of October, pour such quantities of flour into New York, as to not only ruinously overstock the market, but create a false and mischievous impression in market as to the actual amount of our crop. In this state of business, of course prices would give way, and as these should decline, in the same ratio should we increase our dil-

gence till we should divest ourselves of an article, growing every day worse and worse: not considering that by our own folly and lack of reasonable confidence, we had made our own markets and reaped their ruinous fruits.

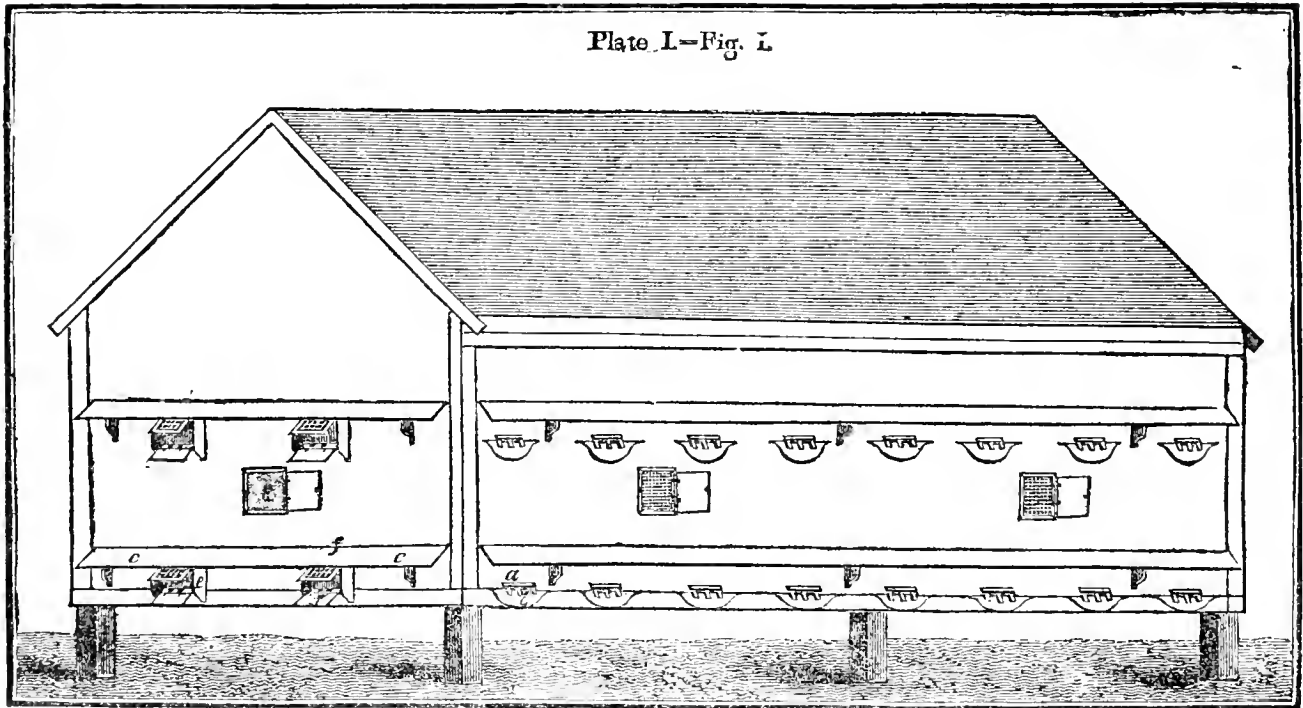
To conclude, Messrs. Editors, I will hazard an opinion, which I confess is worth but little at the most, and by which I would be sorry to mislead any one,—that every farmer in "the Genesee Country" who will manfully resolve to hold on to his wheat for a dollar a bushel till the first of July next, and will also take good heed to avail himself of the dollar the first time it is offered, will find his granary empty on or before, (and probably long before,) the day specified.

If we would manage as well in selling as our customers will in buying; or as the English did last year, in draining from us so many hundred thousand bushels of wheat, in so artful a manner that we scarcely knew they were getting or even wanting any at all, it would be a saving to us of twenty-five cents per bushel on our whole crop; but "a word to the wise is sufficient;"—and "though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

C***.

Centerfield, Ont. co., August 20, 1840.

Plate I.—Fig. 1.



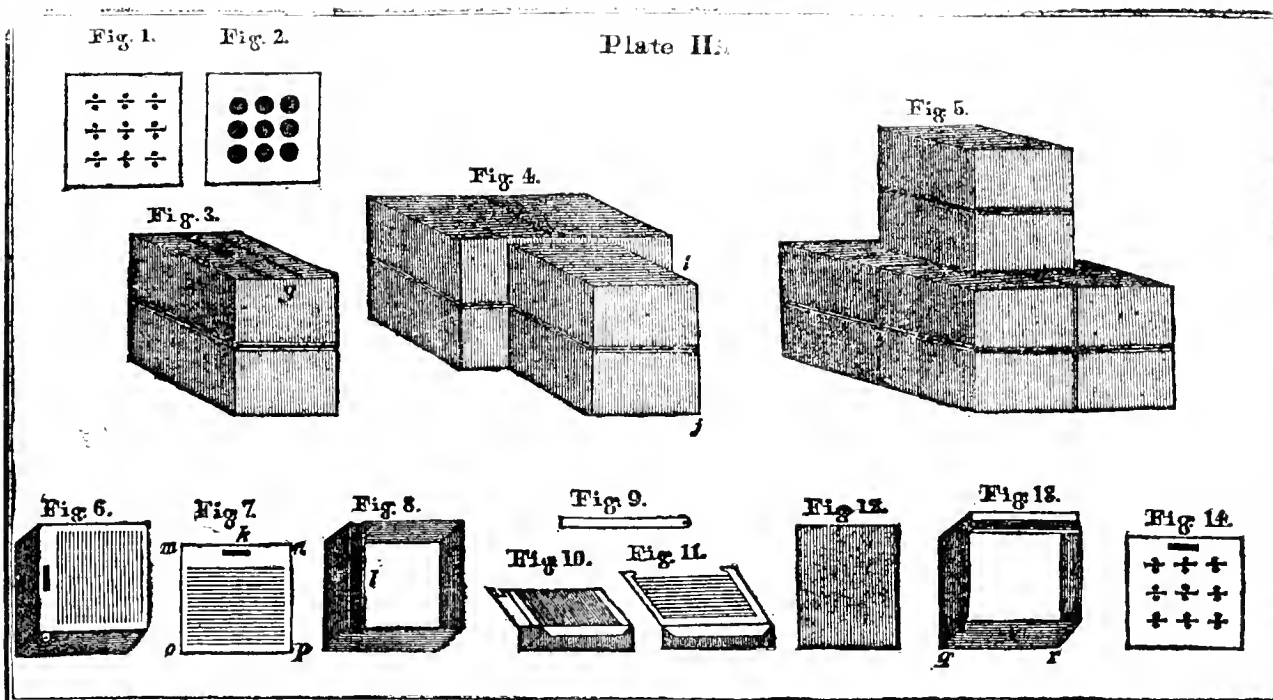
IMPROVED BEE HOUSES AND BEE HIVES.

A constant supply of good honey, is, with most families, a source of much gratification, and its production for the market can be made a source of much profit. The keeping of bees has of late been very much neglected by farmers generally, owing to the difficulty of protecting them from the bee-moth or worm. Much ingenuity has been displayed in constructing hives in such a manner as to be proof against the moth, and at the same time admit of the honey being obtained when desired without destroying the bees. Several kinds of hives are now in use in different parts of the country, which answer these purposes more or less perfectly. We have never seen, however, any kind of bee house or hive which appeared to possess so many advantages as the one we are about to describe, invented and patented by JOHN SEARLE, Esq. of Franklin, N. H., and which we believe is considerably used in some of the Eastern States. Mr. S. has exhibited in this city, models of his house and hives, and several gentlemen contemplate erecting them.

The above cut (plate 1,) represents the bee house, or apiary, a building 10 feet by 20, and about 8 feet high. This size is calculated to hold 36 hives; but of course the size of the house can be varied as desired. The hives are placed in two tiers along both sides, and across one end of the house. The following speci-

fications, with the plates, will afford a tolerably correct idea of the construction of the bee house and hives and the management of the bees.

Specification.—I construct a building as follows, to wit: 10 feet by 20, or of any required dimensions, to stand two feet above the ground, on posts; to be two stories high, 4 feet each, with a tight roof; frame without studs or braces; boarded perpendicularly and plastered outside and in, to exclude insects and regulate the temperature. Another covering of wood may be added. The floor to be double, with a coat of lime mortar between. A floor of cement, tin, or other smooth metal, to be laid adjoining the walls, (except at one end, where is to be a door, for the convenience of the proprietor,) for the hive to set on, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide for single ones, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet for double ones; or it may be of wood, covered with a white-wash of salt, quick lime and sand. Over this, at the height of four feet, is to be a scaffold of similar width, and materials for another tier of hives. The bees are to pass to and from the hive, through a spout, about ten inches long, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch stuff, six inches wide; grooved out two inches wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ deep in two places, leaving a margin $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide in the centre to support the cover, which is to be made of the same breadth. This spout is to pass from the hive through the walls of the building, sloping at an angle of twenty-two degrees until it projects one inch, *a*, plate 1, fig. 1, and rests on the lighting-stool, *b*, which must be equally sloping, and into which the lower end of the spout must be sunk to the top of its floor, the upper end fitted to the lower surface of the cement, or metallic floor, three inches from the inside of the walls; at which place a perpendicular mortise must be made, through the cement floor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long crosswise of the spout, and one inch wide. The angle or space remaining in the grooves of the spout be-



ad or above the mortise, should be filled. Every part of the spout, before it is put together, is to be washed with the above mentioned white-wash. It must be well fitted into the walls and set in mortar.

One foot above the lighting-stool is to be a board, *c, c*, one foot wide, sloping forty-two degrees, intended to shelter the bees. Once in ten feet, along the vertical story, is to be a ventilator, *d*; secured on the outside by a shutter, and on the inside by a screen of wire or thin perforated metal, fine enough to exclude the bee-moth. When it is intended to multiply artificial swarms, a kind of balcony, frame, *e*, one foot square, should be attached at the lower extremity of the spout projecting four inches, secured on the outside by two shutters, *f, f*, the upper one to be hung at the bottom with hinges, so as to serve when open for a lighting-stool; the upper one to be hung at the top on pivots,—the upper edge being rounded and fitted to roll in a half circle, made in the frame. In the centre of the upper shutter is to be a screen, *f*, inserted of half its size, to serve as a ventilator; the upper shutter to close upon the lower one by a rabbet. In case the wall should be brick, or sufficiently thick, the frame should be sunk rather than projected; and in either case the spout should extend no further than the inside of the frame. These shutters are useful for the greater security of the bees when they are not sufficiently numerous to keep guard at the end of the spout,—consequently they should be kept closed at night during the season of the moth's depredation. In case of multiplying, the bees should pass and re-pass through the same outlet; which should, consequently, be proportionably larger.

The hives should be about sixteen inches square, and of any required height; without doors, or mouths, because they set on the board, plate 2, fig. 14, which is to be made precisely the same as the cover to the top of the hive, (and should be washed with the above named white-wash,) with the addition of a mortise corresponding with the mortise in the cement floor, two inches from the wall, for the convenience of securing them at the bottom with plaster lime. The top of the hive should be provided with two parallel bars, *g, g*, plate II, fig. 3, one inch square, spaced 1½ inches from the centre, for the purpose of supporting the cover, fig. 1. This is to be made of a board ¼ of an inch in thickness,—thirteen inches of the length is to be divided into nine equal squares, with a mortise in the centre of each, three inches long, and ¾ wide. Opposite the centre of each mortise, at the distance one fourth of an inch from each side, is to be a hole three fourths of an inch in diameter. Over this is to be placed an adapter, fig. 2, three fourths of an inch thick, with holes 2½ inches in diameter, corresponding with the holes in the cover. The holes of the adapter are to be inserted the mouths of glass quart specifiers, to be covered with a suitable box, or cover, to exclude the light while the bees are at work in them. At the approach of cold weather the bottles should be moved, to prevent the rarified air from condensing and destroying the bees, and the hives should be again covered with the same box.

The proprietor, in order to avail himself of a portion of the honey without destroying the bees,—which is in no case necessary,—and also for the purpose of changing the comb, must use double covers, between which he may introduce specifiers, for the purpose of separating the tiers. In all cases of taking honey, the upper tier must be removed and empty ones inserted at the bottom. To multiply artificial swarms, without the trouble of swarming and living, place two empty hives, plate 2, fig. 4, (connected with the spout) as usual near the wall, with a full one, *j*, behind them, (or a full hive, fig. 5, may be placed on the top of two or three) with a suitable communication for the bees to pass through the empty hives to the spout. When the new hives become filled with comb and young brood, they must be separated, and will become independent colonies. All the hives must be of equal dimensions as to length and breadth, with tops like other hives, but they may at any time be used as tier hives.

In order to employ bees profitably when they cannot collect honey from abroad, a feeding machine, plate 2, fig. 6, must be used; to construct which prepare a board of the size of the bottom of the hive, fig. 7; then make a frame of four sides, equal in size to the board, fig. 8, three inches deep, the front side of plank, with a hole through it to correspond with the mortise in the cement floor, with a groove in

the upper edge extending from one end so far that a slide, fig. 9, may be introduced, to cut off the communication with the spout, in order to prevent robberies, &c. On the upper edge of this frame is to be fastened tin, or other smooth metal, projecting inwardly one inch, and sloping forty-five degrees, as may be seen in the sections of the frame and board, figs. 10 and 11. The object of the tin is to prevent the grub from ascending. Over this the board is to be placed, with the hole, *k*, fig. 7, corresponding with that in the plank of the frame, *l*, fig. 8. All that part of the board, *m, n, o, p*, fig. 7, which covers the inside of the frame, is to be cut into openings, three eighths of an inch wide and one inch asunder, corresponding with the mortises in the cover. Between the cover and the tin is to be a slide, fig. 12, of the size of the inside of the frame, for the purpose of excluding the light when clearing the machine. The back side of the frame is to be used as a door, and kept in place by the springs, *g, r*, fig. 13. This machine is to be placed near the walls, with the hole in the plank over that in the floor, and the hive kept on it at all times when there is a scarcity of flowers. By the use of this machine, a hive infested with grubs, or other foreign matter, may be cleared of them, as they will fall through the openings in the fore part of the season, and may be taken out without disturbing the bees. It is also to be used whenever it may be necessary to feed the bees. On the approach of cold weather, the machine with the hive on it, is to be moved back from the walls so far as to close the avenue; the hole in the plank must be closed by the small slide, fig. 9; the large slide removed, and the machine filled with cut straw, or other dry material, and the space between the wall and the hives filled with straw. Other covering should be placed on and about the hives, and removed in the spring. The hives should be made in a workman-like manner, of good timber, and all parts smooth except the bottom of the cover.

RECOMMENDATION.

The subscribers have for some years past resided near John Scarle, Esq., of Franklin, N. H., the inventor of a new and improved method of "constructing Bee Houses and Bee Hives."

We have had occasion to examine one of the houses, and the hives in the same, built upon the principles laid down in this patent, and to notice the operations of the bees in the same.

We find one of the greatest advantages of this system to consist in the preservation of the life of this useful insect. We rejoice to find it no longer necessary to destroy this pattern of industry, when we would enjoy the fruits of its labor. By adopting this improvement "we can live and let live," making a division of capital when interest and convenience shall demand.

We also find this improvement to be a safe defence to the attacks of most of the enemies of the Bee, more especially the moth or miller. The House is so constructed as to preserve an even temperature of air about the hives, avoiding thereby the dangerous effects of cold, or heat, or of an atmosphere too moist. The house is also so constructed as to allow easy access to any or all of the hives, so that necessary food may be supplied, honey taken away, additional hives or boxes placed where found necessary, and all robbers or plunderers can at any time be barred out, and good order be constantly preserved in the family.

GEO. W. NESMITH, Attorney at Law.	COL. JAMES L. PEABODY.
JOHN L. SANBORN, Town Clerk.	CALEB MERRILL, Esq.
E. F. BEAN, Trader.	B. M. TYLER, Preceptor.
JOSHUA FIELD, Esq.	JOB WILSON, M. D.
GEO. M. PHELPS, Attorney at Law.	STEPHEN KENRICK, Trader.
JESSE MERRILL, M. D.	ASA P. CATE, Attorney at Law.
JOSEPH MORRILL, Esq.	REV. ISAAC KNIGHT, A. M.

Franklin, Feb. 21, 1839.

The cost of erecting one of these Bee Houses with 36 hives, together with the right of the patent, is little more than about \$50.

DR. ADAM PAGE is agent for the patentee at Rochester, No. 26 Exchange-st.

On Propagation by Seeds and Cultivation.

In order to have good vegetables, herbs, fruits, and flowers, we must be careful and diligent in the propagation and cultivation of the several plants; for, tho' nature does much, she will not do all. He who trusts to chance for a crop, deserves none, and he generally has what he deserves.

The propagation of plants is the bringing them forth, or the increasing and multiplying of them.—This is effected in several different ways: by seeds, by suckers, by offsets, by layers, by cuttings. But bear in mind, that all plants, from the Radish to the Oak, may be propagated by the means of seeds: while there are many plants which can be propagated by no other means; and, of these, the Radish and the Oak are. Let me just qualify, here, by observing, that I enter not into the deep question (which so many have puzzled their heads with) of *quirical generation*. I confine myself to things of which we have a certain knowledge.

With regard to propagation by means other than that of seed, I shall speak of it fully enough under the names of the several plants, which are, as to the way of propagating them, to be considered as exceptions to the general rule. Therefore I shall in the present chapter, treat of propagation by seed only.

Cultivation must of course differ in some respects; to suit it to certain differences in the plants to be cultivated; but there are some principles and rules which apply to the cultivation of all plants; and it is of these only that I propose to speak at present.

It is quite useless, indeed it is grossly absurd to prepare land, and to incur trouble and expense, without duly, and even *very carefully*, attending to the seed we are going to sow. The *soil*, the *genuineness*, the *soundness*, are all matters to be attended to, if we mean to avoid mortification and loss. Therefore the first thing is, the

Sort of Seed.—We should make sure here; for what a loss to have late cabbages instead of early ones! As to beans, peas, and many other things, there cannot easily be mistake or deception. But, as to cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, onions, leeks, and numerous others, the eye is no guide at all. If, therefore, you do not save your own seed, (of the manner of doing which I shall speak by and by,) you ought to be very careful of whom you purchase of; and though the seller be a person of perfect probity, he may be deceived himself. If you do not save your own seed, which, as will be seen, cannot always be done with safety, all you can do, is to take every precaution you can when you purchase. Be very particular, very full and clear, in the order you give for seed. Know the seedsman well, if possible. Speak to him yourself on the subject if you can; and, in short, take every precaution in your power, in order to avoid the mortifications like those of having one sort of cabbage when you expected another, and of having rape, when you expected turnips or rutabaga.

True Seed.—But, besides the kind, there is the *genuineness* to be considered. For instance, you want *sugar-loaf cabbages*. The seed you sow may be cabbage; it may be, be sugar loaf, or more than any thing else; but still, it may not be *true to its kind*. It may have become degenerate; it may have become *mixed or crossed* in germinating; and thus the plants may very much disappoint you. *True seed* is a great thing; for, not only the time of the crop coming in, but the quantity and quality of it greatly depends upon the truthness of the seed. You have *plants*, to be sure; that is to say, you have something growing; but you will not, if the seed be not *true*, have the thing you want.

To *insure* true seed, you must, if you purchase, take all the precautions recommended as to sort of seed. It will be seen presently, that to save true seed yourself, is not a very easy matter. And therefore, you must some times purchase. Find a seedsman that does not deceive you, and stick to him. But observe, that no seedsman can always be sure. He cannot raise all his seeds himself. He must trust to others. Of course, he may, himself, be deceived. Some kinds of seed will keep a good many years; and therefore, when you find you have got some *very true* seed of any sort, get some more of it; get as much as will last you for the number of years that such seed will keep.

Soundness of Seed.—Seed may be of the right sort; it may be true to its sort; and yet, if it be *unsound* it will not grow, and of course is a great deal worse than useless, because the sowing of it occasions loss of time, loss of cost of seed, loss of use of land, and loss of labor, to say nothing about the disappointment and mortification. Here again, if you purchase, you

must rely on the seedsman; and therefore all the information and precautions are necessary, as to this point also. In this case (especially if the sowing be extensive) the injury may be very great; and there is no redress. If a man sell you one sort of seed for another; or, if he sell you untrue seed, the law will give you redress to the full extent of the injury proved, and the profit can be produced. But if the seed does not come up, what proof have you? You may prove the sowing, but who is to prove that the seed was not chaffed or scathed in the ground? That it was not destroyed in coming up, or in germinating?

There are however, means of ascertaining whether seed be sound or not, before you sow it in the ground. I know of no seed, which, if sound and really good, will not sink in water. The unsoundness of seed arises from several causes. Unripeness, blight, mouldiness and age, are the most frequent of these causes. The two first, if excessive, prevent the seed from ever having the germinating quality in them. Mouldiness arises from the seed being kept in a damp place, or from its having leached. When dried again it becomes light. Age will cause the germinating qualities to evaporate; though, where there is a great proportion of oil in the seed, this quality will remain in it many years.

The way to try seed is this: put a small quantity of it in lake warm water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug or basin will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as top. Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish and turnip, will, if good, go the bottom at once. Cucumber, melon, lettuce, endive, and many others, require many minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be worked by your fingers in a little water, and well wetted, before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed so as to get off part of the hairs, which would otherwise act as the feathers do as to a duck. The seed of beet and mangel wurzel are in a case or shell. The rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore, the trial by water is not, as to these two seeds, conclusive, though, if the seed be very good, if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in water, after being in the glass an hour. And as it is a matter of such great importance, that every seed should grow in a case where the plants stand so far apart; as gaps in a row of beets and mangel wurzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all seed that will not sink, case and all, after being put into hot water and remaining there an hour.

But seeds of all sorts are sometimes, if not always, part sound and part unsound; and as the former is not to be rejected on account of the latter, the proportion of each should be ascertained if a separation be not made. Count then a hundred seeds, taken promiscuously, and put them into water as before directed. If fifty sink and fifty swim, then half your seed is bad and half good; and so in proportion to other numbers of sinkers and swimmers. There may be plants, the sound seed of which will not sink; but I know of none. If to be found in any instance, they would, I think, be found in the tulip-tree, the ash, the birch, and the parsnip, all of which are furnished with so large a portion of wing. Yet all these, if sound, will sink, if put into warm water, with the wet worked a little into the wings first.

There is however, another way of ascertaining this important fact, the soundness or unsoundness of seed; and that is by *sowing* them. If you have a *hot bed*; or if not, put a hundred seeds, taken as before directed, sow them in a flower pot, and plunge the pot into the earth under the glass in the hot bed, or hand glass. The climate under the glass is warm; and a very few days will tell you what proportion of your seed is sound. But there is this to be said, that, with strong heat under; and with such complete protection above, seed may come up that would not come up in the open ground. There may be enough of the germinating to cause vegetation in a hot-bed, and not enough to cause it in the open air and cold ground. Therefore, I incline to the opinion that we should try seeds as our ancestors tried witches; not by fire, but by water; and that, following up their practice, we should repobate and destroy all that do not readily sink.

Sowing and Preserving Seed.—This is a most important branch of the gardener's business. There are rules applicable to particular plants. Those will be given in the proper places. It is my business here to speak of such as are applicable to all plants.

First, as to the sowing of seed, the most plants should be selected, such as are of the most perfect shape and quality. In the cabbage we seek small

stem, well formed leaf, few spare or loose leaves; in the turnip, large bulb, small neck, slender-stalked leaves, solid flesh or pulp; in the radish, high color (if red or scarlet,) small neck, few and short leaves, and long top. The marks of perfection are well known; and none but perfect plants should be saved for seed.—The case is somewhat difficult as to plants, which are the same male and others female, but these present exceptions are to be noticed under the names of such plants.

Of plants, the only sowing of which is a circumstance of importance, the very earliest should be chosen for seed; for they will most always be found to include the highest degree of perfection in other respects. They should have great pains taken with them; the soil and situation should be good; and they should be carefully cultivated during the time that they are carrying on their seed to perfection.

But excellent means must be taken to prevent a mixing of the sorts, or, to speak in the language of farmers, a *crossing of the breeds*. There can be no cross between the sheep and the dog; but there can be between the dog and the wolf; and we daily see it between the greyhound and hound; each valuable when true to his kind; and a cross between the two, fit for nothing but the rope; a word which, on this occasion, I use in preference to that of *halter*, out of respect for the modern laws and usages of my native country.

There can be no cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there may be between a cabbage and a turnip; between a cabbage and a cauliflower, nothing is more common; and as the different sorts of cabbages, they will produce crosses, presenting twenty, and perhaps a thousand degrees from the Early York to the Savory. Turnips will mix with radishes and ruta baga; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers: so that, if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides mere herbage.

Suffice it now, that we know that sorts will mix, when seed plants of the same tribe stand near each other; and we may easily suppose that this may probably take place though the plants stand at a considerable distance apart, since I have, in the case of my Indian corn, given proof of mixture when the plants were *three hundred yards from each other*. What must be the consequences then of saving seeds from cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squashes, and gourds, all growing in the same garden at the same time? To save the seed of two sorts of any tribe, in the same garden, in the same year, ought not to be attempted; and this it is, that makes it difficult for any one man to raise all sorts of seeds, good and true.

However, *some* may be saved by every one who has a garden; and when raised, they ought to be carefully preserved. They are best preserved in the pod, or on the stalks. Seeds of many sorts will be perfectly good to the age of eight or ten years, if kept in the pod or the stalks, which seeds, if threshed, will be good for little at the end of three years or less. However, to keep seeds without threshing them out, is seldom convenient, often impracticable, and always exposes them to injury from mice and rats, and from various other enemies, of which however, the greatest is carelessness. Therefore, the best way is, except for things that are very curious, and that lie in a small compass, to thresh out all seeds.

They should stand till perfectly ripe, if possible.—They should be cut, or pulled, or gathered, when it is dry; and they should, if possible, be dry as dry can be, before they are threshed out. If when threshed, any moisture remain about them, they should be placed in the sun, or near a fire in a dry room; and when quite dry, should be put into bags, and then hung up against a very dry wall, where they will by no accident get damp. The best place is some room, or place, where there is, occasionally at least, a fire kept in winter.—*Silk Grower.*

Newspapers.

A child beginning to read, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspet. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children, amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog-shop, which ought to have been devoted to profitable reading! How many youths who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have given thousands to buy a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and carelessly fallen into temptation!

Weekly newspapers can be had from one to three cents per year, being from two to five cents per copy.

Each paper cost the printer, before it is printed, about one cent. He, therefore, obtains from one or two cents for his editorial duties, and for printing, editing, composition, &c. This is extremely low. It is the price paid for advertisements which keep newspapers alive.

Let the readers of newspapers get the *cheapest* of possible reading.

Thirteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

This great Anniversary Exhibition of the choice products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Arts, is open to visitors at Niblo's Garden, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 5th of October, 1840. It is open for competition, in order to be entitled to all the privileges of the Fair, must be delivered on the 4th or 5th of October, at 8 o'clock.

An Address on "*Home production, and particularly of Silk*," will be delivered at the Repository of the American Institute, on Wednesday evening, the 6th of October, at 8 o'clock.

On Friday, the 9th of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Ploughing Exhibition, for testing such ploughs as have been entered for competition at the Fair, will be held in some suitable field near the city, which will hereafter be noticed in the public prints. It will be conducted by a committee, selected from the Board of Managers and the Board of Agriculture.

On Wednesday the 11th of October, at 12 o'clock, the Exhibition of pure blood Cattle and choice young Live Stock will be made within or near the city. As they will be selected by the Judges for the purpose, they must be entered on the books of the Fair by 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th of October.

Last year, inconvenience was experienced from the cattle, &c. being placed at a distance from the main exhibition; to remedy which arrangements were made for receiving them in the neighborhood of Niblo's Garden, where they will be taken care of at a moderate per diem charge for each head, previously defined by the committee, so as to prevent objections on strangers. They will be subjected to no other charge.

On Thursday evening, October 15th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, an Anniversary Address will be delivered in some public building in the city, and will be succeeded by a musical Supper the same evening.

On Friday evening, the 16th of October, the 13th Fair will close, with the public announcement of the prizes awarded, and an Address by the President of the Institute.

On Saturday, the 17th of October, the earliest hour, a Silk Exhibition will be delivered, on the exhibitor presenting to the attendant the receipt or check given by the Clerk of the Fair. And the owners of silks are earnestly requested to remove them in the city of the day.

More than twelve years have elapsed since a few gentlemen in behalf of the cause of industry first met at the American Institute into existence. For 17 years after its organization, it was dependent on all voluntary contributions from individuals. In 1825, seven years after its first organization, by the liberal services of its members, and by great economy, it had accumulated a small fund. It was then determined to establish a Repository, for the daily exhibition of Machines, Models, &c., with a Library, a benefit of Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, &c.; an extensive room was leased, and an officer was appointed with a salary to superintend the same. In 18 years which have succeeded, the Institute has prospered triumphantly.

Ploughing and Cattle Exhibitions have been since introduced, and steam power for moving machinery at the Fairs upon a large and costly scale. The prizes of gold and silver medals, under the awards, which, before 1835, had been in a measure made up of uncollected contributions in small sums, have since been paid for solely from the funds of the Institute, and a greater amount in a single year than all that had been bestowed by the Institute in the seven preceding years. And our annual Fairs have gone on increasing in variety and splendor, unsurpassed by any other Fairs ever held within the limits of our country. At the same time, taking into view the in-

crease of our Library, machinery, models, furniture and fixtures, the value of our assets has not diminished, while the number of paying members have multiplied four-fold.

The American Institute is a magnificent standing evidence of the efficacy of the spirit of association, which in this age is accomplishing such mighty results. Its influences, (unremitting for thirteen years,) through its annual Fairs, annual Addresses and Premiums, have reached every part of our country. By creating extended competition, the latent powers of invention have been brought into action far and near, and disheartened and prostrate genius has been roused up in the midst of universal embarrassment with renewed strength. Old and dormant institutions have, by its example, been roused and invigorated, and the creation of new ones has been induced, that had not been thought of before, which now hold their periodical celebrations upon the precise plan first adopted by this Institute.

What measure can circumscribe the extended utility of that small meeting, where the idea of this Institute was first accidentally named! But its prosperity and continuance have rested, and will continue to rest, on public favor. Its guardians are the friends of industry, and as it is a National Institution by the terms of its charter, the aid of its friends in every state may be relied upon with unerring certainty.— The coming celebration will afford an opportunity for their friendly manifestations.

Much of the attention of the Managers will be devoted to Agriculture. They will be aided by the Board of Agriculture, composed chiefly of practical farmers. The Plough, the great instrument of human sustenance and civilization, will claim their first regard; and such as may be sent to the coming Fair for competition, will be tested by actual experiment. The competition already excited, has brought invention and skill to bear upon this instrument, and it is believed Ploughs made for the purpose, essentially improved, will be exhibited at the Thirteenth Fair. The displays of the select productions of the Garden and the Field promise to be more abundant than ever.

Not the least interesting portion of the last Exhibition were the noble high blood animals, the Cattle, &c. from this and other states. It is hoped that those public spirited gentlemen who took such a deep interest last year, will appear again with increased zeal, and that others will follow their example.

Improved Agricultural Machines and Implements of all kinds are desirable objects of exhibition. The occasion will afford the best opportunity for their display, and for our farmers to learn the multiplied improvements in Agricultural Labor-saving Machines, which have not until recently received from them the attention their value demands. It is believed that the Mechanic Arts are competent, if properly applied for this purpose, to dispense with a large proportion of the heavy labor and drudgery heretofore deemed indispensable to farming operations. The Steam Machinery will be so adapted, as to propel the lighter and more delicate machines, and also of sufficient power to move those more massive and ponderous.

No farmer whose convenience will by any means admit, should forego this opportunity.

The progress in the culture and manufacture of Silk the last year, and the preparations making for the coming Fair, promise a rich treat to those who feel an interest in this new branch of industry; and the experience of this year, we think, will demonstrate that the Mulberry possesses an intrinsic, as well as a speculative value.

Exhibitors of Silk will do a service by accompanying their contributions with accurate details of their experiments.

The large and growing importations of Silk fabrics have done much to produce the general embarrassments which have prevailed, and which can be readily remedied by increased home production. It is our policy to follow the example of Great Britain, by limiting as much as possible the importation of such articles as can conveniently be produced within the country. A Gold Medal will be awarded for the Silk Reel, adjudged the best.

The accommodations of the Garden, in consequence of the improvements made since the last year, will be more complete than ever; not only for the display of assortments of the best qualities of staple goods from our larger factories and workshops, but likewise for the more delicate workmanship of the artificer, in all the varieties of wood and metals, and the numberless other substances that every year brings into use. These, when arranged in the great saloon, present a spectacle which excites the admiration of those familiar with the most costly and gorgeous displays of Lon-

don or Paris; and on which the American patriot gazes with glowing exaltation. But it is in the apartment devoted to machinery for labor-saving purposes, where the strong original characteristics of American genius are most strikingly exemplified, and where even the foreigner reluctantly acknowledges the superiority of our youthful country.

The American Institute has, from its commencement, always been the favorite Institution of the ladies, and the Managers hope it may so continue. Much of the celebrity of the annual Fairs, particularly in the ornamental parts, has arisen through their favor, and the attractions their industry and delicate labor have produced. Indeed, on most occasions, the view of their contributions alone would have more than compensated the visitors. The most desirable places will be allotted for their accommodation.

The Managers, perhaps, may be expected to notice the publications made, pending the late election, against the officers and members of the Institute, by certain numbers calling themselves *Reformers*. But in doing this they think no more is necessary than to state, that a proper anxiety has been felt by the officers and a majority of the members of the Institute, to cause a thorough investigation into the truth or falsity of these imputations, and that for this purpose two committees have been appointed, and their reports have entirely exonerated the Institute, its officers and members, from the charges so often reiterated, but never proved. It is remarkable, that though the misapplication of the moneys of the Institute was charged and repeated in the public papers against its Officers and Managers, the accusers did not even attempt, before either committee, to show that a dollar had ever been applied to except the legitimate objects of the Institute. And in all the charges that related to the faithful awarding of the premiums to meritorious competitors, for 12 years, it was unequivocally proved that each successive Board of Managers, had conducted with the most scrupulous regard to justice, and under the continually pervading sentiment, that on this depends, more than upon any other consideration, the honor, dignity and usefulness of the American Institute.

But as the action of the Institute within its own walls might not satisfy the whole public that its affairs had been conducted so entirely without fault as they have been, it has been deemed advisable to resort to the public tribunal of the country, for that perfect vindication to which the public, and contributors for our Fair especially, are entitled.

For this purpose a resolution was adopted at the last stated meeting, by a vote of nearly three to one, directing legal proceedings to be commenced against certain members, which is the best evidence of the confidence of the Institute in its own integrity.

The Managers will conclude in the words of the circular of the Twelfth Annual Fair, which they deem not less appropriate this year, than they were last.

"If within the short space allowed for receiving, entering, arranging, and delivering articles, amidst the throngs of the exhibitors and visitors, some errors should occur, or some omissions happen, which provoke the vociferations of disappointed expectations and passions, or which inconsiderate wantonness may distort and magnify—still, we trust, a reflecting and liberal public will not expect the Managers to be diverted from their arduous, engaging and important duties to indite contradictions and replies. Twelve years of faithful, disinterested devotion to a cause which lies near the heart of every genuine American, have placed the American Institute in a position from which it cannot be expected to descend to repel attacks which have always proved harmless in effect, whatever may have been their design."

Editors of papers friendly to the cause of national industry, are requested to give this Circular one or more gratuitous insertions.

The Repository is open for the daily reception and exhibition of Machines, Models, Specimens, &c. of limited dimensions, at the spacious room known heretofore as the Sessions Room, in the Park, (rear of the City Hall,) free of charge, both for contributors and visitors. Those most meritorious will be conveyed to the Fair, at the close of which they will be returned by the Managers. Subscriptions are received at the Repository for the new series of the Journal of the American Institute, at \$2 per annum. Persons disposed to patronize this publication, will please forward their names and places of abode. The first number will issue as soon as the list of subscribers will warrant.

Repository of the American Institute,
New York, July 1840

Hints for the Month.

One of the most important things during this month, is sowing wheat. In this region, and wherever the Hessian fly is not to be found, sow early; let the crop be well put in,—farmers who employ hired men, should see that ploughing is not slighted, and that narrow, even furrows be ploughed, instead of cutting slices of soil twice as wide as can be turned over. Let good, well cleaned surface drains be cut wherever needed.

In fattening hogs, let it be remembered, that a great loss always follows the feeding of unground grain—that fermented swill (*hog-purri-ge*) is much better than unfermented—and that meal boiled in many times its bulk of water is still better. One item in the management of hogs, from an exchange paper:—"Six pigs of equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated alike as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness. The other three were kept clean by brushing and currying. These last pigs consumed in the seven weeks, five bushels of peas less than the others; and when killed, weighed, on an average, more than two stone four pounds (32 lbs.) above the others."

Hogs should now be turned into apple orchards to pick up the fallen fruit:—some farmers accomplish most of the fattening of their hogs in this way, without interfering with the main crop of winter apples.

Let cattle be well kept through autumn—if for fattening, the work should be commenced early—and if for keeping, it is important that they should enter winter in fine condition.

Newly seeded grass lands should be very sparingly fed, so that the young plants may get a secure footing and spread densely over the surface.

Be careful to cut up corn in season, that the fodder may be good—if a heavy frost should occur before the end of the month, it should be cut before it withers. Corn will ripen much, after cutting, by the nourishment it receives from the slowly drying stalks. Topping corn should never be practiced—it lessens the amount of grain, often several bushels to the acre,—affords much less fodder, and requires more labor.

As much of the plan of operations for next year, is laid now, it is especially important that it be done right. A course of rotation should be always attended to, as this is of the highest importance in practice in order that other labor may not be lost. Manuring is of absolute necessity, but not less requisite than rotation—manuring costs money,—rotation costs only careful thought;—and without rotation, a great part of the advantages of manuring, and thorough culture, will be lost. If a hundred dollars a year can be saved by mere thought, without additional labor, it is certainly worthy of attention; but many farmers sacrifice hundreds by a bad system.

Let ENERGY—NEATNESS—ORDER,—be the watchword of the farmer at every season of the year, and success will follow.

The Yellows in Peach Trees.

All cultivators of the peach tree, should know how to distinguish the effects of the worm at the root—a mechanical injury, from the poison of the yellows—a contagious disease.

This name was imposed by the late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania; and though it is sometimes descriptive, yet in other cases, it may mislead, for the tree may be deeply diseased, and yet not yellow. So it is, perhaps generally, when the malady first appears in the fruit; and is probably the effects of pollen from an unhealthy tree. In this case, one or two limbs may ripen several weeks before the other branches,—the skin of an deeply stained or speckled with red-purple, as well as the pulp; and this may be the only symptom discoverable in that season. As the disease increases

however, shoots protrude from the main branches, often crowded and remarkably attenuated, such as no healthy tree ever exhibits.

When we first introduced this disease from one of the Flushing nurseries, we were entirely ignorant of its nature; and to preserve a few sorts which had come at high prices, we set some buds from those slender twigs, into healthy stocks. They took, but communicated the malady, and in about one year they all died together.

It is supposed that the yellows is also taken by healthy trees through the root in consequence of their coming in contact with infected roots; and of this we could have no doubt, if a transfusion of the juices should take place; but our observations favor the belief that it is more commonly communicated by the pollen, and perhaps through the intervention of bees.

As the pulpy part of the fruit is evidently diseased, it is reasonable to infer that the kernel is also tainted; and the early age at which seedlings often die in the infected districts, confirms this opinion. To plant such peach stones in nurseries, is therefore equivalent to sowing the yellows over the land. None should be used for this purpose, but such as are procured from the most healthy trees.

The only known remedy for this disease is to kill the patient. A tree has no stomach into which we can throw medicine; and external applications only smother by closing the pores. Some persons indeed, have made holes in the limbs or trunk, and filled in mercury or sulphur,—analogous to cutting into the flesh, and cramping the orifice with drugs—but we have nothing to say in favor of the practice. If a tree could be medicated through the spongioses perhaps something might be done;—and some cases of mercury and of salt having entered separately into the circulation, have been recorded,—but this branch of medical practice has hardly commenced. Where only a limb or two appear to be diseased however, immediate amputation might be tried; yet there would be much reason to apprehend a taint of the trunk, in consequence of the natural descent of the juices. †

Culture of Fruit--Continued.

We have already noticed some of the best varieties of the apple, peach, pear, and cherry; and before proceeding to treat of the most successful modes of culture, we shall mention briefly a few of the best among the apricot, raspberry, strawberry, plum, &c.

The apricot is very much neglected by most cultivators of fruit in this region, although it ripens before the earliest peaches, and is little inferior to them in flavor; certainly far exceeding, as a table fruit, the finest varieties of apples. Its tenderness, and the occasional loss of the crop by frost, are the chief objections; but it withstands well, the winters of Western New York, and the fruit is not perhaps more frequently destroyed than the peach, not being cut off in our milder regions oftener than one year in four. With the plum and nectarine, it is liable to the attack of the curculio, but is protected from that insect with the same facility and certainty by a little care.

The Peach apricot stands pre-eminent for size and flavor, often measuring more than two inches in diameter. It ripens with the wheat crop, a little earlier than our earliest peaches; and should be considered as indispensable in every fruit garden, though containing but half a dozen trees. The *Breda* is inferior to the peach apricot, but is earlier, and the crop is perhaps more certain. The *Black* apricot is quite distinct from all the other varieties, and inferior to many in flavor, but it is perfectly hardy, is a great bearer, and ripens its fruit a little before our wheat harvest. Though not admired by some, it still should obtain a place in every collection.

Among the finest varieties of the PLUM, for earliness, and for flavor, are the *white Primodian*, ripening in harvest,—the *Orleans*, ripening soon after *Yellow Gage*, *Green Gage*,—*Bolmar's Washington*, remarkable for its size and beauty, but not for flavor,—*Huling's Superb*, superior in size and flavor to the last, and *Prince's Imperial Gage*, which, according to Manning, is "the most productive and profitable of all plums," a single tree, according to Kenrick in the vicinity of Boston, having produced fruit several successive years, which sold for forty to fifty dollars per annum.

Among raspberries, the *Red Antwerp*, and *White Antwerp*, are considered as standing at the head. Two varieties, known to nurserymen, as *Black American* and *White American*, are also excellent, but need good culture to be as they should; a native American species, the *Rubus strigosus*, possesses an excellent flavor, would doubtless be much improved by cultivation.

Strawberries.—The *Duke of Kent Scarlet*, is a flavored and very early variety; the *Roseberry* is larger and more productive; Keen's seedling is a large, fine and very productive variety; the *Methven* is more remarkable for size, than for flavor or productiveness. The *red* and *white Alpine* are sweet and of a good flavor, and are chiefly valuable for their constant bearing through the summer, especially if a little shaded; fruit may generally be picked until severe frosts set in. The *bush Alpine* appears to be inferior to the last, both in flavor and productiveness.

It is certainly a matter of surprise, that so little attention is given to the cultivation of fine fruit. A quarter of the needless expense which is often lavished on fine horses, or on fine carriages and harness, would procure a constant succession of this most delicious, this absolutely bewitching treat, through the whole yearly circle! For instance,—apples will supply from the first of the year to the beginning of summer; strawberries, cherries, and raspberries a month and a half longer; apricots for a month and during wheat harvest; and after that the multitude of delicious fruits, consisting of apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, &c., will give an abundant supply till winter; after which pears and apples would continue till spring, and apply to the fruit season of the next year.

(To be Continued.)

The Basano Beet.

This Beet is more decidedly turnip-shaped than that we have cultivated; and we have some that are seven inches across the top. It is quite a favorite in our family; and some others who have tried it pronounced it very superior. It was sent to us from the Rochester Seed Store; was imported from England, and has grown as freely as any that we have ever planted. On account of its excellence, we have saved all that we have now left.

The Alsike Clover.

The Alsike clover seed (a present from the Rotterdam Seed Store) has grown well. Without a close inspection it might be mistaken for white clover—a near approach shows it to be a different thing. Its leaf, indeed, resembles that species; and its flowers also, though they have more redness,—a part standing erect, while the older parts of the head loop down. Like the white clover, it has also a tap root; but unlike it, such of the stems as are prostrate, do not root, as far as we have been able to observe. In standing and erect branches, it resembles the white clover.

Its value as an artificial grass in this country, will be determined by future observations and experiments. It was sown on a fertile soil; and its erect stems

high, while those which are flanting and pro- are longer, some of them eighteen inches in h. Perhaps a lighter soil might suit it better. appearance is more vigorous than the white clover; we think the red clover in the same situation d be more productive. If its prostrate stems d take root, its value would be greatly increased. T.

A Cure for the Heaves in Horses.

ESSRS. EDITORS—I observed in your paper an in- for a cure for the Heaves in horses. the spring of the year, take one ten-spoonful of Petre, and another of Borax, powdered fine, put in meal, and feed the horse three such doses in twenty-four hours of each other; then double ose for three times more, and in a few weeks the res will disappear. I have tried it with complete 298. J. DUNHAM.

na, Tompkins co., N. Y. 1840.

Ontario County Agricultural Society.

mentioned in our last that an Agricultural So- had been formed in Ontario county. We now a more particular account of it, and are happy to hat its proceedings give evidence of much spirit, promise great usefulness. We hope to witness xhibition at Canandaigua, on the 20th of October, ch will speak well for old Ontario. The Consti- adopted by the society is of the usual form for ity societies: annual fee one dollar. The follow- ia list of the officers and town committees for present year:—

- resident, JOHN GREIG,
 - Vice do. GIDEON LEE,
 - do. do. HEMAN CHAPIN,
 - do. do. PETER MITCHELL,
 - do. do. LYMAN HAWES,
 - do. do. WILLIAM OTTLEY,
 - do. do. IRVING METCALF.
- Recording Secretary, William W. Gorham.
Corresponding Secretary, Oliver Phelps.
Treasurer, James D. Bennis.

TOWN COMMITTEES.

- anandaigua.—Charles Shepard, Russel B. John- and Caleb Gage.
 - andic.—Hiram Colegrove, Josiah Jackman and rester Anstin.
 - Vest Bloomfield.—Reynold Peck, Jasper C. Peck, Bezaluel C. Tafi.
 - ust Bloomfield.—Flavins J. Bronson, Bani Brad- and Myron Adams.
 - ristol.—Francis Mason, Erastus H. Crow and on Packard.
 - outh Bristol.—Franklin Crooker, Allen Brown, James Psrimely, Junr.
 - orham.—Ephraim Blodget, Adam Foke and Da- Picket.
 - topcevell.—Joel S. Hart, Arunah Mesely and Eli- F. Miller.
 - anchester.—Nicholas Howland, Edmund B. Dew- and Abner Barlow, Junr.
 - Vaples.—Alanson Watkins, Ephraim W. Cleave- d and James L. Monier.
 - armington.—Russell M. Ruah, Wilmarth Smith, Perez Hathaway.
 - Richmond.—Hiram Pitts, Robert L. Rose and Si- Reed.
 - Seneca.—Robert C. Nicholas, Abraham A. Post l Charles Godfrey.
 - Victor.—William Bushnell, Azariah Bickford and a Ball.
 - Phelps.—Elias Cost, William Dickerson and Peter andricks.
- The Executive Committee have announced that the Annual Cattle Show and Fair will be held at Canan- gua, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, at which e a ploughing match will be held, an address de- lered, and premiums awarded for the best an- ds of farm stock, crops of grain and Roots, articles omestic manufacture, and agricultural implements. list of articles and the amount of premiums, is pub- lished in the Canandaigua papers. The aggregate a- ount offered is \$500. This speaks well for the new

society in these times of pressure. Every farmer in the county ought immediately to have his name en- rolled as a member.

The Genesee County Agricultural Society.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society will be held at Alexander the 14th day of October— (not at Batavia as mentioned in our last.) The fol- lowing is a list of the Officers and Managers of the Society :

- President, THEO. C. PETERS, of Darien.
- 1st Vice do. E. BISHOP, of Attica.
- 2d, do do. WILLIAM E. HESTON, Batavia.
- 3d, do do. F. P. PENDELL, “
- 4th, do do. G. A. BRIGGS, “
- 5th, do do. L. C. DRAPER, Alexander.
- 6th, do do. LEVERITT PECK, Bennington.
- 7th, do do. LEWIS CLARK, of Darien.
- 8th, do do. CYRUS BROWN, Pembroke.

C. P. Turner, Esq. of Batavia, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

Lewia E. Heaton, of Batavin, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

- O. Dinamore, Alabama,
- George Cooley, Attica,
- O. T. Fargo, Alexander,
- Sam'l Richmond, Bergen,
- J. G. Russell, Batavia,
- John Jenny, Bethany,
- Chauncy Hlayden, Bennington,
- E. Cash, Byron,
- Jaa. C. Ferriss, Covington,
- Silas Parker, China
- S. D. Tabor, Castile,
- A. Jefferson, Darien,
- G. Decky, Elba,
- Nysom Reynolds, Gainesville,
- John Parish, Java,
- B. Murphy, Le Roy,
- Orlando Kelley, Middlebury,
- W. Lewis, Orangeville,
- Peter Patterson, Perry,
- Eli Allen, Pembroke,
- Pomeroy Warner, Sheldon,
- I. N. Stage, Stafford,
- Elijah Norton, Warsaw,
- Horace Gibbs, Weathersfield.

The annual fee for membership of this Society is only fifty cents, and certainly no farmer in the county can, or ought to, refuse his name and mite in aid of so laudable an enterprise. Several warm friends of ag- riculture have subscribed largely, and given much time and labor in aid of the Society, and if the form- ers of Genesee will consult their own interests, they will lend their hearty co-operation; then great benefis will result from the Society to that rich agricultural county.

* * Our readers will be careful not to confound the name of the Genesee County Society, with that of the Genesee Society which has its meetings at Roch- ester. The former is intended for Genesee county alone; the latter is intended for several counties, or all Western New York. At the time of its formation it was not known that a Society was in contemplation for Genesee county; and in order to avoid confusion it is probable that its name will be changed at the an- nual meeting.

Late Sales of Improved Cattle.

The following accounts of prices obtained at late sales of improved cattle, afford gratifying evidence that the panic among farmers is beginning to disap- pear, and that the cause of improvement will not long be paralyzed by the cry of “hard times.”

Joseph C. Hathaway of Farmington purchased a few days since of Thomas Weddle, of Greece, near this city, his imported Durham Short Horn Cow, “Lady Bower,” with her bull calf, “Welham,” 7½ months old, by “American Comet,” for the sum of one thousand dollars.

At a late sale of stock belonging to Allen Brown, South Bristol, Ontario co., his full blooded Durham

Bull, “Echo,” from Mr. Weddle's imported stock, sold for \$580; and his Cow, “Beauty,” from the same stock, with her two calves, sold for \$890.

The following account of a late sale of Durham cat- tle at Franklin, Kentucky, we copy from the Franklin Farmer.

Sale of Cattle.—The sale of Cattle by the Fayette Cattle Importing Company, was made on the day pre- viously advertised. The sale was numerously at- tended, by farmers from all our adjoining countie, and the herd was very well distributed. The prices for the times, we suppose, were fair excepting those of the bulls, Carcass and Eolus, which for their cost should have sold higher. Carcass came to America with a great reputation as a prize bull; it was therefore ap- posed he would have brought a better price. We infer from this sale, that superior breeding cattle are still in demand, notwithstanding the great number brought into the country. We are informed that there will probably be no importations this season from England. A proper use of what we have, will make a vast change on the herds of the U. States. Nothing is wanting to render the cattle of the United States equal to those of any region of the world, but an observance of the rules of breeding and rearing cattle, deduced from the long experience of other countries. We have luxuriant pastures, abundant grain, and a kind climate. What else do we lack but prudence and skill in their use?

The following are the names of the purchasers, cat- tle, and the prices:

- Victoria, purchased by R. Fisher, \$1,750
- Prince Albert, her calf—J. Flournoy, 350
- Miss Hopper—Thos. Calmes, 270
- Washington—Dr. W. H. Richardson, 85
- Carcass—B. Gratz, 725
- Eolus—R. Fisher, 610
- Eclipse—R. Fisher, 1,050
- Elizabeth—A. McClure, 505
- Maria, calf of Elizabeth—J. R. Ford, 310
- Miss Luck—H. Clay, Jr. of Bourbon, 800
- Nelson, calf of Miss Luck—P. Todhunter, 610
- Fashion—G. W. Williams, 410
- Zela, calf of Fashion—G. W. Williams, 445
- Splendor—B. Gratz, 650
- Tulip—A. McClure, 700
- Brittania and calf Dido—H. Duncan, 375
- Isabella—R. Fisher, 355
- Lady Eliza—H. Clay, Jr. of Bourbon, 660
- Orlando, calf of L. Eliza, H. Clay, jr. of Bourbon, 305
- Lilly—T. Calmes, 390
- Trajan, calf of Lilly—Wheeland & Co. 150
- Nancy—C. J. Rogers, 739
- Avarida—John Allen, 929
- Buce, calf of Avarida—M. Williams, 315
- Beauty—H. Clay of Fayette, 700
- Flora, calf of Beauty—J. Thorn, 410
- Miss Maynard—A. McClure, 1,005
- Milton, calf of Miss M.—Jas. Gaines, 285
- Jessie—Joel Higgins, 330
- Rosabella—Wm. Warner, 465
- Crofton—J. Downing, 155

Improved Variety of Wheat.

Ahiel D. Gage, of Macedon, Wayne co. has this year raised several acres of a variety of wheat, which we consider greatly superior to most of our cultivated sorts. A few grains were originally found among a quantity of white flint wheat, and from these the present kind was derived. The discoverer has given to it the name of Siberian Flint Wheat, but we should much prefer that an American, instead of a foreign name, be given to it, and would therefore propose that it be called the *Macedon Flint Wheat*. It ripens sev- eral days earlier, is more productive, and much less lia- ble to lodge, than the common white flint. A field, sown with the two kinds, which had similar advant- ages in every respect, yielded last year, on that part sown by the new, thirty bushels to the acre; while the common flint yielded only twenty-one bushels. Similar results appeared this year. It is intended to deposit a specimen in the Rochester Seed Store. *

Masshannocks, vs. Robans.

Mr. Phineas Briggs of Albion, Orleans co. informa us that he is cultivating an acre of Masshannock or Mercer potatoes, which he challenges any grower of Robans to excel in quantity of produce this fall.

What say you, friend Harmon and others? Can't you beat 'em? We will bet two to one on Robans!

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 mowed by twenty-five bushels of poudrette, evenly dropped in the drill. The calculation was to make the drills four feet apart, and to plant the corn eighteen inches in the drill, three kernels in a hill, with the intention of removing one, and leaving two to be matured. The machine was adapted to the ploughing 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 was 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, tilling and manuring, 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 chose to go on in the *old-fashioned way*, as though the old-fashioned way was of course always to be the best way. Now the old-fashioned way was to wear undressed goat skins, sowed together with strings of birch bark, or pinned with thorns; to set on the bare ground; to bake your dough in the ashes; to dip up your porridge in a wooden bowl or a broken gourd, and eat it with a clam-shell. Why cannot we go back to these blessed times of our 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 diabolical agency,) of balancing a meal bag upon a horse's back, without putting the meal in one end and a stone in the other.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Lime Burning--Perpetual Kilns.

Professor Ducentell, the state geologist of Maryland, in his report to the Executive for 1838, devotes a chapter to the subject of lime, its properties, mode of burning, and exhibits several diagrams of kilns, all of which are of interest. But the professor did not know, at that time, probably, of the improved process by which stone and shells were converted into lime, through the agency of wood and anthracite coal, by perpetual kilns, or kilns kept incessantly in operation as was the case at Bristol, Pa., and now in the manner shown by those at Spring Garden, in the suburbs of this city, under the superintendance of Messrs. F. J. Cooper & Co.

The kilns at Spring Garden, near the Southern termination of East street, will well repay the curious in such matters for a visit. They consist of three in number, of brick or stone masonry, and in form represent somewhat an egg, with a portion of the larger end taken off, and poised upon the smaller, the segment about 22 inches diameter, cut off. The kilns are charged—first with a portion of fuel, subsequently with stone or shells, and thus with alternate layers of fuel, or lime material—the shells and stone occupying different kilns—until they are filled; the fire is then communicated below; where, by the draft, the fire soon ignites, and as the shells or stones are sufficiently burnt, are drawn off through the aperture, and when cooled, placed under cover, and as the contents of the kiln continues to settle at top, new materials are introduced in the succession first noticed. In this manner 100 bushels are drawn from each kiln per day; and when the works are complete, 250,000 bushels will be annually burnt; and as the facility for putting it on board vessels is very convenient, a wharf extending along in front of the kilns, farmers and others can avail themselves of the circumstance, either when they bring wood or shells to take away the lime. In reference to the use of lime for agricultural purposes, we are silent, as our farmers are better versed in matters of that kind than we are.—*Lloyd's Com. Journal.*

METHOD OF RESTORING LIFE TO THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.—Recommended by the Royal Humane Society of England, instituted in the year 1774.—Avoid all rough usages. Do not hold up the body by the feet, nor roll it on casks or barrels, or rub it with salt or spirits, or apply tobacco. Lose not a moment in carrying the body to the nearest house, with the head and shoulders raised. Place it in a warm room if the weather is cold. Preserve silence, and posi-

tively admit no more than three intelligent persons. Let the body be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be frequently renewed. Keep the mouth, nostrils and throat free and clean. Apply warm substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, navel, and soles of the feet. Rub the body with heated flannels, or cotton, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing by gently blowing with a bellows, into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril. Press down the breast carefully with both hands, and then let it rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat—continue the rubbing—*increase it when life appears*, and then give a tea-spoonful of warm water, or very weak brandy and water, or wine and water. Persist for six hours. Send quickly for medical assistance.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Fruit Trees.

MR. EDITOR—The following extracts from a foreign work will show the young people of our country how they keep up a succession of fruit trees in Germany, and perhaps it may stimulate some of them to imitate so laudable an example.

"In the duchy of Gotha, in Germany, there are many villages which obtain a rent of many hundred dollars a year for their fruit trees, which are planted on the road-side, and on the commons. Every *new-married couple* is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent arising from the trees thus planted is applied to the uses of the parish or town.

In order to preserve the plantation from injury or depredation, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable; each of whom is thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damages done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it according to its extent, either by fine or corporeal punishment."

"A gentleman at Colchester, England, makes it a rule, whenever he builds a cottage, to plant a vine against its walls, and two or three apple trees near to it, or in the garden, and thus he confers a greater benefit on his tenant, by giving him an innocent source of gratification to his children, and an excitement to a little extra industry on his own part, than if he had let him a comfortable, mean-looking hovel, at half the rent."

A few ornamental trees and shrubs, disposed with good taste about a farm-house, add much to the beauty and pleasantness of the scene; and they never fail to make a favorable impression, on the mind of a visitor, of the character of the inmates of the mansion. A season should never be suffered to pass by without some addition being made, by the young people, to the ornaments of the yard, garden, or lane leading to the house. Some families have displayed their industry, taste and good judgment, in this respect, so conspicuously as to command the admiration of their neighborhood, and to excite the curiosity of travelers to inquire "who lives there?" Z.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

The Treatment of Sick Animals.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community, respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology is necessary for an attempt to subvert the cause and interests of these useful creatures, who if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are, too often subjected.

We do not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather, very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles, which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm, where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any medicine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be "good" for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate: that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects, may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always "good" or a "certain cure" for a disease, without reference to

its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself—this is the essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, and require treatment conducted upon the same general principle—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense, which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lung or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is more mystery about the diseases of a horse or an ox than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as in the other.

There is too great a propensity, everywhere, to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes. An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well meaning persons from interfering with the salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember, that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal made to swallow, from the mere whim of an ignorant horse or cow doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such preparations.

When your animal has fever, nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided. Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light, and easily-digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay his thirst, and to some extent, compensate for diminished secretion—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in the system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—but nothing to be done without a reason. Carry out this principle, and you will probably do much good—hardly great harm—go on any other, and you measure are more likely to be productive of injury than benefit. But, as we have before said, our object now is not to speak of diseases in detail—it is rather to encourage our agricultural friends to think before they act; to have a reason that will bear examination for every step in the management of a sick or injured animal; to remember they have a powerful assistant nature (if she is fairly used), and that specifics, they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe. We might, indeed almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words:—TREAT YOUR BRUTES LIKE MEN. T.

July 7th, 1840.

Silk Culture.

A FEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE SILK CULTURE.

It has been long known that cocoons can be obtained in any part of the United States, whenever moderate attention is bestowed upon the feeding of silkworms. But this is only one of the primary stages of the silk culture; and without the ability to convert the cocoons in a raw or reeled silk, they would not be a saleable commodity, since they cannot be advantageously exported or conveyed to greater distance. The question still remained to be solved—in our part of the country, at least—have we the capacity to weave the silk from the cocoons that may be raised, in a condition fit for a domestic or foreign market? Lectures, essays, and even books, have been published, to prove that the reeling of silk is an art so difficult, as to require the practice of at least two or three years, or even of five or six years. Such essays have, however been followed this season with similar results to the written, to prove the impracticability of navigating the Atlantic with steamboats, as the following facts obtained at a recent visit to the Model Filature in this city will plainly show.

Elizabeth Williams began learning to reel silk the 9th of last month, (June.) July 15th, commenced at half past eight o'clock, and reeled her bushel cocoons by three o'clock in the afternoon, having had a recess from twelve to one o'clock. Obtained from the bushel twenty ounces and a half, and continued her work till six o'clock, P. M., reeled twenty-eight ounces in the day. The cocoons were of the sea-navy variety, and very good. The silk twenty-five fibrils.

On the 16th, the same girl reeled, from similar cocoons, and without any extraordinary exertion, the

bunds and one ounce of twenty-five fibre silk, between the hours of half past 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Hannah Hill commenced learning to reel May 27th, (of this year) and obtained from her bush of pen-nut cocoons, twenty-two ounces. In the course of the day she reeled altogether twenty-four ounces of twenty-five fibre silk.

Cornelia King began learning July 1st, and about fortnight afterwards, namely, on the 16th of July, of eighteen ounces of twenty-five fibre silk from one ashel of pen-nut cocoons.

In the silk filatures in Europe, from one to one pound and a half is considered the daily task of an experienced reeler.

Although the silk reeled after such limited experience will sell readily for \$5.50 to \$6 per pound, in its w state, we are ready to admit that the reellers here referred to have not yet attained perfection in the art. The facts thus furnished, however, show that the reeling of merchantable silk is so difficult as has been presented, why then must the success just stated owe the very superior capacity in the directness of the model filature to teach, and in her pupils to learn.

Two doors from this establishment in Market street, just above Eleventh, another filature has been commenced by private enterprise. This has six reels in operation, but as the cocoons raised this season are now coming in pretty fine, it will soon have at least a dozen reels at work. It is proper to observe that the Piedmontese reel is the only one to be seen in either of these promising establishments.

Philad. U. S. Gaz.

FRANKLIN.

The Durham Cow "Blossom."

Observing in the Pennsylvania Inquirer a short time since a statement of Mr. J. Gowen's celebrated *Dairy Maid's* yield of milk for one week which states "is unprecedented, being on an average rather over 33 1/2 quarts per day," I concluded to try my cow *Blossom*, a statement of whose milking for one week will find below, and by which you will perceive she averaged for the week over 35 qts. per day, and yielded 13 1/2 lbs. of well worked butter. Not having a spring house we are obliged to keep our milk in a pail, which at this season of the year every one acquainted with the process of butter making knows could be unfavorable for a large yield. My dairy aid is firm in the belief that at a cooler season, or in a spring house, the cream she had from *Blossom* the week would have yielded 15 or 16 lbs. of butter.

Uncommon as this produce may be, I do not consider it more so than the fact of her having never been dry since she had her first calf, more than two years ago and in the space of 25 months has produced five young calves, viz. on the 5th of April, 1838, she had her first calf (*Delaware*) on the 14th of July, 1839, she had twins (*Liberty and Independence*) and on the 16th of May, 1840, she had twins again (*Romeo and Juliet*.) and I think I can safely say that during the whole of that time she has averaged full 20 quarts a day with her first calf and made near 12 lbs. of butter per week.

As I consider it an injury both to the cow and calf milk up to calving, we tried both last year and this get her dry a few weeks before the time, but found it impossible although we kept her off of grass for me days.

As you may suppose, such constant milking keeps her very much reduced; she could be got dry for a time so as to gain flesh. I think her yield would be much greater, but am satisfied with it for the present, and until I see it beaten: when that is done I will try again, for the credit of little Delaware.

Blossom is a thorough bred short horn Durham, an color, calved in 1835, bred by Charles Henry Hill, Esq. of New York, (of whom I purchased her when two years old) she was got by *Ind's Regent*, from the imported cow *Leonora*, (a great milker) by a son of *Lancaster*. &c.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodside, June 29th, 1840.

Blossom's yield of Milk for one week.

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	qts. pt.	Total.
June 13.	12 qts.	11 1/4	11 1/4		34 1/2
" 14.	12 1/2	11 1/4	11		34 1/2
" 15.	12 1/2	11	11 1/2		35
" 16.	12 1/2	12 1/2	11		36
" 17.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11		35
" 18.	13	12	11 1/2		36 1/2
" 19.	13 1/2	11 1/2	11		36
				Total,	247 1/2

being on an average over 35 quarts per day.—*Delaware Journal*.

The following just remarks, prefixed to the article of our correspondent R. S. S. published in a previous number of this paper, are from the pen of the Editor of the American Farmer:

Hollow Horn.

In the same number of the New Genesee Farmer, we find some observations on the disease of cattle which we read with peculiar satisfaction; because it appears to be from the pen of a regularly bred physician; and to have been written purely from motives of benevolence and a desire to be useful. We have often maintained the importance of having in all our medical schools, a department in which comparative anatomy and the diseases of animals should be studied and taught. The young men who are educated there generally go into the country to establish themselves, and it often happens that their skill might be employed in saving the lives of valuable animals, some of them much more so than some of their bi-ped, bloated whiskey-drinking patients. The legislatures in granting charters to colleges and medical schools should make it incumbent on the corporation to maintain a professorship of this sort, and every farmer should make his son attend that course of lectures, whether it were his intention to make medicine a profession or not. For ourselves, when a favorite animal gets injured or sick, we call in at once the advice of our family physician, instead of relying on quacks and old women; we have never found them hesitate to take an honorable and lively interest in the case, as though it were a human being; and why should they not? A sick man can point you to the seat of pain and describe the symptoms of his disease—the poor speechless dog or horse must depend on your humanity, and often loses his life by false conjectures and remedies blindly administered—too often by their neglect. Last winter, the ground being covered with snow, we discovered on rising early in the morning spots and streams of blood about the barn yard and fields, and at last found a favorite saddle horse had gotten out of the stable, and had been kicked in the jaw. The heel of the shoe of another horse had cut the artery, and although by the conglutination of the blood on the outside, the hair being long, it would sometimes stop, it would soon break out again to bleed with more violence. We sent in haste for Dr. Thomas Franklin, who came with as much alacrity as it he had been called to a friend, bound up the wound, but distrustful of the sufficiency of the remedy and directed that should it break out again he might be sent for. After remaining so all that day, it broke out in the night—the Dr. was again sent for—it was found that no bandage would prevent the bleeding as soon as the horse began to masticate, and to save his life it was necessary to cast him and have the artery taken up. Here would a most valuable horse have been lost had it not been for the exercise of that knowledge of anatomy and surgery which ought to be taught to farmers' sons in all incorporated schools. Let us add the fact, that this faithful horse appeared to be aware that he was bleeding to death, for he was traced in his course, first to the dwelling house, where, finding no success, he traveled across a corn-field, over the snow, to the only quarter there was on the plantation, to the distance of nearly a mile, for which he could have had no motive or inducement, but to expose his danger and seek relief. But to the case in the Genesee Farmer described by R. S. S. who we take to be a Right Skilful Surgeon—here it is—it may be used in cases of hollow horn, which in some parts of the country is said to be caused by hollow belly. Yet there will be one difficulty in administering the remedy he suggests—Reader, would you know what that is?—Not one farmer in twenty has a phlebotomy to bleed with!

To make Wives Love their Homes.

A great deal has been said, here and elsewhere, about the stay at home duty of wives: and the obligation under which they live, to make home pleasant and comfortable, attractive and all that. The inference from this one sided preaching and caution is, that men have nothing to do in the matter; and that nothing depends upon them in relation to the comforts of what is intended to be the pleasant place upon earth.—Women are soundly rated for gadding, as if they had no right to be seen out of doors; while men may treat their houses as mere cook-shops, and places where lodgings are provided for them—coming in only to their food and to their beds, and no body questions either their right thus to neglect their families, or the propriety and policy of such neglect.

When a man thus contemptuously treats his home, and evinces in every action his preference for any

place except his own fireside, what are we to expect of the rest of "the folks" but that they should emulate the father of the family, and despise home too? If they make it comfortable, it must be from selfish consideration; for nobody cares any thing about it more than an hour at a time. All the efforts of the wife to call attention to improvements and alterations in the household being lost, or, at most, responded to in the language and tone of indifference, she becomes discontented; and naturally learns to put a small estimate upon what receives but small consideration from others. Of course she must "gad" or be miserable.

Wives and religion are treated much alike in this world. *Bats*, to use an Hebraic simile, are conceded the one thing needful—and both are neglected. To both a great deal of lip worship is paid—and towards both, to do human nature justice, there is a great deal of warmth of heart. It is however but a cold sanctified feeling—a sentiment by fits and starts, which comes over one when he is melted by adversity, or cheered by extraordinary good fortune. It comes out upon great occasions, but in the daily walks of life, where its influence should be seen and felt, it is a hidden thing. If a man is dying himself, he calls upon his Maker with as much fervency as if he had never forgotten Him; and if his wife is at the point of death, he makes himself as busy and anxious as if he had never forgotten her. The same feeling, equalized through his life, would prevent a man's terrible anxiety at the hour of death; and proper and attentive care of his wife, at all times, and under all circumstances, would leave him no necessity to be over anxious to atone for usual carelessness when she is in danger or distress.

Every married man who does not know that his wife's whole soul is in her home, ought to learn it.—If such be neither disposition he will stand a fair chance to be unhappy, unless, indeed, he can find some means to alter her tastes, or to conform his household and his pursuits to her peculiar mental conformation.—Waiving such as extraordinary cases, and taking women as we usually find them, the married man should consider his house as his wife's empire; and if he would obtain and keep a hold upon her sincere affections, he must learn to feel an interest in all she does within her proper sphere. The veriest trifle that takes place at home by her direction, is conducted with a view to his comfort and wishes. Men do not think of this sufficiently. Their cares and intercourse are divided on so many different points and among so many different people, that they cannot, without schooling their minds to the subject, comprehend a woman's single attachment to one person, and care for him. He cannot realize that it is his duty to meet this by a corresponding feeling, to be shown always at home. Engrossed in the weighty cares of business, he forgets that what appear but trifles to him, employ as much the attention of his wife, as his negotiations upon "change, or his business transactions or affairs occupy him. He would feel sadly annoyed, if what he chooses to tell his wife of his business, did not interest her, or if she made no inquiries relative to his business and prospects.

On the same ground, he should reflect that his wife has a right to be nettled and vexed, and may naturally become habitually dependant, if he passes the budget of domestic news without the expression of any interest. He ought to see the whole advantages of any removal of the furniture, any change of the carpet, or indeed any movement within doors which she may have resolved upon in her cabinet councils. He may even assume a right to a voice in these discussions, and she will like it all the better, if he do not attempt to often the exercise of the veto power. She is queen of the realm; he should be, in a manner, a Prince Albert—a sort of a subject consort; never disputing her authority, but making suggestions, as Prince Albert most certainly will. He may be sure that if he attempts to detraction, and merely expresses wishes, and acknowledges gratification, that the bare expression of interest in household matters will put him in the attitude of a "power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself."

This participation of the husband in affairs at home, will necessarily keep him more in the house. He will never find a chance to complain of his wife's gadding, because, having no inducement to seek sympathy and society abroad, she will become domestic from choice and habit. The participant in all her plans and pursuits, he will know better than to be in a pet at her trips abroad, because he will understand her motive and her reason for all such excursions. In a word, being a reasonable husband, he can but have a reasonable wife, for there are few, if any, faults of husband and wives, that are not mutual.—*N. Y. Dispatch*.

OBITUARY.

It has become our melancholy duty to record the death of one of the publishers of this paper, ELIHC F. MARSHALL. He died of consumption, on the morning of the 29th of August, after an illness of about three months, aged 46 years.

Mr. Marshall was a native of Easton, Washington county, N. Y. He came to this city fifteen years ago and was long well known here as a bookseller and publisher; and, as the author of "Marshall's Spelling Book," his name is familiar to thousands of youth in our land. He has twice held the responsible office of City Treasurer. Although a cripple from his youth, he was active, industrious, and enterprising; and few men received, or deserved a larger share of the esteem and kindly sympathies of this community than him. In his death we have not only lost a valuable assistant, but an esteemed friend. A wife and two young daughters have lost a fond husband and father, who was bound to them by the strongest ties of affection. As a citizen, a philanthropist, and a friend, his memory will be cherished, and his loss will long be felt by many in this community.

His funeral was attended from the Friend's Meeting House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. August 31st.

Dreadful News from Florida.

Death of Dr. Perrine, and destruction of Indian Key, by the Seminoles.

The Charleston Courier of August 20th, contains the painful intelligence of the destruction of the settlement of Indian Key on Cape Florida, and the butchery of part of the inhabitants by the savages. Among those who fell, was Dr. Henry Perrine, whose death is a great loss to science and to the nation. Dr. P. was formerly United States Consul at Campachy, and for several years past he has been assiduously engaged in the patriotic enterprise of forming an establishment at Cape Florida for the introduction and culture of Tropical plants, such as it was thought might prove of value in the southern parts of this country. With the aid of Congress a company was formed for this purpose. Dr. Perrine commenced a preparatory Nursery with a large collection of plants at Indian Key, where he intended to reside till the cessation of hostilities—but where he has fallen a victim to his zeal, by the hands of the merciless and exasperated Seminoles. It is said that he was shot, and afterwards consumed by fire in his own house. His wife and two children made their escape.

Fire and Loss of Life in Rochester.

The large building on Main-street, adjoining the bridge, known as Curtis' building, and occupied by several stores, wool carding and other machinery. Flouring mill, &c. was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th of August. Loss estimated at \$37,000. Insurance only \$7,000. The most painful circumstance connected with this event is the death of two respectable young firemen, G. P. Benjamin and John Eaton, who were at work in the river, extinguishing the fire from the bridge, close by the burning building, when the wall fell, and killed them instantly. Their funeral was attended the following day by the whole Fire Department in uniform, and an immense concourse of citizens.

Another Shocking Calamity.

By the falling of the draw-bridge at Albany on the 22d of August, TWENTY-ONE persons were killed. Well may we dread this page of our paper in mourning! We hope we may never have to record another such a melancholy chapter.

CENSUS OF ROCHESTER, BUFFALO & UTICA.—The population of the city of Rochester according to the late census, is 20,129—in 1835 it was 15,661. The population of Buffalo is 18,356—in 1835 it was 10,019. The population of Utica is 12,674—in 1835 it was 10,019.

GREAT CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT ROCHESTER.

ON THE 7TH AND 8TH DAYS OF OCTOBER.

The Annual Exhibition and Fair of the Genesee Agricultural Society, (for Western New York,) will be held at Rochester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th days of October. Premiums will be awarded for the best animals of farm stock, field crops, garden products, articles of domestic arts, agricultural implements, &c. A ploughing match will take place, and an address will be delivered. The second day is intended chiefly for the sale of farm stock, of which it is expected a fine collection will be exhibited and large sales made. Many cattle breeders and amateurs from a distance are expected, and every farmer who wishes to buy or sell, or who loves to see fine animals, will of course be present.

The Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Association for Western New York, occurs at the same time—commencing on the 6th and lasts three days—and the many thousands of persons who witnessed their Fair last year, need not to be informed that the combined and increased attractions of this year, will draw together an immense number of spectators, and cannot fail to exert a powerful influence for the promotion of Agricultural and mechanical improvement. Every farmer who desires the advancement of the best interests of the country, should contribute his dollar and have his name enrolled as a member of the "Genesee Agricultural Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Domestic Arts, in Western New York."

For the list of premiums and other particulars, see the "New Genesee Farmer" for August and September.

By order of the Executive Committee.

M. B. BATEHAM,

Corresponding Secretary.

* * * Publishers of newspapers in Western New York and Upper Canada, will aid the cause of improvement by inserting the above.

Mistakes of the Printer.—Our printer and proof reader being pardon of D. T. for several errors which escaped their notice in his valuable contributions last month. They are well aware that to a person like him, who takes pains to select his thoughts, arrange his words, and point his sentences correctly, it is very mortifying to have his writings carelessly printed; especially as they are frequently copied into other journals and sent all over the United States before there is any chance to correct them. More pains will be taken here after to avoid complaints of this nature; in the mean time our readers will please make the following corrections in our last number.

- Page 117, col. 3, line 2 from bottom, for "dry" read soak.
" 121 " 1, for "flammulus" read flammula.
" 121 " 2, for "stenctus" read stenactis.
" 121 " 3, line 16, for "in odour" read in our border.
" 121 " 3, " 20, from the bottom, the words "In England" should begin a new paragraph.
Page 125, col. 1, line 23, for "absorbed" read absorbent.
" 25, for "observed" read observed.
" 3, for "sots" read soil.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

East side of St. Paul-street, nearly opposite Mount Hope.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c. Orders sent per mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and all articles will be packed so that they can be transported safely to any part of the country. Gardens laid out and skilful gardeners furnished at short notice. Persons wishing assortments of any of the above articles to sell again will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

They would also inform the public that they are now removing their establishment from Buffalo and Sophia streets to the Garden as above, where they have new and more extensive Green Houses almost completed.

This establishment is intended to supply the Western States and Canada, with all articles in the line of Horticulture, and to prevent that delay and disappointment which almost invariably occur in obtaining them from the east; and on a short time, as soon as Trees, Plants, &c., can be arranged, a regular Botanical and Pomological Garden will be formed of which due notice will be given to the public so that they may visit and inspect it.

Prices in all cases will be as moderate as at any other establishments in the country, and no fruit of inferior or doubtful quality will be cultivated. M. B. BATEHAM & BARRY. Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1840.

Timothy Seed Wanted.

At the Rochester Seed Store. Also, Millet and Hoop seed. Sept. 1st, 1840.

Save your Plum Stones.

CASH will be paid for a few bushels of Plum Stones, delivered soon at the Rochester Seed Store. Sept. 1st, 1840.

TUSCANY SEED WHEAT.

C. W. T. CUYLER of Moscow has left for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of his Tuscany wheat mentioned in No. 7, page 98, of this paper. This wheat is earlier and more productive than any common variety, and the berry is very large and fine. All who wish to obtain a superior article should call and examine this—it will speak for itself. Price \$2 per bushel. Sept. 1. M. B. BATEHAM.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

AS the Agricultural Fair will occur rather late for wheat sowing, the English wheat imported for the Society will be disposed of previously, to such farmers as feel disposed to try it. The price is 25 cents per quart, and the profits, if any, will be given to the funds of the Agricultural Society.

The following are the names of the kinds,—some of which are new varieties highly approved in England.

- Golden Drop, Red Burrell,
Eclipse, Pegglesham,
Whittington, Chetham or Sussex,
Bellevue Talavera, Downy or Rough Chaff.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 1st, 1840.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well: made by THOMAS D. BURRILL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well;" and they have fully sustained that warranty.

They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, without repairs. More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world."

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, without any additional machinery; saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use.

Geneva, June 27, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, SEPT. 1, 1840.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, PEARL ASHES, POT, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLY, PLASTER.

Remarks.—The price of our great staple, Wheat, during the past month, has been somewhat above our quotations. Immense quantities have been sold at from 81 to 85 cents; but the late news from England, together with a rapid supply, has had a tendency, for the present, to check activity and depress prices. We will hazard the opinion, however, that if farmers generally will take the advice of our able correspondent C. they will obtain a higher price for their wheat than is offered at present.

THE NEW GENEESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM, } VOL. 1. ROCHESTER, OCTOBER, 1810. NO. 10. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
 C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors. } M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—Twelve copies for \$5.—Twenty-five copies for \$10.

The postage of this paper is only one cent to any part within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Hot Air Furnaces, —by J. J. T., (with a cut) 145
 Hints for the Month. The Hannah Apple. The new Wheat. A Fact about a Cypress Vine. Domestic Conveniences—Cisterns. Aphides, or Plant Lice. Fruit Trees splitting down. 146
 Culture of the Hydrangea. Applying fresh manures. The Native Red Mulberry. Cure for Oxen's eyes. Killing Canada Thistles. Vegetable Diet. Flowers and Shrubs. Grape Jelly. 147
 The flowers of Summer. Transplanting Fruit Trees. Wisconsin, and its inducements for Emigrants. Important Experiments—soaking Seeds. The Durham Cow "Young Lily." Cultivation of Orchard Grass. On raising and cleaning Clover Seed—Clover Machines. Infiltration of Manures. Proofs of Infiltration. Clover Seed Culture, and Machines, (31 com.) 150
 Scotch Husbandry. A good Farmer. Measuring Corn. The Tomato. Paint your Pools. Foreign Sugars. For Farmers' Wives and Daughters. 151
 The Cattle Show and Fair at Rochester: List of premiums, and regulations for the Exhibition; Ploughing Match, &c. The Genesee county Fair; Ontario county do. 152
 Fair at Cleveland, O., Do. at Colborne, U. C. Lime as a manure. Cure for "Diseases in Poultry." 153
 Great Exhibition and Fair of the Royal English Agricultural Society; Speech of Mr. Stevenson, &c. 153-4
 To keep Silk-worm eggs for next year. Profits of Bee-keeping. 155
 ears. The new large white carrot. Crops in South Venice in 1810. 156
 ures for Ringbone. Preserving Apples. Cots of Cows. Warming Houses. Seed of the Wild Rice. Errata. 157
 dialogue between a Father and Son—Influence of the Female Character. The Nobility of Labor. 158
 taking Anger holes with a Gimblet. Popular Errors. Woman. Remedy for Smut in Wheat. 159
 ft. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, (poetry.) Hens' Eggs. Farmers' holidays, Pairs, &c. New arrangement. Advertisements, Prices Current, &c. 160

cents into the open air as in the common mode: five or six cords are found sufficient to keep the several rooms of a large house warm night and day through winter. 2. The saving of labor in cutting,—the wood being burned three feet long, and a foot in diameter if wished. 3. The saving of labor in making fires,—but one being needed for the whole house, and requiring to be replenished but once in six or eight hours. 4. The saving of labor in cleaning house,—the dirt of stoves and fire-places being wholly avoided. 5. The saving of house room, so largely consumed by other modes of heating. 6. The peculiar and comfortable warmth of summer, pervading the house night and day, so desirable in case of sickness or when it is necessary to rise in the night, and the diminished prevalence of colds and catarrhs found to result from the use of hot air.

The figure at the head of this article represents a section of the whole apparatus, and will give a correct idea of the plan, although the proportions may not be precisely correct. A, is the stove, which is 3 feet 4 inches long inside, 2 feet high, and 18 inches wide. It is made thus large, for the reception of large or knotty wood, thus saving cutting, and frequent renewing of the fuel. The bottom is a grate, made of cast iron bars, B, running lengthwise, through which the ashes fall into the ash-pit C. The air is admitted through the ash-pit door, which, as well as the stove-door, fits accurately, so that by closing or opening, the combustion may be completely controlled. Should any smoke escape from the joints of the stove, they should be closed by a paste made of iron turnings or filings with sal ammoniac and water.

From the stove the heat passes into the cast iron drums D, D, D, &c. eight of which are attached to it, and the smoke finally passes off through the pipe E. The drums are about 16 inches square, and 5 inches thick, and are cast with the short connecting pipes attached to their lower plates. They rest upon each other in such a manner that no fastenings are required to hold them together, and they are supported at bottom by brick, and on each other by the connecting pipes or necks, and by small cast iron stands. Their joints are securely closed by ashes. When they become filled with soot, they are easily taken apart and cleaned. By constantly breaking the current of smoke, they deprive it effectually of its heat, and it passes off greatly cooled into the open air.

Double brick walls, F, F, are built round the whole apparatus, thus forming a complete air chamber for the retention of the hot air, until it passes upwards through the hot-air pipes G, G, one of which should lead to each room to be heated. The inner wall may be made of bricks on edge, occasionally braced to the outer by a cross brick. An intermediate space of several inches, occupied by air, is thus left, and prevents the escape of heat from the air-chamber. Perhaps it would be still better if this space were filled with ashes. The top of the chamber is covered with brick laid flat and supported on wrought iron bars. Several inches of ashes are laid on the brick, and these again covered with another layer of brick, or a coat of mortar. Air holes should be made at the bottom of the brick walls for the admission of fresh air to the outside of the stove and drums. The air thus admitted should be perfectly fresh and pure, and if a room in the cellar, with an open window, cannot be thus appropriated, a trunk made of wood should proceed from the air outside to

the chamber. Two double-sheet-iron doors are to be hung on one side of the chamber, one opening inwards and the other outwards, large enough to admit a man to clean the drums, &c., and sufficient space should be left on one side of the cast-iron apparatus for his freely passing.

A saving in iron bars for supporting the top of the chamber may be made by first placing a few on edge, after the manner of joists, by which much smaller ones will be needed. Perhaps a still better way would be to make a square iron frame the size of the top, to which may be attached pieces of stiff hoop iron bent slightly in the form of an arch, for the support of the brick,—these pieces to be braced by one or two cross bars.

The smoke pipe E, should not be less than 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and the air pipes G, G, should not be less than 12 inches, and should be made of bright tin, to prevent the lateral escape of heat. By making the latter thus large, the hot air is thrown in large quantities into the rooms above, consequently the fire in the stove need not be so hot, and the air has none of the peculiar burnt odor of common stoves. Less fuel is also thus required, and the cast iron does not burn out so soon.

The upper ends of the hot-air pipes terminate at the floors of the rooms to be warmed, where a circular cast iron grate or ventilator is placed, which by opening or closing, regulates the heat of the room.

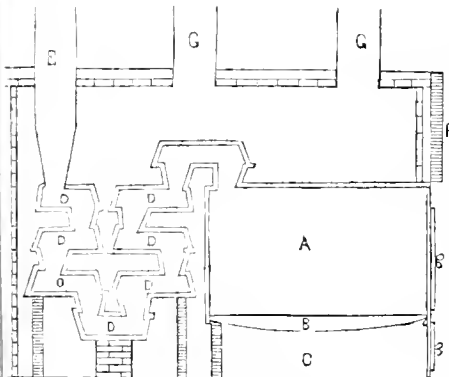
The pipes should be placed as nearly vertical as practicable, and when it is necessary to change their direction, it should be done by curves and not by elbows. The heat will not pass through them horizontally, unless there is a large portion of perpendicular pipe connected with them. Where it is necessary to carry the heat to a room not directly over the furnace, it should be done by a straight, inclined pipe.

As much more heat is thrown off while the smoke is descending through the first column of drums, than while ascending through the last, it has been very justly suggested to separate these two columns, or rather to form two separate compartments in the upper part of the chamber, by placing a plate of bright tin or bright sheet-iron across it, between these two columns, the air from each to be carried off by separate pipes.

The length of the whole cast iron apparatus, when set up, is about 6 feet 6 inches, the width 23 inches, and the height of the top of the upper drum, about 4 feet. Allowing two feet for the passage of the man for cleaning, on one side, and one foot space above, which is quite sufficient, and it will be perceived that the size of the air-chamber inside, is,—length 7 feet, width 4 feet, and height 5 feet.

It is probable that the use of hot-air will be found useful and very cheap for the warming of green houses, attached to dwellings; at all events, green house plants, and all tender roots, may be kept in rooms thus warmed, throughout winter, at no expense whatever. And we would ask those, who object to the loss of their favorite "blazing hearth," if habit, which created their desire for it, would not soon render a fine stand of beautiful flowers in the midst of winter, far more pleasing than a column of smoke, and a heap of burning sticks, and ashes.

Complete castings of the above described apparatus are furnished immediately to order, by Elbridge Williams of Palmyra, at five cents per pound, and if completely fitted and ironed, at an additional charge of ten dollars, the whole in the latter case amounting to from sixty-eight to seventy dollars. The remainder of the work will probably extend the cost to not far from one hundred dollars, one half of which is by many annually expended in fuel, above what would be needed for the use of such a furnace.



Hot Air Furnaces,

Numerous inquiries having been made of us, relative to hot-air furnaces, we believe we shall not render a more acceptable service to many of our readers than to furnish the following description. The plan is greatly improved on the one published last spring in the Calculator, and patterns of the entire castings having been recently made, the difficulty heretofore experienced in securing them is removed. A brief statement of the leading principle and advantages may be interesting to those unacquainted with them. The furnace is always placed in the cellar, or a situation below the rooms to be heated, which are warmed by the hot air thrown up through pipes from the furnace below. One fire thus warms the whole house. The principal advantages of this method are, The saving of fuel,—the furnace being so constructed as to retain nearly all the heat of the burning wood, instead of sending off from two-thirds to nine-

Hints for the Month.

During this month, the farmer commences sowing his crops—It is to be done in season, and well performed, that a part be not lost by haste and lateness.

But care is here necessary. Potatoes are sometimes dug early, well secured, and thickly covered with two alternating coats of straw and earth, as they should be when preserved on open ground; but still a large part are lost. This is owing to a want of ventilation in autumn. Potatoes, buried early, should be protected from the effects of the warm, damp and confined air, by means of a hole in the top of the heap, made by thrusting in a stick. On the approach of severe frosts this is to be stopped.

Potatoes kept in cellars, are well preserved as follows:—Provide necessary bins, cover the whole bottom with sand, line the sides with smooth neatly cut sods, fill them with the potatoes, and cover the whole with benten sods. For immediate use, they may be kept in barrels.

Mangel wurtzel should be harvested by the end of the month, or they may be greatly injured if not wholly destroyed by frost.

Ruta bogas should not be left later than the beginning of next month, for the same reason. By far the most convenient instrument we know of, was described by Erasmus Skinner, of Steuben county, in the Cultivator. It consists of a combined instrument,—a small, very sharp hoe on one side, for cutting off the tops, which is done at a blow while the roots are in the ground,—and a double pronged hook on the other side, for pulling the roots from the ground.

The same care, relative to ventilation, is needed for this crop, as for potatoes, with the additional precaution of continuing it through winter.

Apples, being abundant this season, should be all carefully collected and preserved for the winter feeding of domestic animals, when not needed for other uses.

Hogs should be fed with great regularity, the feeding places kept clean, and the pens well littered. By neglecting these, twice the amount of food may be given, and produce less effect.

Cattle and other animals, intended to be fed on roots through winter, should be gradually inured to them, as some require time to induce them to eat freely, and sudden changes sometimes lead to mischief.

Animals, whether kept in the stable or otherwise, should have plenty of straw as litter, not only to contribute to their comfort and good condition, but for the free production of manure. Let a full supply of straw for this purpose be therefore provided in season.

Timely care should be taken that straw for the winter feeding of cattle, be well preserved. A good contrivance for this purpose is as follows:—Set four strong posts in the form of a square, and somewhat inclining towards each other; to the tops of these posts, fasten four strong rails, thus forming a square frame, supported by the posts. Next, place rails, at a distance of about a foot from each other, inclining upon the inside of this frame, their lower ends resting upon the ground, and the upper spreading outwards, and forming thus a large rack, for the reception of the straw, which is built as a sack within it. As the straw is eaten away, the mass above descends and supplies its place.

Hay-racks for horses, are better if made vertical, than inclining outwards, the ascending breath of the animal not so soon injuring the hay, and the hay seed not filling its mane. One of the best modes of construction is to place the rack vertically at a proper distance from the wall, and another rack (or grate) at right angles to the lowest edge, through which the hay-seed falls into a box or trough underneath, and is removed when necessary.

Let the farmer prepare to accomplish as much ploughing before winter as practicable, for early spring crops.

And lastly, let none forget to plant ornamental trees and shrubs about his house, and at other suitable places, and he will not only render his home exceedingly more pleasant, but he will be doing the part of a true patriot, by increasing the attractions, the health, and the consequent value of his country. Now is the time, and a few days will accomplish wonders.

The Hannah Apple.

This new and excellent variety deserves notice.—The following is a brief description:—

Stem about one-third of an inch in length, inserted in a deep hollow; *fruit* flattish, somewhat conical, and sometimes slightly pentagonal, of medium size, yellow, covered with rich streaks of bright red; *calyx* closed, and inserted in a regular shallow depression. *Flesh* yellowish white, tender and breaking, of an exceedingly agreeable sub-acid aromatic flavor. It ripens about the middle of the ninth month, (Sept.,) and continues for a month. Several amateurs have pronounced it fully equal to any apple of its season.

It originated on the grounds of Asa B. Smith, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y.

The New Wheat.

The new variety of wheat mentioned in our last number as having been cultivated by A. D. Gage, of Macedon, we have since been informed, was originally discovered by *Jonathan Soule*, of Perrinton, some years since, and it is therefore proposed to give it the name of its discoverer. We hope we shall give our readers the right name at last.

We have also ascertained further particulars of its extraordinary productiveness. Our next neighbor, who had several acres, had an *averaged crop exceeding thirty five bushels to the acre*, although his white flint wheat, with equal advantages, yielded only about *twenty*; and among a number of other fields, some sown late and after corn, *none fell below thirty bushels to the acre*. We believe all these experiments were performed on a gravelly or sandy loam, never subject to baking, nor heaving by frost.

A Fact.

Accidents sometimes lead to important results. A *cypress vine* was planted on sandy loam, fertile for common crops, but grew only an inch or two, and continued stationary for several weeks. A quantity of soap suds was then thrown upon it, and it immediately commenced a vigorous growth, and advanced farther in twenty-four hours than it had done in weeks before.

Domestic Conveniences—Cisterns.

Every farmer should give particular attention to convenience of his household department. Female labor may be lessened to a surprising degree by studying this part of domestic economy. To contribute our mite, we here briefly give an account of the construction of a rain-water cistern of our own.

The pit for the cistern was dug so that the outside of the cellar wall formed a part of one side. The wall was built of cobble stone in common lime mortar, one foot in thickness. The bottom, which was laid on, was first covered with cobble stones, of uniform size, laid in water-lime mortar; a coat of the same mortar was laid upon this; and a second coat of smaller stones completed the bottom. The whole inside then received two coats of water lime mortar. By applying these to the walls before they had become dry, and then drying very gradually, they were wholly free from cracks. After remaining a few weeks, protected by boards from the sun,—the upper edge of the wall

was covered with a layer of water-lime mortar; two inch white oak planks covering the whole, (except a small curb, for the entrance of water and cleaning the cistern.) was laid on this mortar; a coat of water-lime mortar was then spread upon the plank; thick white oak slabs were laid again on this coat of mortar; another coat of mortar upon the slabs, and several inches of compact earth, forming with the planks and slabs, a little more than a foot in thickness, completed the covering. This is sufficient to prevent the water from freezing in the coldest weather, through the curb, (18 in. by 2 ft.) is left open. It also prevents all access of surface water.

The cistern adjoins the kitchen, and a lead pipe, one inch in diameter, passes from near the bottom, through the cellar wall, obliquely upwards, to the kitchen floor, where it is attached to the lower end of a small and good pump. Thus, plenty of rain water is at all times at perfect command. The cistern is between 6 and 7 feet in diameter, about five feet deep and holds about 40 barrels. Care should be taken to procure good water lime, failure often arising from bad material.

Aphides or Plant Lice.

A few weeks ago, a number of young cherry trees in the nursery, became infested with plant lice; and though we destroyed thousands by passing them between the thumb and fore-finger, they continued to extend along the rows. We found ourselves in serious difficulty. It was no small job to repeat our visits to so many trees; besides, their vigor was checked, and some, in consequence of this drain of their juices, entirely ceased to grow. Assistance however, came at length from an unexpected quarter. A worm? which at first we suspected of feeding on the leaf, was observed to devour them; but not less efficient was the *Coccinella* or Lady-Bug; and between them not a single aphid is now to be found on those trees which abounded with them so lately. The lady-bug keeps possession yet, taking shelter under the leaves which the lice had caused to curl.

We wish all our readers to become acquainted with these useful and beautiful insects. The shape of the *Coccinella* is nearly hemispheric, the upper part convex and the lower flat. More than twenty years ago, nearly two hundred species were distinguished. Some have red or yellow shells with *black* dots; others red shells with *yellow* dots; a third kind have red or yellow shells spotted with *white*; and a fourth have yellow shells spotted with *red*. Nicholson says, "*They all feed, both in their larva and complete state, on the aphides or plant lice; and are very voracious in purifying vegetables of the myriads with which they are often infested.*" Hereafter we shall take the liberty to colonize them when we have particular jobs for them to do; and on all occasions treat them as our friends.

With that worm? we hope to become better acquainted.

Fruit Trees Splitting Down.

For want of a little care when the trees were small, we have lately lost some large limbs of both peach and plum trees,—the weight of fruit combined with wet leaves and high winds, having split them down. Yet losses of this kind are easily prevented. Let the principal branches be diverged nearly at right angles with the main trunk, and nature will provide a sort of net-work of the hardest and firmest wood, to connect them together; but where the branches rise up almost parallel, as their diameters increase, the bark of each is pushed together, but it cannot coalesce; and in a few years one or both will fall, often to the destruction of the tree.

Let only one of all such upright branches therefore remain; and cut off the rest without any regret or hesitation, unless they should be so flexible as to be bent into the proper position, and kept there by tying. The loss of taking off such limbs from young vigorous trees however, is very small, as the nourishment which these appropriated, is turned into other parts of the tree.

Culture of the Hydrangea.

We have tried to make *Hydrangea hortensis*, a garden plant as its name implies, but without much success; and we are satisfied that in this climate it properly belongs to the Green House. It is true it will live in the open ground without protection, but it loses all its blossom-buds; and even with extraordinary care, when these are preserved, the bloom is inferior in beauty. It may be kept in the house with far less trouble.

This shrub should be treated as a native of the marshes with a peaty soil and a liberal supply of water in summer. London says that a large plant will consume ten or twelve gallons daily.

Its flowers are commonly of a pink or rose color; but it has been found that some soils change them to a fine blue. A yellow loam from Hempstead Heath in England, has this effect. Some have found that turf ashes, changed their color; and others have succeeded with alum water. Robert Baist of Philadelphia, in his Flower Garden Directory, however, recommends the iron sparks (finery cinder) from the blacksmith's anvil to be mixed with the soil in the proportion of three pints to the bushel. The flowers will then be "a beautiful blue."

Applying Fresh Manure.

Messrs. Editors—I am glad to see, in so high an authority as D. T., an advocate for fresh stable manure, in preference to that which is old and rotten. On a small scale I have so often witnessed the same results that attended his experiments, that I now use fresh stable manure for the garden in preference to that which has fermented. But from close observation, I am inclined to believe that the gain in the stronger fermentation of fresh manure, is only one half the advantage derived from it, particularly on heavy soils. The very act of decomposition in the manure lightens the soil, and lets in oxygen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere; then the successive burrowings or working of the cultivator, while it mixes the manure with the soil, aids the gasses in forming other combinations favorable to the proper absorption and distribution of heat and moisture. This last result is also brought about by judicious weeding after the plants are up.

I once asked a very practical gardener how he managed his manure to keep it from producing weeds.—He replied that weeds were no disadvantage to horticulture; that as fast as they attained an inch in height, the earth wanted a sufficient stirring to uproot and destroy them; that this stirring of the soil, rather than the removal of the weeds, forced the vegetable growth so fast, that most kinds of weeds died in its shade.

A propos of manures—I have manured one bed of sugar beets with bog dung, and another with fresh horse dung, the soil calcareous clay, ameliorated with lime and sand,—both beds received the same attention, the first suffered more or less from drought, but the roots grew tolerably well; the second bed held its moisture better, both roots and tops grew enormously, although planted close (12 inches apart each way) many of the beets weighed 9 lbs. each.

From the above result, I drew the conclusion that the lime in the soil did not affect the stable manure unfavorably; while with the more soluble bog manure, formed a compound which had less attraction for the

oxygen of the atmosphere, hence the suffering from lack of moisture in the first bed.

Mons. Paris says, "that late German chemists have discovered that lime soizes in the soil the soluble humic acid, takes it from all other bases, and forms a compound but slightly soluble." Hence it may be inferred that for root crops and Indian corn, lime should be used sparingly, perhaps not at all where the soil is calcareous. But the very fact that lime makes manure less soluble, may be an argument in favor of using it more liberally on wheat fallows; as wheat not only contains lime in its composition, but it feeds long and abundantly in a partly calcareous soil, and thrives not well when the soluble parts of manure are too grossly administered. SENNA.

The Native Red Mulberry.

Messrs. Editors—I enclose you two impressions of leaves from a Native Black or Red Mulberry tree growing on the farm of N. Cole, Esq. of this place. Are not these impressions larger than the average of the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis*, and are not the leaves of this Mulberry as valuable for feeding silk worms as those of the celebrated speculation variety?

Yours, &c. E. C. GREGG.

Corert, Seneca co. N. Y.

Remarks.—The impressions received with the above were, one 9 by 7 inches, and the other 8 by 6 inches; which may be called about the average size of the leaves of the *Morus multicaulis*. Silk worms have been fed on the native Mulberry (*Morus rubra*) with tolerable success; but it has been found by experiments that they will not produce as much, and as good silk as when fed on the leaves of the White Mulberry, or of the *Morus multicaulis*. Thus the quality of the leaves must be taken into the account, as well as the size and quantity.—Eds.

Cure for Oxen's Eyes.

Messrs. Editors—Six weeks ago an ox of mine received a hurt in one of his eyes; and in two days a white film grew over the eye so that he could not see out of it. I took new milk and bathed the eye, rubbing it gently for some time; then put a tea-spoonful of goose-oil into the opposite ear of the animal, repeating the operation for three successive days. In one week the eye was restored, perfectly clear as the other. This remedy will be found equally effectual on horses' eyes, and appears to me to be far preferable to the torturing method of blowing crude and harsh substances into this delicate organ, or of applying acrid and caustic washes; and if you think it worthy of a small corner in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it. I hope hereafter to offer something more worthy of your notice.

Respectfully yours, W. L.

Haldimand, C. C., August, 1840.

P. S.—I received the package of the New Genesee Farmer, and am much pleased with it. I trust it will soon become better known, and more generally circulated in this Province, as well as on your side of Lake Ontario. I have lent some numbers to my neighbors, and will try and send you a good account of them.

W. L.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Killing Canada Thistles.

Messrs. Editors—It will sometimes be found more convenient to kill Canada Thistles by the application of salt, than by the ordinary method of tearing them up with the plough. A small patch, especially if it be in pasture or meadow, may thus be destroyed without materially injuring the sod. The way is for a man to go over the ground with a hoe, carefully cutting off each plant just below the surface of the ground, and a boy to follow after and put a small dose of salt on the uncovered roots, say one to two tea-spoonfuls to a root,

until every plant has been supplied. It is quite probable that a month or two afterwards a few sickly looking yellow plants may appear, but if they do, another similar course of treatment will be effectual.

Any sharp hoe will answer for cutting them off, but experience will show that labor can be saved by a little different construction. The hoe should be narrow and a little heavier than common. For instance, something in the shape of a chopping axe, with the handle put in at right angles with one of the flat sides. It should not however, be as heavy as an axe. The required weight being merely that which is necessary to give force enough to the blow to sever the root without difficulty. Such a hoe will be found very convenient for cutting up docks, burdocks, &c. &c.

Canada Thistles should be cut up as soon as they are in flower, and as much sooner as is convenient. Hence the sooner it is done, the better. THISTLE.

Vegetable Diet.

There cannot be a doubt that the diet of the Irish is highly favorable to vivacity and talent. It is stated in the Code of Health, that "vegetable food" has a happy influence on the mind, and tends to preserve a delicacy of feeling, a liveliness of imagination, and an acuteness of judgment, seldom enjoyed by those who live principally upon animal food. The latter is better calculated for those who labor with the body; but the celebrated Franklin ascertained that a vegetable diet promoted clearness of ideas and quickness of thought, and that a transition from vegetable to animal food produces injurious effects. A friend states that he has more than once selected from his tenant's children, a boy remarkable for that sameness of intelligence so common in the Irish youth, while in the capacity of errand boys on the farm, or helpers in the stables, and before they became pampered with better food than their parents' cabin afforded. The lads were at first lively and intelligent, and displayed a degree of shrewdness exceeding what is generally met with from youths of a more exalted walk of life in England. But he invariably found that in proportion as these boys were better fed, they relaxed in activity, became dull and stupid; and he is confident the change in disposition sprung from the effect of change in diet, and was not owing to corruption of mind from their intercourse with the other servants. In fact they lose all that vivacity of manner so eminent in the Irish boys, whether born in the vast bog of Allen, or in the dry and rocky counties of Mayo and Galway. He is therefore inclined to think that the character of the people does not depend so much upon climate or soil, as upon food, for no part of the globe can differ more than these parts of that kingdom.

A potatoe diet is found greatly to improve the quality of the blood. Hence "roasted potatoes" have been successfully employed as a specific against the sea scurvy, when other remedies have failed. This discovery was made in France. It is singular that boiled potatoes do not seem to have the same good effect.—*Sir John Sinclair.*

Flowers and Shrubs.

Why does not every lady who can afford it—and who cannot—have a geranium or some other flower in her window? It is very cheap—its cheapness is next to nothing if you raise it from seed, or from a slip; and it is a beauty and a companion. It was the remark of Lough Hunt, that it sweetens the air, rejoices the eye, links you with nature and innocence, and is something to love. And if it cannot love you in return, it cannot hate you; it cannot utter even a hateful thing, even for your neglecting it; for though it is all beauty, it has no vanity; and, such being the case, and living, as it does, purely to do you good, and afford you pleasure, how will you be able to neglect it? We receive, in imagination, the scent of these good natured leaves, which allow you to carry off their perfume on your fingers; for good natured they are, in that respect above all other plants, and fitted for the hospitality of your room. The very feel of the leaf has a household warmth in it—something analogous to clothing and comfort.—*Boston Traveller.*

Grape Jelly.

We have examined a specimen of this exquisite article. It is made from the Isabella ripe grape, raised at Croton Vineyards; the object has been to preserve the flavor and virtues of the ripe fruit. In this the preparation has met with the most perfect success.—We recommend the jelly as delicious to the taste, and an excellent beverage to the sick.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Flowers of Summer and Autumn.

Many plants which adorn the garden in summer, continue their bloom into autumn. Of this class are most of the *annuals*, and all those flowers which are denominated *monthly*—i. e. not only blooming once a month for a few days but all the time, if not interrupted by drought; and even then resuming their beauty after refreshing showers.

Cleome grandiflora is a botanical curiosity. It belongs to the only genus in the Class Tetradyamia, which is excluded from the Natural Order Cruciferae. The petals are not cross-shaped, but ascending—or contained in the upper half of a circle of which the pistil is in the centre. It grows 4 or 5 feet high, and with its red-purple flowers makes a fine display at a distance. It has succeeded best with us, in a border partially shaded by a high fence from the sun.

Campanula Loucii and *C. pentagonia*, one purple and the other white, have bloomed throughout the summer, and continue their freshness.

Clarkia bicolor has generally white blossoms, but some are pink on the same stem; and we had one petal of this color while the others in the same flower were white.

Phacelia tanaetifolia has presented its pale blue flowers in abundance; and its vigor seems unabated.

Godetia is scarcely distinguishable from *Oenothera*. *G. rubicunda* is fine, but perhaps not so well suited to heavy soils.

Convolvulus tricolor is an old favorite, but continues unsurpassed in beauty. It has undergone some change of color however, and mixed with its fine blue, we find flowers of a lighter shade.

All the species of *Schizanthus* are delicate and beautiful. *S. Priestii* appears to be only a white variety, which may soon acquire its pristine colors.

Lupinus nanus has blue-purple flowers growing in whorls, but diversified in color by the whiteness of the corol before it expands.

Lazatera trimestris in its white and red varieties, and the richer and deeper and varied red of the *Malope* to which it is nearly allied, with the fine scarlet of the *Ziania*,—are beautiful ornaments of the border.

The *Chinese Mallo* has a delicate flower marked with red stripes, resembling some varieties of the *Polarionium*. The flowers appear to better advantage however, when some of the large leaves are removed.

The genus *Petunia* furnishes three fine species with eccentric stamens and pistils. *P. nyctaginiflora* has large white fragrant flowers on tubes two inches long; *P. purpurea* with smaller flowers of a red-purple on short tubes, and both are very showy, blooming through the day; but there is another sort which is night-blooming and also fragrant, the flowers standing on tubes nearly four inches in length. All these are well deserving of a place in the garden.

We have two other *annuals* of uncommon beauty in the Yellow Hawkweed (*Crepis (Tolpis) barbata*) and the Yellow Sultan (*Centaurea stuebeliana*.) These are old favorites, and will scarcely be eclipsed by any that are yet to come.

We shall now speak of *perennials*,—for *Maurandia Barclayana* though treated like an *annual*, may be transferred to the Green House, and bloom through succeeding years. Its dark blue-purple contrasts finely with the pink flowers of another variety?

Liatris scariosa varies in the size of its flowers, but our finest variety came from the plains of Circleville, near the Sciota river. By a little art it is rendered more beautiful. Shorten the stem to increase the number of its branches; "and then," says Elliott, "from the size and brilliant color of the flowers, it becomes the most ornamental species of the genus." It also appears to advantage when laid prostrate some time before it comes into bloom. It continues an or-

nement of autumn, while *L. spicata* and *L. flexuosa* fade at an earlier period.

Aronium japonicum from the East, and *A. uncinatum* from the woods of Virginia, present their blue-purple flowers in abundance; the latter growing luxuriantly in a shaded border of vegetable earth. The finest species that we have seen of this genus however, is *A. variegatum*—a glorious plant; but our soil seems unsuited to its health.

Dracopcephalum speciosum? is often despoiled of its flower-buds by the same insect that attacks the Dahlia; but when it blooms well, as it has this season, its appearance is fine, and reminds us of the ruffs worn in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Colchicum autumnale, and *C. variegatum*, are very pretty, resembling the Crocus, except that the flowers come forth without the leaves. The former has passed into many varieties, chiefly single, but one at least is double. From a pale purple sort, we have seedlings with white flowers.

Hibiscus incanus from Illinois, is one of the latest that come into flower. These are large, white, or a slight bluish, with a fine red eye.

Bignonia grandiflora is not quite so hardy as *B. radicans* but it blooms in the open border, though, we think, not so well as it would in the reflected heat from a wall. This season it has sent out stems which have trailed on the ground and blossomed. We have nothing to eclipse it at the time it is in flower. †

Transplanting Fruit Trees.

Some people are quite discouraged from procuring the finer and rarer kinds of fruit trees—they can't get them to grow. We know of several instances where liberal purchases were made, considerable care extended, and high expectations entertained, which have ended in nothing but disappointment. Now when things happen so, somebody must bear the blame; and the poor nurseryman, not being present to take his own part, will be likely to receive a full share. This suggestion is not an idle conjecture. The case however, ought to be probed to the bottom, both on account of the seller and the buyer.

The great sin of the nurseryman is selling trees under wrong names—propagating the *spurious* instead of the *genuine*—receiving pay for one kind and delivering another. His next sin is in disposing of unhealthy trees. This rarely occurs however, except in districts where the *Yellows* in the peach tree is prevalent,—for the condition of almost every other sort, may be known at once by every man of common observation, when he goes to purchase. It is therefore evident that if the nurseryman delivers at the proper time and place, the *genuine* kinds in a *healthy* state, and well packed (if requested) he cannot equitably be accountable for any disasters that may follow.

We will now inquire whether the purchaser does his part, faithfully? If he goes with his team for the trees, and to save time, or the expense of packing, takes them at once from the nursery,—he ought to wet the roots, and keep them wet, by packing them with wet straw or hay, and covering them with blankets, all of which should receive a shower from the watering pot. To carry them through the dry air and warm sunshine, uncovered, causes the roots to wither; and many trees are lost by such severe and improper treatment.

He takes them home, however. It may be in the evening when he arrives, and a sharp frost follows. If the roots become frozen, he should be particular *not to let them thaw before they are planted*; but set them in the ground in bunches without delay, to remain for a day or two, till this danger is over. Even peach trees when frosted, which are more tender than some other kinds, may be successfully treated in this way.

Before the trees arrive however, the holes should be dug. Six feet in diameter, and eighteen inches deep, is a proper size;—the rich soil being laid round the circumference, and the harder and sterile subsoil thrown back, so as not to be in the way when the excavation is filled. Some leaves, rotten wood, corn stalks, or potato tops, may be mixed with the soil to keep it loose, as it is scraped into the hole; but to provide against the settling of this bed of earth, it should be raised several inches higher than the adjoining ground,—otherwise the tree in a few years would stand in a depression. Trees treated in this manner will not only be more likely to grow, but they will grow faster, and bear sooner, and always bear better fruit, especially in dry seasons.

This is not all that ought to be done however, to insure the life of the tree. The ground near it, should be thoroughly hoed, as often as once a month throughout the growing season; and we can safely say that we have never lost a tree in good condition that was set in mellow ground well cultivated. A farmer once bought several dollars worth of fruit trees at our nursery, and intended to treat them in the best manner. He dug good holes, put in rich earth, but all would not do,—most of the trees died, and the few that survived did no good. What could be the matter? We happened to meet his hired man a year or two after, and inquired, Were they carefully planted? Yes—all according to direction. Were they hoed round as often as once a month through the summer? No, they were not hoed at all.—That explained the trouble. It requires a tough tree to do well, in a heavy soil, the first season, without hoeing.

Another circumstance of no small import, is tying up the trees to stiff stakes, to prevent the wind from bending them, and loosening them in the ground. When they become loose, and the air circulates round the root, they have but little chance to live.

We have several times heard complaints that autumnal planting was unfavorable to the peach tree. Losses of this kind are sometimes owing to the soil, and sometimes to the climate. As we go eastward from the shores of the Cayuga, the winters become more severe, because the land rises, and recedes from the warm exhalations of the lake. Every tree of good size that is transplanted is more or less crippled in its roots; and in this state it is more helpless, or less able to resist severe cold than when it is vigorous, and has taken a firm hold on the soil. In some situations it may therefore be best in autumn, to lay the trees in trenches, covering the tops well with evergreens, and afterwards set them out in the spring. At this place however, such precautions are unnecessary,—for we have transplanted with success at all times when the trees were leafless* and the weather suitable.

We will now recur to the soil. Holes dug in close clays, will hold water like a tub; and when the tree is planted with loose earth over its roots, they *soak*, and not unfrequently perish from this single cause. The soil cannot be packed too closely and firmly round the roots; but still it may prove unavailing without something more. G. V. Sackett of Seneca Falls failed entirely with a semi-circular row of trees which he planted some years ago in front of his brick mansion. He then cut a ditch, filled in stone, and planted big trees over it with eminent success. The soil is a very close clay. In all such situations, we should therefore recommend that a drain under where the row of trees is to stand, should be first made; and with the plough and shovel, used alternately, it may speedily

* It is an easy affair to strip a young tree, and make it leafless, when it is to remain a day or two unplanted; but when it can be removed and set immediately, we should prefer having the leaves left on. As soon as the sun crosses the line in autumn, if the weather is cool and the ground wet, it is safe to transplant—at least we have never succeeded better than at such a time and under such circumstances.

be done. Gravel, or any kind of coarse rubbish, will do for filling. There is nothing in stiff clay that we have discovered, unfavorable to fruit trees,—if it be well drained, and kept reasonably mellow near the surface. †

Wisconsin and its inducements to Emigrants.

Messrs. Editors—Having recently visited the Territory of Wisconsin, and examined it with reference to its agricultural importance, I have thought that perhaps a hasty sketch of its soil and climate, and its general inducements to emigrants, might interest the readers of your journal. Wisconsin lies on the west side of Lake Michigan, and is bounded west by the Mississippi river, containing an area of land considerably larger than the State of New York. It is at present divided into thirteen counties, only the southern portion of it being surveyed and organized into counties. It now contains a population of about 31,000 inhabitants, having increased over 12,000 within the last two years. The climate is more temperate than the same latitude in the State of New York; there is more fair weather, and less rain and snow, than in New York; from what cause I know not, but the thermometer and the meteorological table kept in the Territory, prove this to be so. Experienced agriculturists residing in the Territory, say that the seasons are longer there than in the State of New York, and I am inclined to think this is true, as vegetation was two or three weeks in advance of us when I was there. Wisconsin is a rolling country, in some places hilly, though not too much so. There are scarcely any swamps in it, unless it be in the north part and west of the Wisconsin river. The rivers, creeks, and small lakes, which are numerous, contain clear water generally supplied from springs with gravelly bottoms—consequently the inhabitants are not subject to ague and fever or any bilious complaints. On the whole, I am of opinion that Wisconsin possesses a milder and as healthy a climate as that of New York.

The country generally, with the exception of the Lake shore, consists of prairie and burr oak openings, and the soil is equal probably to any in the world. It consists of a deep sandy loam, easy of cultivation, and produces large crops of wheat, corn, and all of the coarser grains; the rate of production equals that of the best land in Western New York. There is probably not timber enough in some parts of the territory to supply the wants of the agriculturist, but this can in a great measure be remedied by planting locust and other forest trees, which grow with great rapidity. The chief inducements to emigrants are the cheapness of land, healthy climate, and the facilities with which a farmer can commence operations. Land can be purchased second-hand, for from \$1 50 to \$3 00 per acre; or at Government price, \$1 25 per acre. Farmers usually contrive to take part prairie and part openings. It costs now \$2 50 per acre to break up prairie the first time, and after that one team will plough it with ease. The openings are free from underbrush, and the farmers generally girdle the trees, and plough and sow among them without chopping. In this way they get good crops: the trees are about as wide apart as the trees in a common orchard. A farmer arriving in Wisconsin with \$500, is about as well off as a farmer here owning a farm worth \$3000. Yet I would advise a man who is well enough off where he is, to stay there and let well enough alone. But a man who has a large family which he wishes to bring up farmers, or a man who has but little to begin life with, had better emigrate to Wisconsin. I would rather have \$100 in money in Wisconsin now to start farming with, than \$500 here; the Wisconsin farmer will be the best off in five years. Wisconsin, too, has fine openings for mechanics of almost every trade. Its laws are similar to those of this State, with few ex-

ceptions. The laws in favor of debtors are rather more liberal: \$100 value of the farming utensils of a farmer, are exempt from execution, and they exempt many articles of furniture which are liable to be taken in this State. There is no imprisonment for debt arising upon contract; the laws in that respect being nearly a transcript from our statutes.

A farmer wishing to emigrate to Wisconsin, would take a steambot, brig, or schooner, as the case might be, at Buffalo, and land either at Milwaukee, Racine, or Southport, (Racine I think the preferable place,) and then go out into the country. Steamboats are usually about five days going round, and sail-craft a few days longer; or emigrants may go by land, in which case they would go through Michigan to Chicago, and then strike into the Territory at any place they might wish. Sail craft are much the cheapest, and are said to be as pleasant and quite as safe as steamboats. I suppose a family of five or six persons could go round in a brig and be found, for \$50 or \$40. In conclusion, I will reiterate, that if a man is well off, stay where he is; if not, and he is willing to undergo some privations incident to all new countries, pack up and go to Wisconsin, particularly if he is a farmer or a mechanic.

Yours very truly,

L. H. NICHOLLS.

Lockport, September 19, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Important Experiments—Sowing Seeds.

MR. M. B. BATEHAM—You ask for information respecting the cause of failures of seeds—I therefore send you an account of some experiments made by me the past season.

I prepared half an acre of land for Mangel Wurtzel, and obtained the seed from your agent at Canandaigua. After soaking the seed one day, I commenced sowing; but rain came on, and the soil being rather clayey, it was a whole week before I could sow the remainder. The seed was soaked all this time, and supposing it was spoiled or injured, I sowed it thicker than usual, and had not enough to finish the ground. Accordingly I sent to the same place and got more seed, and sowed the remainder without any soaking; so that part of my ground was sown with seed soaked one day, another part one week, and a third part not at all.

Now for the results:—The part soaked one week, came up first, and much too thickly;—the part soaked one day, came up slowly and very thinly; while the part not soaked, did not come up at all. Thus showing conclusively, the necessity of thoroughly soaking these seeds, and the little danger there is to be apprehended from soaking too long. I am confident that inattention to this subject, is the most frequent cause of the failure of the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. RAPALJEE.

West Farmington, Ont. co., Sept., 1840.

Improved Short Horn, or Durham Cow, "Young Lily."

EDITORS OF NEW GENESSEE FARMER.—GENTLEMEN—I beg to give you the following information, respecting a thorough-bred improved Short Horn or Durham Cow, of the most esteemed blood; in case you may think it worthy of a place in the New Genessee Farmer, which is extensively circulated in this neighborhood.

"Young Lily," now four years old, has given from twenty-six to thirty and a half quarts of milk per day, since the 29th day of last July. In August the milk she gave in seven days (14 milkings) was kept separate from the milk of the other cows, and the cream, when churned, produced eleven and a half pounds of butter. The weather was then so hot that the milk was allowed to stand only 21 hours.

We have this day churned the cream taken from seven days' milk, (14 milkings,) and have the *solid satisfaction* of having fifteen pounds of beautiful butter. (This milk remained unskimmed 36 hours) Young Lily has had no food but grass, and is always in very high condition.

The above affords one proof of the propriety of selecting improved Short Horn or Durham Cows for dairy stock; of their aptitude to lay flesh at a *very* early age on the prime parts, and that more abundantly than in any other breed, I shall say nothing; as that fact is established wherever they are known.

I am, sir, your ob't servant,

JOHN WETENHULL.

Hankeloc Farm, Nelson, Gore District, U. C.

Cultivation of Dactylis, Glomerata or Orchard Grass.

Messrs. Editors.—GENTLEMEN—In answer to the enquiries of Sereneus, in his interrogatories through the medium of your journal, I beg leave to remark that I have been in the habit of cultivating the Orchard Grass, both for seed and hay, for the last 25 years, and am of the full conviction that it stands as high for hay or feed as any other. As to the soil best adapted to its growth, I conceive that moist rich loam is the best; but I have found that when I have sown it among other grasses for pasture, it grows luxuriantly; and in cases of severe drought, when all other grasses are apparently dead, this stands the best, being all the time green and fresh. The best time for sowing the seed, I conceive to be about the middle of July or first of August, as probably Nature directs this the best time for sowing, when the seed comes to maturity, which is about that time, or earlier,—to be dragged in on mellow land,—yet I have always stocked in the spring with oats, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and if the oats are not too heavy it generally grows well. Its value for hay, I think, stands as high as any other grass, and for feed and the second crop it stands pre-eminent, as it comes forward earlier in the spring and holds out longer in the fall. On my farm in Connecticut, from whence I removed this spring, I usually cut from two and a half to three tons per acre, exclusive of the seed which I reaped before mowing in the same manner as I would wheat, and generally secured from 15 to 20 bushels of seed to the acre. The second crop yields from one and a half to two tons per acre.

I know not how this grass will grow in this country, but I doubt not that the soil here is admirably adapted to its growth, as the land is rich, and in my opinion will grow well almost every kind of grass that the farmer may wish to cultivate. I brought with me a small lot of seed, and stocked last spring with oats about an acre of land; and the result is I have a fine piece of orchard grass, which is coming forward to my entire satisfaction. I intend to save seed enough next year to stock more, and furnish my neighbors some should they wish. In conclusion, I would advise "Sereneus" to try this kind of grass, and presume he will find it for his interest to grow it for both pasture and hay.

ZACHARIAH CONE.

Bataria, September, 1840.

Remarks.—The increasing number of our able correspondents must be highly gratifying to our readers, as well as encouraging to ourselves. We are much indebted to Mr. Cone for his valuable communication. Will he have the goodness to state in our next what quantity of orchard grass seed is requisites for an acre, and whether any preparation is necessary to ensure its vegetation?—Eds.

Frost.—We have had but one visit from Jack Frost this fall as yet, and that was very slight on the morning of Sept. 21.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

On Raising and Cleaning Clover Seed—Clover Machines.

MESSEURS, EDITORS.—In your last paper you acknowledged the receipt of my communication on the subject of thrashing and cleaning clover seed; and you also required more minute details on the subject.—I willingly give you my experience and observation.—I will treat the subject systematically, and take each query proposed by you in order.

1st. *As to the kind of Soil.*—As far as I have been able to judge, a sandy, or loamy, or in fact, any light soil is best adapted. It seldom does well on clay soils.

2d. *As to the time and frequency of Sowing.*—We generally sow in the first opening of spring, while the ground is moist and open; in order to give the seed a chance to penetrate a little into the ground. There are many farmers who sow as early as the beginning of March; and some sow when there is a little snow on the ground, to enable them (they say) to sow more accurately. Clover intended for seed, ought never to lay more than two years, because, after this, much of it will run out, and make room for various kinds of grass and noxious weeds,

3d. *As to the time of Cutting.*—On this point I entirely coincide with your valuable correspondent, Mr. HARMON, that the seed should be perfectly ripe. 1st. because it will yield more seed per acre when sold by weight; and 2d. because it will thrash at least one third easier.

4th. *Is the first or second crop best?*—Experience teaches us that the second crop will yield generally about one third more: the reason we suppose to be, that the first crop, ripening in the heat of summer, ripens too speedily, and consequently the seed is very much shrunk, and of course a very bad sample.

5th. *Amount of seed obtained from an acre.*—We generally expect, on suitable soil, from two to four bushels; but this depends much on the season; a wet season being by far the most productive. We seldom cut more than a bushel per acre on stiff clay soils.

6th. *Whether the thrashing cannot be done by a thrashing machine instead of a flail?* I have seen this tried several times. 1st. with a spiked machine. We found that it took as long to separate the heads from the straw—the latter being mostly broken up—as it did to thrash it with a flail; and also, that after doing the best we could with it, there remained nearly double the bulk of chaff, and broken straw mixed, to be thrashed with the clover machine, allowing for the services of the machine two extra men and four horses. It was next tried with what we call a beater machine. We found this the best in one point; the straw was somewhat broken up; but, as an offset against this, we found it impossible to make it thrash clean.—We therefore concluded that the flail was by far the best.

7th. *What is the cost of a clover machine with and without the horse power?*—To this I must observe that I have seen the kind mentioned by your friend HARMON, and those made by Mr. Burrall of Geneva; but I consider the kind briefly mentioned by me in your last paper, not only the most convenient for a stationary machine, but likewise the cheapest; a friend of mine having made several of them (without horse power) for \$40, materials inclusive.

8th. *Can the clover machine be easily adapted to the different horse powers used in thrashing wheat; and what amount of power is required?*—This query may be speedily answered by the fact that I never knew a farmer who had a separate horse power for his clover machine. The generality of clover machines can be worked with three horses, but four are best.

There is another point which you forgot, and I had nearly forgotten to mention. It is the quantity of

seed necessary to sow an acre. We usually sow a bushel on six acres, but some farmers consider a bushel to ten acres to be sufficient.

Remarks.—The plan usually pursued in this county for raising clover is this: We seed our wheat at the time above mentioned. After harvest we are careful that nothing feeds on this clover for the remainder of the season, for it injures the young clover very much. The next season we cut a crop of hay, say about the middle of July; then sow on about two bushels of plaster, and let it grow for seed. We repeat this the second season, and the ensuing spring we plough up for fallow.

Yours, &c.,

W. N. H.

Yates co., Sept. 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Infiltration of Manures.

The last Cultivator offers some proofs of the infiltration of manure. The fact I will not deny, I only wish to explain the forced or accidental manner in which it is done.

I have long been of opinion that most of the gasses of manure escaped upwards through the component particles of the soil, and that this was the reason why ashes or lime by their affinity for those gasses prevented their escape, when both manure and ashes on its base, was applied to a sandy soil.

Dr. Jackson says that "the water in barn yards is never pure," this is no proof of the infiltration of manure when it has a chance to escape to the atmosphere. As pure water as I ever drank was surrounded by fields and gardens highly manured by vegetable matter and muddled fish. Had these substances been present in such masses as encumber the barn yard, an unnatural infiltration might have been produced to the injury of the spring.—Nature is very consistent in her laws—it is always her design to form new combinations out of decayed matter, but if a man frustrate her intentions by piling up vegetable substances to suffer a useless decay and consequent infiltration, is it her fault?

In the lower parts of our seaport towns, well water is often impregnated with sea water. This is doubtless owing to the pressure of the spring tides, which occur every full of the moon. The nitre of cellars, and other pent up animal matter, is also artificially forced to infiltrate, because an escape to the atmosphere is denied to them. Hence the impurity of well water in populous cities.

Commissioner Colman of Massachusetts, says, "there is salts of lime enough in the waters of the Boston wells to make ten statues of Lot's wife, as well as other impurities not to be named."

If the presence of lime in Boston water is any proof of the infiltration of manures, we might as well say that the organic remains found in lime-stone, the little antediluvian *Crustacea* themselves, had infiltrated.

As I have said before, it is always the design of nature that nothing should be lost, and that her domain should be perpetually enlarged. In tropical climates where heat and moisture are not impeded in their action by a long season of frost, the excess of decomposed vegetable matter instead of sinking below atmospheric influence is continually forming new combinations on a most gigantic scale. Bonpland tells us that near Cumana there is a species of *Cactus* thirty or forty feet high (*trente au quarante pied de hauteur*). This seems almost incredible when we reflect that our own *Cactus opuntia* is rarely found more than two feet high. Humbolt says that in the woods of Guana the whole earth is not only overloaded with plants, but also the trunks of trees are covered every where with the *orchidea* and the plants of the genus *Piper*

and *Pothos*, and that the Lianas creep from tree top to tree top, at a height exceeding a hundred feet, forming a most agreeable shade from the vertical sun.

SENECA.

Proofs of Infiltration.

The question of infiltration, or the tendency of animal and vegetable matters to descend in soils, is a matter of considerable importance, as on it is greatly depending the decision of the proper position of manure in the soil. Some maintaining that manures never sink below where the ground is moved, advocate the placing of manures deep in the soil; others believing that the most valuable parts, the soluble salts, in such cases speedily pass beyond the reach of the plants, prefer a slight covering, that allows the manure to remain as near the surface as possible. On this subject Dr. Jackson makes the following remarks:—

The infiltration of manures is doubted by some, but the condition of our wells prove it. The water in a barn yard is never pure. As much as a tea-spoonful of vegetable matter to a gallon is often obtained from waters that 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, 1½ grains 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."

The Massachusetts Commissioner, Mr. Colman, says:—

"There are salts of lime enough in the waters of Boston wells drank every year, to make ten statues as large as Lot's wife, and as to other ingredients or impurities, which, according to Dr. Jackson's account, exist in it, they are not to be named."

Such facts prove incontestably, that manures do infiltrate, or descend, and the natural inference, therefore, would be, that to produce the best and greatest effect, they should be buried near the surface.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

Clover Seed—Its Culture—Machines for Cleaning.

MESSEURS, EDITORS.—The common clover—*Trifolium pratense*—called little or medium sort, is the kind in general use and for sale in this county. It is generally mowed for hay about the middle of June, the seed is obtained from the second growth, which is cut as soon as the seed is ripe, say from the 10th to the last of September. It is then drawn to the barn and thrashed with a flail or horses, until the heads are separated from the hay; the hay is then nearly all raked off, if bright, it is stacked for fodder, but if damp and mouldy, it is consigned to the barn yard for manure. The heads, still encumbered with more or less hay, are then ready for the clover machine—most farmers in this vicinity bring their thrashed clover to the stationary clover mill in this village, where it is cleaned for every tenth bushel. The clover machine here cost \$100; it is attached to a plaster mill and is carried by water power; the cylinder is 33½ long and 3 feet in diameter, and makes 330 revolutions in a minute; it has cleaned, ready for the fanning mill, five bushels in an hour.

Portable machines with 16 to 20 inch cylinders may be purchased of E. Hurlburt in this village, at from \$60 to \$80 each. These small cylinders make more revolutions; but any kind of horse power may be attached to them.—Several kinds of horse-power may be had here, from the improved horizontal to the inclined plain and endless chain. Cost, \$90, to \$150.

A clover machine of the largest size is supposed to require about one half the power that is required to thrash wheat—the small cylinders require about the same power, the revolutions being increased.

The yield of clover seed is very unequal, depending very much on the weather and the season; five bushels to the acre has been gathered, but three bushels is nearer the average. We know one farmer in the town

of Fayette, who raised one hundred and thirty bushels in one season.

Clover likes a calcareous soil, it grows well on stiff clays, not destitute of lime, but it grows larger on a rich sandy loam.

The larger sort of clover being a later species, yields its seed only with the first crop. It ripens about the middle of August. S. W.

Waterloo, Seneca co., Sept. 10. 1840.

From the Farmers' Visitor.

Scotch Husbandry.

The secret of the success of British Agriculture, is the proper division and application of expense and labor. Until the Highland Agricultural Society was formed in Scotland, in 1781, that country was as poor in its agriculture, as any well be conceived. The face of Scotland, in the middle of the last century, was "as black as a howling wilderness;" up to that time, all the manure used upon the farms was put upon a little patch; no wheat of consequence was raised; the oat crops were full of thistles and weeds; and there was no rotation of crops. But by the concentrated efforts of the members of the Highland Society, means have been sought for obtaining and applying all the valuable manures, and bone dust has been brought from foreign countries; the turnip husbandry has been gradually introduced, with other green crops—which, in that country, are substitutes for our Indian corn crops—rotations of five or six years is practised, and the price of rent per acre, of lands before the improved cultivation of little value, has been raised to eight ten, and twelve dollars, in the most distant parts of that country, where the business of raising cattle is almost exclusively pursued. The improvements of steam carriage, by land and water, have brought the most distant counties of Scotland near to the Smithfield cattle market of London, and that country is now said to be richer in her arable lands than any other part of Great Britain.

The perfect system of British farming is worthy of our attention, an immense saving is realized in every large establishment from this system—the arrangement and system of the Lowell manufacturing establishments were copied from those of Manchester, so far as the condition of the two countries would admit; and the great farming establishments of Great Britain are conducted with as much order and system as are the manufacturing establishments: every man, every beast, every tool, has its place, and no time is lost in the day's work of any man. Horses are generally used, and perform with the plough or harrow, or other implements, much of the work that is done in this country by hand: a team of horses and a man are calculated to do the work of fifty acres of land, while the crops requiring the hoe in Scotland, are attended by females and children. The potatoes are planted and dug by the plough, and in almost every crop, which here requires the hoe, there the work is done by the plough.

The expense of human labor is less in that country than in this. The annual cost of a pair of working horses is set down at seventy pounds sterling—that of a man to drive them, thirty pounds, the whole cost of the team being two pounds ten shillings sterling an acre. This team labors every working day in the year, is well kept, so that the horses are worn out only by age. It works its regular hours every day, never varying; these are, ten hours in the summer and eight hours in the winter, and thus regularly secures to the farmer a full equivalent for the cost of his labor. —Hon. Isaac Hill's Address.

A Good Farmer.

One of the finest farms in the county of Philadelphia, is that belonging to our friend General CANTON, situate in Oxford township, near the pleasant borough of Frankford; and we may hardly add, that one of the most skilful, persevering, and successful agriculturists within the same limits, is the proprietor of that farm. We saw standing last week, one of the most beautiful fields of about twenty acres of wheat we ever beheld, which would average at least five and twenty bushels to the acre. His oats,—some of them at least,—look like a forest of young oaks, and we venture to say has seldom ever been excelled. Some of the stalks of which, now in our office, measure upwards of six feet. Of hay, the General will cure a larger quantity than perhaps any other farmer in Pennsylvania,—for we believe, and it is indeed so estimated by others who are better judges than ourselves, that not less than three hundred tons will be obtained!

These immense crops however, are not obtained from poor land and light manuring, and by trusting the operations of the farm to the superintendance of others; for the old General is too good a husbandman to fall into any such fatal error. Manure is applied with an unsparring hand,—indeed, scarcely one thousand dollars per annum, would cover this item of expense; while the eye of the master, which Dr. Franklin says will do more than both hands, is ever on the alert, in directing the various duties of his rich and beautiful plantation. —Germantown Telegraph.

Measuring Corn.

The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled Corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by William Murray, Esq., of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Colleton Agricultural Society, and commented by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist.

Rule—Having previously levelled the Corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, and their products by 4, then cut off one figure from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled Corn. It is required to find the quantity of ear Corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example—In a bulk of Corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled Corn, or 663 bushels and 6 tenths of ear Corn, as:

12	12
11	11
6	6
792	792
4	8
316.8	633.6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled Corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear Corn to make one of shelled Corn. In using these rules a half a bushel may be added for every hundred, that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimals. —Am. paper.

Tomato.

The following is extracted from the Baltimore Morning Sun.

"But we were discoursing on the nutritive qualities of the tomato. This is a vegetable which deserves a far more general use. We know of no article that grows in our region of country that is more healthful. It is well known that this fact has procured for the plant a medical standard. We doubt this has not been entirely overrated. The idea started by a certain medical gentleman several years since, was a proof of this, and very likely grew out of the circumstance of the healthful effects of a tomato diet, during the prevalence of miasmatic diseases, which affect the biliary organs in a greater or less degree—these being the class of diseases in which physicians most generally resort to emolent. But there can be no mistake as to the tonic effects of the vegetable under notice; and we feel justified on the word of a medical friend, in recommending it to the use of those debilitated from the ravages of disease peculiar to the warm months—we mean those affecting the bowels. It strikes us that if tomatoes, prepared with large quantities of stale bread and liberal use of salt, in the ordinary steaming mode were adapted as the food for children laboring under or recovering from "summer disease," the result would be highly gratifying. The experiment is well worth the testing. Of course unrestrained indulgence in their use must not be allowed by the parents."

Paint your Tools.—Every farmer should be provided with a small quantity of the coarser kind of paints—a few paint pots and brushes and paint oil. It is very easy to mix them, and by keeping a small supply, he might keep his implements always in a good state of preservation. The expense would be trifling, and the trouble next to nothing; and besides it is wisely ordained that we can neither sow nor reap without trouble. The greatest of all troubles must be that of having nothing to do. To have a place for every tool on the farm, and to keep them all painted and in good order, and when not used, protected from sun

and air, ought to be an amusing as it is undoubtedly a binding obligation on every farmer. —Am. Farmer.

Foreign Sugars.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports of Sugar into the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1839, amounted to 132,580,527 lbs. There were also imported of white and clayey sugar, &c., 12,690,646 lbs, making a grand total of 195,131,174 lbs. Of this quantity there were imported into Boston, 36,669,297 lbs.; into New York, 75,212,936 lbs.; and into Philadelphia, 20,107,537 lbs.; into Baltimore, 17,318,160 lbs.; into New Orleans, 5,382,818 lbs.; into Charleston, 5,369,172 lbs.; into Norfolk, 4,172,134 lbs.; into Salem, 1,761,218 lbs.; and the balance into smaller ports. —Am. Farmer.

For Farmers' Wives and Daughters.

There is a great deal of excellent good sense in the following passage, which we take from an address delivered a short time since before the Essex County Agricultural Society, by Allen Putnam, Esq., of Danvers, one of the Representatives of that town.

"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 dillicence 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 understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you perfectly mastered the art of butter making.—It may be an ungallicant 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 last, employed successfully, and for short terms each, three 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 twenty-three, and the third twenty-seven. Such acts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note the results.

Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at consequences which must follow from things that are taking place in the habits and employments of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for 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 lungs and chest; also by avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too eliminate reliance upon the horse for services which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to men; 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 their daughters. I entreat them, as they value the well being of their children, to give to their 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 a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers had with the milking stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then bloom 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."



CATTLE SHOW

And Agricultural Fair, at Rochester, N. Y.
To be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of October, 1840.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Genesee Agricultural Society, held at the Arcade House, Rochester, the 12th day of August, it was Resolved, That in view of the interest which many have manifested in the success of the Society, and relying on the liberality of the friends of Agriculture to furnish the means, we will take the responsibility of offering FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for premiums and expenses at the Annual Exhibition of the Society, on Wednesday the 7th day of October, as follows:—

ANIMALS.--HORSES.

- 1. For the best Stallion,.....\$15.00
- 2. Second best do.,..... 10.00
- 3. Best breeding Mare, (with a colt,) 10.00
- 4. Second best do.,.....do..... 5.00

CATTLE.

- 5. Best imported Bull,..... 20.00
- 6. Best improved native bred do.,.... 15.00
- 7. Best imported Cow,..... 15.00
- 8. Best improved native bred do.,.... 10.00
- 9. Best yearling Bull,..... 7.00
- 10. Second best do.,..... 5.00
- 11. Best yearling Heifer,..... 6.00
- 12. Second best do.,..... 4.00
- 13. Best Bull Calf 5.00
- 14. Second best do.,..... 4.00
- 15. Best yoke of Oxen,..... 10.00
- 16. Second best do.,..... 7.00
- 17. Best yoke of 3 year old Steers,.... 6.00
- 18. Best yoke of 2 year old do.,..... 4.00

SWINE.

- 19. Best Boar, showing the most thorough breeding, and uniting the most valuable qualities,..... 8.00
- 20. Second best do.,..... 5.00
- 21. Best breeding Sow,..... 6.00
- 22. Second best do.,..... 4.00
- 23. Best 3 pigs, not more than 9 months old,..... 5.00
- 24. Second best do.,..... 3.00

SHEEP.

- 25. Best Buck, uniting the most desirable qualities both for the fleece and for the carcase,..... 10.00
- 26. Best do. for the carcase only,..... 8.00
- 27. Best do. for fleece only,..... 8.00
- 28. Best 3 or more Ewes, as in 25,..... 8.00
- 29. Best 3.....do. as in 26,..... 6.00
- 30. Best 3.....do. as in 27,..... 5.00

FIELD CROPS.

- 31. Best acre of Corn,..... 10.00
- 32. Best acre of Potatoes,..... 7.00
- 33. Best 1/4 acre of Ruta Baga,..... 5.00
- 34. Best 1/4 acre of Mangel Wurtzel,.... 5.00
- 35. Best 1/4 acre of Sugar Beets,..... 5.00
- 36. Best 1/4 acre of Carrots,..... 5.00

DOMESTIC ARTS.

- 37. Best pound of reeled raw Silk,..... 10.00
- 38. Best pound of sewing Silk,..... 10.00
- 39. Best 5 pounds of Cocoons,..... 5.00
- 40. Best specimen of domestic manufactured Silk,..... 10.00
- 41. Best Silk hose or stockings,..... 5.00
- 42. Best 10 yards domestic Flannel,.... 3.00

- 43. Best 10 yards domestic Fulled Cloth, 5.00
- 44. Best 2 Palm Leaf Hats,..... 4.00
- 45. Best 2 Straw or Leghorn Hats,.... 4.00
- 46. Best 25 lbs. of Maple Sugar,..... 3.00
- 47. Best 10 lbs. of Beet Sugar,..... 10.00
- 48. Second best.....do..... 7.00
- 49. Best 25 lbs of Honey,..... 5.00
- 50. Best 25 lbs of Butter,..... 5.00
- 51. Second best.....do..... 3.00
- 52. Best Cheese, of not less than 20lbs., 5.00
- 53. Second best do.,..... 3.00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

- 54. Best Plough, shape and manufacture, 5.00
- 55. Second best do.,..... 3.00
- 56. Best Harrow,..... 4.00
- 57. Best Cultivator,..... 4.00
- 58. Best Planting Machine or Drill,.... 3.00
- 59. Best Horse Rake,..... 3.00
- 60. Best Thrashing Machine and Horse Power,..... 10.00
- 61. Best Fanning Mill,..... 5.00

HORTICULTURE.

(A FUND RAISED BY AMATEURS AND GARDENERS.)

- For the Best 2 heads of Cauliflower, Broccoli and Cabbage,—each kind,..... 2.00
- Best, 3 each, Pumpkins, Squashes, Muskmelons, Watermelons, and Egg-plants,—each kind,..... 2.00
- Best, 6 each, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Salsify, Onions, Celery, Tomatoes,—each kind,..... 1.00
- Best dozen each, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, and Quinces,—each kind,..... 1.00
- Best specimens of Grapes, ripened in the open air,..... 2.00
- Best 2 bouquets of cut Flowers,..... 2.00
- Best assortment of Double Dahlias,.. 5.00
- Best dozen.....do..... 2.00

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

Three fine PLOUGHS, of different patterns, worth \$25, will be given as premiums by the Ploughmakers of Rochester. The person entitled to the first premium, to have the first choice, &c. Horse teams only are to be used. The decisions to depend on the manner of execution, as well as the time of ploughing one quarter of an acre of green sward land.—(Competitors are desired to send in their names two or three days previous to the Fair.)

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for such articles not enumerated, as the committees may deem deserving.

No premium will be awarded for articles which are not deemed worthy, or where there is no competition.

No person will be entitled to a premium, who is not a member of the Society. (Members will be admitted during the forenoon of the day of exhibition, or any time previous, on payment of ONE DOLLAR to either of the officers of the Society.)

Persons competing for premiums on field crops, are required to give a certificate of the weight or admeasurement of a part or the whole crops, attested by two disinterested persons; and also to give a written statement of the kind of soil and manner of cultivation, for publication in the New Genesee Farmer.

Persons exhibiting animals for Premiums, are required to give the Judges a statement of the age and pedigree of each animal as far as practicable.

The articles of Domestic Arts, Horticultural products and Implements, are to be numbered by the Secretaries, and the names of the exhibitors are to be kept by them, and not made known to the Judges.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

It is requested that articles of Domestic Arts and Horticultural productions, be brought in the day previous, if possible, or early in the morning on Wednesday.

The Animals for exhibition should be on the ground early in the day, so as to arrange all complete before 12 o'clock. Those who intend to exhibit animals, requiring pens, are requested to send word to the Seed Store, a few days previous.

The Executive Committee will meet at 11 o'clock to appoint Committees; and the Committees will proceed to inspect the articles at 12 o'clock.

The Ploughing Match will commence at 1 o'clock, and last about one hour.

The premiums will be announced at 3 o'clock; immediately after which,

An Address will be delivered by LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. of Buffalo, whose writings on Agriculture, and efforts in the Legislature, have done much for the benefit of the farming interests in this State.

The Annual Election of Officers of the Society will take place immediately after the Address.

THE SECOND DAY

Will be a Fair for the Sale and Exchange of Farm Stock, &c. Many fine Cattle will be offered for Sale, and an excellent opportunity will be offered for Farmers to improve their assortments of domestic animals.

Observations.—Pens will be provided for the exhibition of animals; and pasture can be obtained near the city for such as are drove in the day previous.

Nearly all of the principal farmers near the city have kindly consented that friends from a distance should turn their cattle into their pastures, during the evenings of the time of the Fair.

For further particulars, see bills on the day of Fair.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Second Annual Fair of the Mechanics and Tradesmen of Western New York, will commence on Tuesday, the 6th of October, and continue three or more days. This will be a great and splendid exhibition; and as the mechanic arts are intimately connected with agriculture, farmers will find this Fair highly interesting and useful to them. Let all turn out, and bring their families, so as to enjoy at least one rational holiday in attending the Fairs.

TO THE LADIES.

The Committees of the Agricultural as well as of the Mechanics' Fair, particularly invite the ladies to honor the Exhibitions with their presence, and with specimens of their handwork. Much of the interest of such Fairs always depends upon the ladies; and it is confidently expected that they will do themselves great credit on this occasion. Let farmers' wives and daughters show what they can do; and let them all come and see what others have done. (The families of members of the Agricultural Society are allowed to compete for premiums.)

L. B. LANGWORTHY, President.

H. M. WARD, }
M. B. BATEMAN, } Secretaries.

Genesee County Fair.

The annual Fair and Exhibition of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, will be held at the hotel of C. W. Van De Bogart, in the village of Alexander, on Tuesday the 14th day of October, at which time premiums will be awarded as usual, for the different kinds of domestic animals, field products, and miscellaneous articles. A very good display is anticipated and of course all the good farmers in the county will be present, besides some from neighboring counties.

Ontario County Fair.

This comes off at Canandaigua, on Tuesday the 20th of October, and from our knowledge of old Ontario, we have no doubt that she will do herself great credit on this occasion. The Society have thus far manifested a good degree of spirit, and we shall be much mistaken if we do not find a large and interesting exhibition at that place. There is sufficient wealth, intelligence and enterprise in Ontario county, to sustain a most efficient and spirited society, if the farmers will only lay aside their jealousies and unite their ef-

ts for mutual pleasure and improvement. Farmers need an occasional holiday, and how can it be had so profitably as by such exhibitions? How can farmers spend a day more pleasantly or more profitably than in becoming acquainted with each other, and in learning about each other's improvements and success in their profession?

Fair at Cleveland, O.

EDITORS OF NEW GENEESE FARMER—The Cattle Show and Fair of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, will be held at this city on the 21st and 22d days of October.

The Society respectfully invite you and other friends to the cause to be present.

C. M. GIDINGS, Pres't.

J. D. WESTON, Sec'y.

Fair at Colborne, U. C.

The county of Northumberland Agricultural Society will hold their cattle show and Fair at Colborne, on Tuesday the 20th of October, when a liberal amount will be awarded in premiums as usual.

Lime as a Manure.

There is much land owned by readers of this paper, which would be greatly improved by the application of lime,—not only that which is periodically under the plough, but many an old pasture which yields scanty crops of very inferior quality.

When a farmer turns his mind towards this subject however, he is met at the outset by the startling item *expense*. Lime in our neighborhood is sold at twenty-five cents a bushel, and perhaps twenty cents the quantity. There are ways however, to evade this imposition. Marl (lime in a soft state, either pure or adulterated) is found in many parts of this district; and round old kilns, refuse lime often collects in great quantities, which is of no value at present, to the proprietors, and which might be had for a trifle. Except on the score of its being *clotted*, or being mixed with fragments of stone, it is equal to any lime for manure.

In different countries lime is applied in very different quantities. In England it varies from 100 to more than 600 bushels to the acre, while in France they are satisfied with about a tenth part applied triennially. At Paris,—who for more than thirty years has devoted herself to agriculture; who has been especially attentive to calcareous manures, examining the practice of her own countrymen as well as of foreigners, and making experiments himself,—says, "A quantity of lime which does not exceed a thousandth part of the tilled surface layer of the soil, a like proportion of drawn [washed] ashes, or a two-hundredth part of marl,—is sufficient to modify the nature, change the products, and increase by one-half, the crops of a soil destitute of the calcareous principle."

To ascertain these quantities, will require some calculation. If the soil be one inch deep, one cubic inch of lime will manure a thousand square inches of the surface; and it will require six thousand two hundred and seventy-three cubic inches to manure an acre, or nearly two bushels and nine-tenths. If the soil however, is three or four inches deep, it will require three or four times as much; and indeed Paris recommends that is equivalent to eleven and a half bushels to the acre, to be applied triennially.

To farmers of small capital, this method holds out great advantages,—for their revenue would be much increased at a small expense. To such we would particularly recommend it; and let a fair account of expense and profit be kept. There are other views of lime in regard to liming however, which we do not adopt; but this practice is economical and worthy of attention.

Some precautions given by the same writer, may be useful. He says, "It is essential that all calcareous manures should be applied in *powder*, not in a state of mortar,—and upon the earth when *not wet*. Until the lime is covered up finally, all rain upon it ought to be avoided, which reduces it to paste or clots."

It may be remarked however, that the thinner it is distributed over the ground, the less will be its danger of clotting; or if it should become so, from the very small size of the lumps, the sooner it will moulder and mix with the soil. In saying this, we have grass lands particularly in view; but with arable lands doubtless it ought to be speedily mixed; and a light harrow or the drag-roller would perform this operation best.

Cure for "Diseases in Poultry."

MESSES. THOMAS & BATEHAM—In answer to the inquiry of Mr. H. in your last paper, I would state that the disease mentioned is what we called the *croup*, in the south of England. My poultry have been affected with it in this country as well as in that. The remedy I adopt is a very simple, and at the same time a very effectual one. I have never known it fail of a cure. It is this:—open the mouth of the chicken and pour down its throat a tea-spoonfull of sweet oil, (other oil, or melted lard, will answer.)

Yours, &c., WM. LEAVER.

Poultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Great Exhibition and Fair of the Royal English Agricultural Society.

An esteemed friend in London has sent us some English papers, filled with accounts of the Second Annual Fair of the "Royal English Agricultural Society," held at Cambridge on the 14th and 15th days of July.

This was one of the most numerous and splendid agricultural assemblages ever witnessed. With its immense list of members, and their unbounded wealth and influence, we can readily imagine that the anniversary of this society created a display altogether without a parallel in the history of agricultural exhibitions. The wonderful improvements which have of late been achieved in British husbandry, were here represented in the greatest perfection. The immense numbers, excellence and beauty of the animals, implements and products of agriculture, brought together on this occasion, must have formed a spectacle well calculated to delight the eye and warm the heart of every one possessed of the least spark of patriotism or philanthropy.

It is highly gratifying to us, as Americans, to learn that our country was ably represented, and honorably noticed on this occasion. Mr. STEVENSON certainly did himself great credit, and deserves the thanks of his countrymen.

One of the papers received by us, is a new agricultural paper called the "Farmers' Journal;" a very large sheet, with a supplement, containing a long and interesting account of the whole *doings and sayings* on the glorious two days; together with four large and spirited engravings. The first represents the cattle yard and sheds; the second the dinner of the committee in the Hall of Trinity College; the 3rd the "grand dinner in the Pavillion at Downing, where between 3000 and 4000 persons sat down to dine together, and harangue, and give toasts, and drink to the honor of British agriculture and industry." The 4th is a sketch of the great ploughing match, "where 57 ploughs started in all their glory."

We wish it were possible for us to give our readers a full account of this festival, together with the pictorial representations; but even were it in our power, we fear that many of our readers cherish such an unreasonable dread of long articles, that they would not

thank us for our pains; so we must only select the choicest morsels, and take our pen and scissors, and cut up, and mail our English papers, pictures and all. But stop,—the Eastern mail has arrived, and here is our welcome friend, the *Farmers' Cabinet*, containing a condensed account of this great English anniversary. This will help us out of our difficulty and save our pictures; for with a little trimming, Mr. PENDER'S arrangement will suit our columns, and we think will benefit all of our readers who give it a perusal.

The meeting was numerously attended, and the business was conducted with perfect order and decorum, although it was supposed that 30,000 strangers entered the city of Cambridge between the hours of five and twelve o'clock on Wednesday. The sum realized for admission into the show-yard during the hours of exhibition, amounted to between £1600 and £1650 sterling, or more by £500 than was taken last year at Oxford.

The whole amount given as prizes, we have not seen stated; but it must have been very large. The first prize for each class was 30 sovereigns, or about \$140.

We feel a great desire to give a bird's-eye view of the fête, but scarcely know where to commence the sketch, knowing, too, that the difficulty will be as great in determining where to end; for the whole account ought to be given un mutilated, for assuredly, the heart of every agriculturist must warm, to witness in imagination only, such a multitude, actuated by one spirit and one mind, and all engaged in the furtherance of an object that must be dear to the heart of every true-born son of the plough throughout the world.

The reporter commences with a few remarks on the importance of the science of agriculture. (without, however, offering the least disparagement to commerce, manufactures or the arts) which ought to be preserved, for they are as applicable to this as to any other country. He observes: "But what would become of all the immense masses of people, which trade and commerce have, as it were, forced so recently and so suddenly into existence, if it were not for the astonishing progress of our agriculture? It is from this source that they can alone be fed, in all the vicissitudes of commercial advance and decline; for it is evident that no other means of procuring subsistence can be adapted to an increase of population, but the *incessant cultivation of the soil*: this is a point of the greatest political importance, and combines, and ought inseparably to connect this society, with the great moving power of the government; for, provided the people be *well fed and employed*, they cannot increase too rapidly.

Agriculture is the *root and trunk* of the prosperity of a country—manufactures and commerce are the *branches* emanating from it—a branch may be blasted or cut off, but whilst the root and trunk are sound and healthy, fresh shoots may be thrown out to supply its place; but if there be a canker at the root, and the trunk decay, the branches cannot flourish. Statesmen may imagine, that glory consists in extent of territory, the pomp of state, the greatness of revenue or the terror of arms; but an accurate knowledge of mankind should convince them, that true glory can only arise from governing a people, who, being free from the weight of oppression, and reaping the fruits of their industry, rejoice in the happiness of communicating to their descendants, the blessings of security and comfort: under these circumstances, a great population is the safeguard of the country, as well as its greatest glory. In England alone, in the space of eighty years, the population has been doubled; but to what do we owe this augmentation, but to our capacity of affording this population the means of subsistence? Commerce, trade and manufactures have undoubtedly brought the largest portion into existence, but it is *agriculture* which has been made capable of feeding them! Every encouragement, therefore, which can be given to the fruits and growth of our soil—whether in the shape of bread-corn, cattle, wool, or the other varieties of animal production, which forms so large a portion of the farmer's capital, and assists and remunerates him for the tillage of the soil—a calculation too often undervalued and despised by the engineer and manufacturer—is strictly conformable to the constitution of nature, as she seems to provide for an *indefinite* increase of mankind; and as the fruitfulness of the earth is likewise indefinite, there seems no rational obstacle to their united advancement, far beyond the point hitherto reached in almost any part of the known world.

The objects of this society are of the highest national importance, and the powerful means for carrying them into execution, which its extensive organization places at command, must render it a most efficient instrument for the improvement of agriculture, and the increase of national wealth and prosperity; but, notwithstanding its boasted pre-eminence in agriculture, England has, until lately, been far behind our continental neighbors in practical improvement—in the *scientific knowledge* applicable to the labors of the husbandman. *Ignorance and prejudice* have been, and to a great extent still are, impassable stumbling-blocks in the way of a more complete and extended success; the majority of farmers have yet to reap the fruits of an enlarged exercise of skill and knowledge, and to *unlearn* many a grievous, but long cherished error, and to get rid of prejudices as deeply rooted in their minds, as they are opposed to their best interests; time must necessarily be allowed for all this, but proceeding on the plan which the society has adopted, it will assuredly be effected in the space of a very few years."

But we hasten to lay before our readers the opening of the great festival, which was, most appropriately, ushered in by a grand ploughing match—that most important of all agricultural operations, which, however, seems to be overlooked in a strange way by our agriculturists generally. The premiums awarded amounted to 51 sovereigns, for which 57 ploughs started in all their glory!

Scarcely before tea o'clock, the judges gave the signal to start, and a most beautiful sight presented itself! Most of the 114 horses—each farmer having sent his choice cattle with the best plough—decorated with ribbons, in a moment were set in motion, and the trial commenced in right good earnest, and was carried on with vigor throughout. Amongst the most prominent in the best work effected, was that which was done by two boys and a man with a Scotch plough—in lead it was a scalded point, after the first half-hour's work, that the boys were sure of reward, if not the first. The whole field, of 50 acres, was ploughed up, generally in prime style, by a quarter before twelve; the two boys having finished their work rather earlier than the others; and the judges almost immediately proceeded to their inspection; and at 1½ past two o'clock the President, the Duke of Richmond, awarded the premiums, two of which fell to two brothers, by the names of Salomon, one of whom, only 15 years of age, won a hat, which he had won at a former ploughing-match! The subscription to make up these prizes, amounted to nearly £100 sterling!

It is added, and we can readily believe it,—“This part of the business of the day passed off *very* satisfactorily.”

The Reporter now conducts us to the exhibition yard. “The cattle yard is an area of four acres and a half, enclosed by a fence nine feet high, having two gateway entrances for the admission of cattle, agricultural implements, &c., and four entrances for visitors on the south side; the arrangements to prevent confusion being admirable. The whole of the interior, sixteen feet from the outer fence, is surrounded by cattle-sheds, the roofs of which project six feet over and beyond that required for the cattle, for the protection of visitors, should the weather prove so unpropitious as to render shelter desirable. An inner quadrangle, enclosed by the cattle sheds, had been set apart for the exhibition of seeds, vegetables, corn, grain, and agricultural implements, as also for sheep and pigs. The cattle were supplied with water by means of cast-iron pipes, laid for the purpose. The public were admitted as early as six o'clock in the morning, by paying 2 shillings and 6 pence per ticket, and from that hour until 12 o'clock at noon at the same price, after which, until 7 P. M. at 1 shilling each.

THE PAVILION OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

When the proximity of the vast number of persons, who had been drawn together at the yard, had been in some degree satisfied, the next grand object of attraction was the dinner, to be given to the general body of the members of the society. The demand for tickets by non-members was at one time so great, that two and even three pounds was offered as a premium to any one to sell his right of entry to the pavilion. * * * The gallery was early filled with ladies, whose presence gave a gaiety and brilliancy to the scene.

The pavilion was erected on the quadrangle of Downing College; the roof is in seven compartments,

supported from beneath by strong pillars of wood. The interior consists of an apartment capable of dining 3000 persons, the tables and seats being so arranged as to face the high table, which is elevated four feet above the ground, and will seat sixty persons; this being set apart for ambassadors and foreigners of distinction, honorary members, professors of geology, chemistry, &c., &c. Upon the ground, immediately in front of the platform, are tables and seats for 300 persons in two divisions, intended for the judges of stock, farm produce and implements, the reporters for the public press, &c. There are two large windows of stained glass, at each side of the building, the framework being of wrought iron; the construction of the roof is novel, the braces and ties being also of wrought iron, which gives it a very light and elegant appearance. The dimensions are, 200 feet from east to west, and 127 from north to south; and, looking from the chair, the view has the appearance of an amphitheatre; the ventilation, by means of 80 windows, was complete, and no complaint was heard of oppression by the heated atmosphere, notwithstanding the great number of persons present; including the ladies, there must have been in the hall not far short of 3000 individuals! The erection of this building, together with the expense of the yard, dedicated to the show of cattle, caused an expenditure of £1560.

The number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, seeds, &c., displayed, was absolutely splendid, and the premiums devoted to their improvement must have amounted to a very large sum; we cannot forego the pleasure of reporting the names of each class of animals, much as it will add to the present article, which it is to be feared has already extended to a wearisome length.

Class 1.—For Short-Horned Cattle.
Class 2.—For Hereford Cattle.
Class 3.—For Devon Cattle.

Class 4.—For Cattle not qualified for either of the above classes.

Class 5.—Horses.
Class 6.—Leicester Sheep.
Class 7.—Southdown and short-woolled Sheep.
Class 8.—Long-woolled Sheep.

Class 9.—Pigs.—Prize 1.—For the best boar,* adjudged to Mr. Barnard, of Gosfield-hall, Essex, for his 1 year and 4 months old boar of the improved Leicester breed.

There was an exhibition of seed-wheat, both white and red, the premiums being 50 sovereigns for the best of both varieties. The judges selected for trial Colonel Le Contour's Belle-vue Talavera, and Mr. J. E. Drewitt's improved Chidham wheat, as the best samples of white wheat; but did not consider the samples of red wheat offered, worthy of recommendation for competition; the prize will be awarded at the general meeting, in December 1811.

REMARKS BY THE REPORTER.

In Class 1, for short horned cattle, there was great competition.

In Classes 2 and 3, for Herefords and Devons, the show was very indifferent. The great distance at which the show has this year been held from the counties in which these breeds prevail, accounts, in our opinion, for the want of competition in these classes.

In Class 4, for Leicester sheep, there was an excellent show.

In Class 7, for South-downs, there was also great competition, and those of the Duke of Richmond, Messrs. James Webb, G. Anthon, Chas. Luger, and Oxman, did great credit to their breeders.

In Class 8, there was a very fair show of long-woolled sheep, in which Mr. C. Large stands pre-eminent, and carried off the best prizes.

Amongst the pigs, those which attracted the greatest attention were exhibited by Mr. Eaton of Deddington.

The show of horses was also very excellent, particularly in Suffolks.

The speeches which followed the dinner must have had an elevating effect on an assemblage of 3000 persons, all wound up to a pitch of enthusiasm; and, spite of the danger of wearying our readers with the detail, we cannot forego the pleasure of laying before them at least, which was given by the Chairman, with the response, by our ambassador, Mr. Stevenson, who was present upon the occasion.

The noble President in proposing the next toast, which was the health of a distinguished individual present, the Hon. A. Stevenson, Minister of the United States, an honorary member of the Society, said, that he would know the farmers of England, and that they would all warrant him in saying, they wished, one and all, for peace and tranquillity; peace at home and abroad was what they wished, what they prayed

for; they did not wish to see other nations laid waste that they might be prosperous, nor was it their interest or their desire, that other people's farms should be destroyed, their barns burnt, and their towns and villages plundered; and those who wish for the blessing of peace, we are happy to meet half way, and in this spirit do we meet the good wishes of the American people, whose representative at the court of our sovereign, did them in the honor of being present on that occasion. The distinguished individual to whom he alluded, was one of that great nation, which had sprung from ourselves, and he (the President) in the name of the farmers of England, wished it every prosperity, and that it might long continue in peace with this country cultivating with her those arts and sciences, which tend to better the condition of the human race, and add to its happiness.

With respect to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stevenson) he was a tried friend to agriculture: he felt interested in the improvement of agricultural science in England, and they would that the same good should extend to America; for the object was not only the agriculture of the land we live in, but the agriculture of the whole world!

Mr. Stevenson was most loudly cheered when he presented himself to the meeting.

“It would,” he said “be unworthy affectation, if he did not say that he felt proud at the manner in which his name had been received by that, the most remarkable and imposing scene he had ever witnessed in the course of his life—not a very short one.—He must return his thanks to the noble President for the manner in which his name had been given, but he feared he should not be able to do justice to his feelings on this occasion. The kind and hospitable reception which had been given to him, and the very gratifying manner in which his name had been associated with that of their two countries, demanded his acknowledgments; he received it with pride and satisfaction. Deeply sensible, however, as he was of the honor done him, he should not inadequately convey his feelings, if he confined himself to an expression of his individual feeling. In relation to himself personally, it was but a matter of little importance; but in another sense looking to such an assemblage as that, representing not only the great agricultural interest of England, but of the United Kingdom, the kind and liberal sentiment expressed would do good, and strengthen the relations of amity and peace which existed between the two countries. He, therefore, thanked them in the name of his country, and at the same time assured that nothing was more acceptable to the people of the United States, than sentiments like those that had been so kindly expressed. Their noble President had been pleased to express a wish, in allusion to the regulations between the two countries, that the present relations of peace and concord might long continue, for the benefit of both—he need hardly say he cordially he united in this wish! This was, fortunately for mankind, not an age of war; the time had long since passed, when hostility and war was regarded as the natural state of man, and peace only a dangerous and difficult experiment. The soldier and the sword, he thanked God, were no longer the only security for nations—the schoolmaster, and not the warrior, was abroad! Moral power was taking the place of physical force, and the rulers of the world would learn, if they had not already, that they must look for security to their thrones, to moral, and not physical power, and to the virtue and intelligence of their people. In this enlightened age, when the love of peace, and knowledge of Christianity, were ever spreading the earth, was there one Briton or American—one wise or good man—who would not look upon a war between two such countries as England and America, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall mankind! A war against interest, kindred language, and religion, and for what?—not for principle—not for national honor; not for conquest; to a war to settle the geographical lines of a treaty-boundary—the subject legitimately of negotiation at peaceable adjustment.

But England and America, he said, were two wits to enter into any such war. Neither, he was sure, would feel itself called upon, in vindication of its honor or in defence of its rights, to embark in war—the security for peace is in the wisdom and prudence and foresight of the rulers of the two countries, and in the virtues and intelligence of their people. Their noble Chairman had done him no more than justice in supposing he had done every thing in his power, both officially and individually, to cherish and invigorate the friendly relations of their two countries, upon the preservation of which, he believed, the prosperity of both nations essentially depended; he therefore only spoke

* Already the Society, in the second year only of its existence, had received the names of 2000 members; the first meeting of the kind, perhaps ever held, will take place on the 6th of the present year, and it is 3000 names will be on the list, as subscribers.

ments of his own country, when he assured that its people and government desired peace—*perpetual peace*, with all nations, but especially, understanding with Great Britain, upon terms suitable with the rights and honor of both. He is in having it in his power to attend on the precaution; for besides the opportunity it afforded a witness proceeding so congenial to his feelings enabled him to express in person his sense of honor which the society had done him, in electing one of its honorary members. In such an assembly it would be needless to expatiate on the subject and its claims to support; he, however, disposition to throw out one or two suggestions which might be worthy of consideration. All confined in ascribing to agriculture a high place in the list of individual and national interests, but yet he thought they did not give the importance it merited, which it justly aspired—in other words that too supposed the object of agriculture was alone repose of subsistence. Now, a more fallacious could not obtain, than that the responsibilities agriculture stopped at the *production of food for*—The duties of agriculture were like those of others, they spread beyond the circle of providing means of subsistence, into a wide expanse created obligations arising out of a state of society, were connected with all the great national interests. Hence the support of government, the encouragement of commerce, the basis of trade, the subsistence of the learned professions, depend upon the industry and interests of agriculture: it was the source which not only all others derive subsistence, but vitality. As an object of universal benefit, then, it is entitled to universal patronage. Agriculture had justly been considered national property: the country was one great farm, and the inhabitants a great family, in which however, those who did the least had often the most profit. Now, it were true, as he believed it to be to a certain extent those who were not farmers had still as deep interest as the farmer himself, inasmuch as the class employed in agricultural districts and laborers the first to be subsisted, and that of the other out of the surplus—and, of course, the larger surplus, the greater would be the profit: this was an argument it might be said, but yet he thought the less strong.

all the modes that had been resorted to in aid of culture, the most beneficial were associations of farmer—societies for the collection and diffusion of knowledge, the introduction of useful experiments, the writings of able and distinguished men, and emulation so essential to all improvement. Science was absolutely necessary to modern agriculture, and practice reflected light upon each other. This was the more felt as, of all pursuits, there was no class so wedded to old habits which were so long, as those who cultivate the soil; and this was the case in the new world as well as the old. He felt, therefore, in the giant strides which agriculture was making in every part of the globe, under the aid of practical science: this was one of the benefits which this society would accomplish. Any man doubted the extent to which science benefited agriculture, let him visit England and Ireland. And why was it so? Simply, because it was cultivated upon principles which were true to the test of rapid and severe experiment; agriculture was scientifically and philosophically pursued, and because she had such excellent farmers. If a foreigner wished to know what England must go into the country and mix with her yeomanry. It had been said, he believed of the princes of the reigning family, that the people of England was her yeomanry—he re-echoed sentiment, and he was happy to belong, when he, to that class—not to the proud distinction of an American citizen, but that of being a farmer.

could look upon such an assembly as this feeling himself elevated and gratified? They were all classes united in this great work—the good, the public and the private man; those led high places, mixing with the farmers and laborers of the soil upon perfect equality, and the peace and charity shrouding around a holy calm, mingling alike to the feelings and to the intellect!—upon this society, and its wide-spreading and enlightening purposes, that the eyes of Europe and America were now fixed with a steady gaze, and he thought there would be no disappointment of their hopes! Viewed in relation to their own country, as every motive for supporting it, but wedded to its effects upon other nations—as has justly said—the motive for exertion rose into a

much higher and nobler sentiment; it became then the cause, not of *their country or his*, but that of mankind! And who was so poor or so cold in spirit, as to think only of himself or his country, when the great question was, whether the earth should be inhabited and cultivated by enlightened and virtuous and religious men, or by debased and ignorant human beings and herds of savages? In concluding, the honorable gentlemen said he could only repeat his thanks for the kindness and benevolence, and his best wishes for the success of their association; he trusted that it might fulfill its high purposes, do honor to its founders, and be a benefit mankind throughout the universe."

To Keep Silk Worm Eggs for next Year.

Our experience this year has furnished much valuable information as to the best method of keeping silk worm eggs for hatching at any time next summer, and, as this is the proper season for commencing the process, we will give what we consider the best mode. The eggs should be removed to a cool, dry cellar as soon as they are ripe; that is, as soon as they have changed color, or become of a peculiar blue slate color. If they are on paper or cloth, they may be folded up into a convenient form, and placed in a tin box, with a cover merely sufficiently tight to exclude insects and vermin. They should be examined occasionally during the summer, to see that the papers or cloth do not get mildew or mouldy; if they do, they must be exposed to the wind in the shade for an hour or two, till they become dry, and then replaced. If the eggs have been taken off the papers or cloths, they may be put in the tin box in layers of half an inch with a few folds of blotting paper between them. In January, during cold weather, the box may be removed to the *ice house* or a refrigerator. We prefer a refrigerator, because we can regulate the temperature in it exactly; and if we had no ice house, we would still use the refrigerator for that reason. During the remainder of the winter, the thermometer should be kept in the box among the eggs, that the precise temperature may at all times be observed. From the time that they are put into the ice house till they are wanted for hatching, the temperature should never be allowed to rise above 45°. The eggs will generally bear 50°, without hatching, but 45° is more certain. After the natural season for hatching has arrived—say after the 15th of April in this latitude, any exposure to a higher temperature will tend to the hatching of the eggs, and must be avoided. The eggs we put in our refrigerator last January are yet in perfect condition, and hatch regularly, beginning on the 8th day after exposure. We use from a peck to half a bushel of ice daily, depending upon the warmth of the weather. Half a bushel was abundant during the hottest weather in July.—When the ice is properly applied, the temperature is kept remarkably equal without the slightest difficulty.

The fears that the eggs will be liable to dampness, and consequently ruin, when kept in a refrigerator at a low temperature, are groundless. At a temperature of 45°, no dampness can exist in the refrigerator, as, if there be any vapour evolved from the ice, it is immediately condensed by the low temperature.—In illustration of this fact, we will mention that we had a quantity of eggs that had accidentally got wet; they were fully soaking in water. We spread them on a quire of paper in the refrigerator, and in a few hours they were as dry as powder, and so remained.—Mould and mildew cannot form in a temperature of 45°. Where the ice house is not good, and consequently the air in it is filled with dampness or vapour, a refrigerator should be used.

Nothing is easier than the construction of a refrigerator. A large square box may be made of common plank, and another twelve inches smaller each way.—Put pulverized charcoal in the bottom of the large box, six inches deep; set the small box on it at equal distances from each side and end; then fill in all round between the small box and the large one with pulverized charcoal to the top of the small box. Then make a box six inches deep, and large enough to fit exactly in the large box; fill this with the powdered charcoal; this latter box will answer the purpose of a cover for the refrigerator. The inner box should be large enough to hold all the eggs required to be kept, and a tin bucket, or other metal vessel, that will hold half a bushel of ice; for the ice must not be put upon the floor of the box, as it will wet the eggs as it melts.—The ice vessels must be kept constantly supplied with ice. The box cover may have a couple of handles, to enable the attendant to move it conveniently.—The cover will not shut so closely as to exclude a rat entirely, nor so as to injure the eggs. It will naturally be supposed that there will be danger of warming the eggs by frequently opening the box; but this is a mis-

taken notion, as unless it be kept open too long—say more than a minute or two each time, no warm air can get into it; because the cold air in the box being heavier than the external warm air, will necessarily remain in the box, nor can warm air descend into it, being too light to displace it. This refrigerator may be kept in any part of the house, the cooler its situation, the less ice it will require; but half a bushel of ice will keep it at the proper temperature for twenty-four hours, in any situation not exposed to the sun or to fire heat.—G. B. S.—*Jour. Amr. Silk Society.*

From the Essex Register.

Profit of Bee Keeping.

We observed in the Mercantile Journal last week, an article on this subject, which deserves consideration; and as the following facts, within our own knowledge, confirm the position assumed therein, they may not be uninteresting.

Col. H. K. Oliver of this city, has for several years paid great attention to the management of bees; and after a series of experiments and unwarmed diligence, he has now reached a wonderful degree of perfection. His apiantries, we may safely say, are the finest in the State, and we unhesitatingly challenge any individual to exhibit a better managed or more productive.—Col. O. uses the non-swarming collateral hive, which he thinks better adapted to cities and populous places than any other. We had the pleasure of witnessing the labor of his busy operatives last week, and can assure our readers that it is a sight well worth seeing. The hives are so constructed that one can observe without danger all the operations of these industrious laborers, and draw them from many a useful lesson.

Col. Oliver has two apiantries, one containing eight, and the other partly stocked to contain seven hives. The hives consist of one central and two collateral boxes—the honey being drawn only from collaterals, leaving that in the central box where the bees are preserved during the cold weather, as stock for their winter supply. Some of them have, in addition to the two collaterals, a top box to contain glasses to be filled by the bees. During the present year, ten hives have yielded an average of 50 lbs. each, making 500 lbs. of honey, which sells readily here at 25 cents per pound. Some of the hives yield as high as 80 lbs. each. The honey is the whitest, clearest, purest, we have ever seen, and fresh from the comb is truly delicious.

As to the profit of keeping bees, there cannot be a question, the Col. thinks, if they are rightly managed. But like all other stock, they need care and attention, and must not, to be made profitable, be kept in the usual rough boxes of the farmers, nor left to the tender mercies of the north. By the common method, in order to get the honey the bees are all killed;—but by the improved method they are all saved alive, and are deprived of only the excess of honey over what is necessary for the winter's consumption.

Our townsmen, Messrs. Holman and Pappen, have apiantries also, constructed on the same bee-preserving principle, and equally profitable.

The following is the article from the Journal:

PROFIT OF BEE KEEPING.—We applaud our farmers, and especially the small ones, and their wives and children, and divers people, so situated that they might as well as not have a hand in the business, have misused it not a little by underrating bees as an article of mere profit. We know nothing against Mr. Wicke's position that they may be cultivated in such a manner as to render them more profitable to their owners than any branch of agriculture, in proportion to the capital invested in their stock. They are not taxable property, neither does it require a large land investment, nor fences, nor does it require the owner to labor through the summer to support them through the winter. Care is indeed necessary, but a child or supernumerary person can perform most of the duties that are necessary. The colonies must be kept away from the immediate vicinity of the hay, and all other annoyances removed, &c. It is added, truly, that the management of bees is a delightful employment, and may be pursued with the best success in cities and villages, as well as towns and country. It is a source of great amusement as well as comfort and profit. They collect honey and bread from most kinds of forest trees, as well as garden flowers, orchards, forests, and trees—all contribute to their wants, and their owner is gratified with a taste of the whole. Sweet clover, which is especially mentioned as easily cultivated by drills in a garden, and is one of the finest and richest flowers in the world, from which the honey bee can extract its food.

Pears.

Two years ago last spring, we had a considerable number of pear grafts,—from Robert Manning of Salem in Massachusetts (perhaps the best pomologist in the United States),—set on large stocks; and this season four of those sorts have fruited. The *Julienne* has borne plentifully, and the pears are now ripe (9 mo. 1.) We are rather disappointed however, in regard to their quality—they have not much flavor; but we know that some pears are fine in some seasons, and indifferent in others; and on turning to the Magazine of Horticulture, we find the following note by J. M. Ives of Salem: "*Julienne*. In 1838, a small crop, and good. In 1839, a large crop, and worthless." Was this latter result in consequence of the tree having more fruit than it could nourish and mature? And if so will not this sort become more worthless as the tree becomes older?

The character of this pear however, stands high. Kenrick says, "This is one of the most beautiful and valuable fruits of its season, and deserving of extensive cultivation." R. Manning several years ago called it "a fine pear;" and lately referring to the crop of last season, he said it was "fair and good." So we will hope to be more successful another year.

This pear is later than one that we have known as Bohlen's which it greatly resembles; but two grafts from the same tree often vary a week or more in the time of ripening when set on different stocks. Our Bohlen pears this season, however, though from a tree just recovering from disease, were superior to the *Julienne*, and more than a fortnight earlier.

Kenrick gives the Bloodgood pear of New York as a synonym, but this must be a mistake, as R. Manning sent grafts under the name of Bloodgood no longer ago than last winter, which are now growing in our nursery; and it is to be presumed that he would not send the same pear under two different names. Besides he described the Bloodgood as of "large size" ripening in "August;" but the *Julienne* as a small pear ripening in "September."

On another of those grafts, the *Johannot* pear is ripening. Prince describes its *shape and color*, but says nothing of its *flavor*. Kenrick calls it "good;" and Manning "first rate,"—in which opinion several of our family unite.

One of the two remaining sorts that have come so soon into bearing, is the *Cushing*; and we mention our success for the encouragement of horticulturists. But on the other hand, fifteen years ago, we grafted the *Berganot* pear, and from two trees which have now become large, we have never had six cents worth of fruit. This season there is just about enough on the tree—plenty without crowding; and an amateur well acquainted with this variety which he considers very fine,—assures us that the lost time will now be made up.

The superior excellence of "the *September* pear," is admitted by those who are fond of sweet fruit; but the name is without doubt, local. From its great diversity of shape, it may be difficult to give a description adapted to all its variations in different climates; but from all the information we have been able to collect, it appears to be the *Summer Bon Chretien*.

Respecting this pear, we learn from the Pomological Magazine that "its origin is lost in the darkness of antiquity." Some have conjectured it was more than three hundred years old, "probably much higher;" but "it is quite certain that it has found a place in every work of consequence for the last one hundred and fifty years.—It has long been cultivated all over Europe for the sake of the size and the delicious flavor of its fruit;" and "it is known by a great num-

ber of names.—In Vienna, it is known by that of *Plutzerbirne*, from its resemblance in form to a wine flask."

Presuming that our pear is identical with the *Summer Bon Chretien*, we would remark that in some particulars it has not been fully described; and we proceed to will mention them:

1. A broad channel often occurs on fine specimens, as if the sliding pressure of one's finger had pushed a part of the pulp from the blossom end up one side of the stem; but whether a channel occurs, or not, our well-grown specimens show a deficiency at one side of the blossom, and which corresponds with the projection up the stem.

2. About half way up from the blossom end (sometimes more) there is a sudden contraction in the breadth of this pear so that it is neither pyramidal nor turbinate.

3. The leaf is more smooth and shining than that of any other pear which we have seen; and we have always been able to distinguish this tree solely by its leaf, though it is shaped like an apple tree, broad and spreading.

Stem, varying in length from one and a half to two and a half inches. *Seeds* generally "all abortive."

On young trees, the fruit is commonly fair. On old trees, if *left untrimmed*, it is more knotty, distorted, and smaller,—for the limbs grow very close together. We can give *young* branches to old trees however, by *thinning out*, and *heading down*; and induce them to bear as well as in former seasons. The youth and vigor of the *branch* is the main thing—the *age of the stock* unimportant. Last winter we trimmed our trees, and nearly all the fruit which is well exposed to the light, is fair.

In the vicinity of Boston this pear is of little value on account of its being subject to spots and cracks; and such, we have been informed, is also the case in some parts of Connecticut. These spots appear to be parasitic plants (*Lichen?*) which consume the juices and prevent the growth of those parts of the pear which they cover—the swelling of the other parts causing the cracks. Kenrick, who believed in the doctrine of "worn out varieties," says, "celebrated more for its great age and beauty than any thing else. A poor bearer and neither highly esteemed or recommended. Quintinie, 140 years ago, called it a *bad pear*."

From this style of writing, we should infer that Kenrick had not seen the "Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden. In 1831, Lindley described it as "very sweet and excellent;" and afterwards called it "a very excellent old pear," adding "It is rather too tender for an open standard" (in England.) Such also may be the case in the neighborhood of Boston. Either the *soil*, or the *climate*, or the *management* is unsuitable; but in Western New York, it deserves the character of a first rate fruit.

The *Seckel* pear with us, grows on a shrub, and not on a tree if the least height of the latter be taken at eight or ten feet. Its growth is very slow both in the nursery and in the fruit garden. If grafted high from the ground however, it soon comes into bearing and bears exuberantly; so much so indeed that if left to itself, the fruit will not attain half its proper size, and consequently not its full flavor. Last winter we had ours trimmed; and the result will warrant us in strongly recommending this practice to horticulturists.

It would appear from Coxe's description that he had mistaken the *Rousslet de Rheims* for this invaluable pear. The former in our fruit garden is of little value, as it rots as it softens on the tree; but the *Seckel* on the contrary belongs to the class of *Bon Chretiens*—*sound to the core*.

Stevens's Genesee Pear.

We obtained grafts of this fine variety, several ago of James K. Gaernsey of Pittsford; and this season, we have been able, very satisfactorily, to test its value. "I never tasted a better pear," was the exclamation used by several of the jury whom we had summoned on the occasion; and this verdict agrees entirely with our own judgment.

We have not found any description of this fruit; therefore submit the following, which may require modifying when a greater number are examined and compared, for when we thought of making the attempt there was only one left.

Fruit, thick, ovate, swollen at the sides, rather three inches in height, and more than two inches in breadth. *Stem*, thick, an inch long, inserted obliquely in a deep narrow depression. Surface distinctly dotted with light brown, and slightly tinged with red on the sunny side. *Eye*, open, in a moderate and regular depression. *Flesh*, white, melting, and high flavored juice. *Ripens*, the middle of the month.

Prince remarks in his *Pomological Manual* that it should be gathered as soon as the stem will separate with a clean fracture, and ripened in the house; and be eaten as soon as it becomes yellow and mellow it will not keep." Such treatment it receives in our hands.

The New Large White Carrot.

Messrs. Editors—I purchased last spring from the Rochester Seed Store, a paper of the white carrot seed, which I had seen recommended in the catalogue as something new brought over from England by Batcham last fall. I can assure you it exceeded most sanguine expectations, and I believe it will be a great acquisition to our assortment of root crop field culture. I this day pulled one about middle size, and it measured 18 inches in length, and 9 inches in circumference in the middle. It was very tapering; pure white color; flesh very fine and juicy. The land on which they are growing, is a sandy soil, manured last year for potatoes.

Yours, &c., WM. WELLS
Irondequoit, Monroe co., Sept. 1840.

Remarks.—Mr. Geo. Sheffer of Wheatland, brings us some fine specimens of this carrot, a few weeks since. He is highly pleased with them.—Eds.

For the New Genesee Farmer
Crops in South Venice in 1840.

I take my pen to give you a short account of the crops grown in this quarter the past season.

Wheat.—The crop is unusually good; better than has been for many years past. The berry is finer than I think I never saw better. There are however, pieces almost ruined by that fatal weed, the stem of which every farmer in this section has more or less.

Corn, in this section, looks extremely fine, the appearance now of being a very large crop. It was a great deal planted in this quarter, therefore under the present auspices it cannot bring a high price. I have not, since 1834, seen this crop look so fine and so stately as at present; many fields will yield on an average from fifty to sixty bushels per acre.

Peas.—The crop is very good, though not so good as last season. The weather, the greater part of the time, has been too warm for this crop to do well.

Oats.—Almost every field in this vicinity is unusually good; better, by far, than last season, and may be considered as a first rate crop in this section of the country.

Barley.—What little there was sown, is very good. *Potatoes* are very good, though not quite as good as was anticipated a few weeks since; however they will be a pretty fair crop. There were a great many

...nted this season for the purpose of fattening pork, farmers using them instead of corn.

...is good, what little there is; the farmers of late most entirely abandoned growing this crop, as cloth can be purchased a great deal cheaper than and manufacture flax.

...Wheat.—Considerable has been sowed, and has appearance now of being a fair crop, unless injured by the frost.

...Wheat has not done very well here this season, owing no doubt to the excessive hot weather; in some fields look very well; but to take the crop generally, it will be a very poor one this year. ... quarter, for an experiment, have sown the ... winter wheat in the spring; and the result they had first rate spring wheat; better by a con-

...As I have not tried the experiment, I cannot give you a true statement of the time of sowing; but, I should think somewhere about the first or second of March, would be early enough to try the experiment.

...is good, save on wet lands; the rains in the month of May and June, were very injurious to that land. Upon high land I never have known

...I believe, to take the vicinity together, there is more grass cut this season, from the same number of acres, than has been in several years past. ... of all kinds, look fine, and the prospect is of a very great yield. There are however, but few that grow roots very extensively.

...It is not as plenty as the farmers anticipated the trees were in bloom. However, there will be enough for our own consumption. In fact, Sirs, the thing of an earthly nature looks very promising, and ought not to hinder us from enjoying every thing that is conducive to our peace, comfort, and happiness.

Respectfully Yours,

W. S. TUPPER.

...th Venice, Ontario co., N. Y. Sept. 1840.

Cure for Ring Bone.

...The following is the postscript to a communication published in the Standard Grass, which may be found in another issue.

...MRS. EDITORS—For an answer to Mr. Barnett's inquiry for a cure for Ring Bone, I would refer you to the communication of mine in the 5th volume of the Standard. Suffice it to say that I often operated upon horses and colts, and never failed to prevent lameness of Ring Bone, unless the hoof had become so diseased as of itself to make and keep the horse lame.

Yours &c., ZECHARIAH CONE.

...via, September, 1840.

...The following is the communication referred to.

Cure for Ring Bone.

...EDITOR.—Are we not individually called upon, and we become acquainted with any knowledge by a more extended diffusion will promote the best and welfare of those around us, to make it the same to the public?

...I would direct the attention of all gentlemen who are raising horses to that complaint, viz. the ring-bone.

...In the early part of my life paid considerable attention to the raising of horses, but finding them to be so many complaints, and especially that of ring bone, I was much discouraged in the enterprise, and was led to ascertain, if possible, the causes of the complaint, and if any remedy could be found. I obtained all the information that I could obtain from different authors on the subject, and from my own experimental knowledge of the complaint, I was led to conclude that there were various causes for the complaint in colts which are kept confined in a stable, and who are clenched off daily, are more liable to be affected with ring-bones, than those that are kept on the

ground or on floors well littered. Low keeping, by weakening the joints, has a tendency to produce them. In young horses they are generally occasioned by sprains, which are made by being rode or drove too hard, running in the pasture, or leaping fences.

After hearing the above statement as to the causes, the reader may with propriety inquire, what composes the ring-bone, and whence does it originate? In answer to this inquiry—I have found it to be composed of the synovia or juices of the ankle or fetlock joint, which, by some of the forementioned causes, is made to flow or leak from the joint, and is at first collected into a small sack in the back part of the fetlock joint; from thence it is conveyed by two small tubes to each side of the foot, where it gradually forms the callous or ring-bone.

For the last thirty years I have been in the habit of successfully performing an operation, which prevents the ring-bone from increasing in size, and if not lame previous to the operation, the animal never after becomes lame in consequence of the ring-bone; but if lame before the operation is performed, a period of from one to twelve months is required for their recovery, much depending on the length of time which they have been lame.

The operation is performed in the following manner. I first shear off the fetlock, then make an incision through the skin and extract the sack above mentioned, at the same time taking care to destroy the communication from the joint to the ring-bone.

If the aforesaid operation is performed skilfully, the horse is as fit for use in one week as before.

ZECHARIAH CONE.

Hebron, Conn., March 26, 1838.

Remarks.—Dr. Willich says, where the tumefied part is distinctly perceivable round the pastern, without affecting the coffin joint, it is easily cured, but if the swelling be of long continuance, and has become hard, it may require both "blistering and firing," i. e. searing with a hot iron—Extend a mild blister over the cauterized part.—Cultivator.

Another.

MESRS. EDITORS—In answer to the inquiry of Joel P. Burnett, relative to a Ring Bone on his horse, I would reply, that if a Ring Bone is observed in its incipient state, a blister is usually of service; but if of long standing and large, the actual cautery is also necessary. If the disease has proceeded so far as to cause a stiff joint, there is no chance for recovery.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Split Rock, U. C., September, 1840.

Another.

MESRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM—I observed in your last paper an inquiry for a cure for Ring Bone on horses.

- Take one ounce Sweet Oil, One " Oil of Spikes, One " Oil of Stones, One " Oil of Vitriol, One " Aquafortis;

Put the first three into an iron or earthen vessel; then pour the others in slowly, stirring it constantly, (otherwise it will foam over,) until it is well mixed. Rub the composition on the Ring Bone three successive mornings, then omit three, and repeat it three more; so on for three times or nine applications, and it will in most cases effect a cure. The horse should not be used for some time, nor exposed to wet.

The above recipe will also cure spavins and wind-galls.

D. WILSON, P. M.

River Styx, Ohio.

Preserving Winter Apples.

Who believes the secret of preserving winter apples, depends greatly upon doing every thing well, as well as upon the mode.

As preserving them in barrels, is generally found most convenient; a few suggestions under this head may not be unacceptable.

The fruit should remain on the trees as long as safety will permit—generally till near the close of the month—when it should be very carefully picked by hand, by means of convenient ladders, and as carefully laid

in baskets. Rotting generally commences at bruises; great care should therefore be taken that the fruit does not receive the least contusion. They are to be carefully laid in the barrels, very gently shaken down, and when the head is put in, it should press upon them sufficiently to prevent all rattling when the barrels are removed. This pressure never injures them nor causes them to rot, if the barrels are not opened before the apples are needed for use. A layer of straw is found to do more injury than good. The barrels should then be placed on the north side of a building, or the coolest place to be obtained, protected from rain by boards, until the approach of very severe weather, when they are removed to the cellar, where they should remain undisturbed until needed for use. The cooler apples can be kept without freezing, the less liable are they to decay.

Color of Cows—Inquiry.

MESRS. EDITORS—You are probably aware that a deep red color is considered the best for milk cows. Now, do you think that the color has any effect on the quality of cows? A few remarks on this subject by those who can throw any light upon it, may interest more than

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Warming Houses.

There is much popular ignorance prevailing on the subject of warming houses both among the English and Anglo-Americans. One would have thought that the experiments of such men as Franklin and Rumford would have dispelled the illusions about people being more liable to catch cold when a regular and uniform heat is kept up in their apartments, than when these are traversed by currents from doors, windows, and every crevice, all rushing towards an open fire. But prejudices are hard to be overcome—the more so indeed, the more beneficial their abandonment. If we were readily made harder, and acquired exemption from the complaints so common in our variable climate, during the autumn, winter and spring months, by the common practice of using open fires,—single windows and doors, we might give up the comfort of the opposition plan; but no such good follows our exposure: no frame, however vigorous, is exempt from the results of streams of cold air in our houses.—This is not however, a matter of theory, or to be argued from individual experience.—Notional usage, in the coldest climates in Europe, is decisive on this point.—The Russian Finlanders, and Swedes of all classes, are not ashamed to keep up nearly a summer heat in their houses during the winter months—they have no fears of being called effeminate. On the contrary, allege that in sullying out from their houses into the external frosty air, they are able to bear and even enjoy this kind of exposure, or a bath, the better from their previous warmth—precisely for the same reason that a person with a vigorous circulation of the blood and hot skin, is better enabled to bear the shock of a cold bath. In the opposite circumstances, of immersing in cold air or cold water, when a person is chilly and with pale skin, as when coming out from a cold room and imperfectly clad, he will suffer greatly, and be less able to resist the secondary and morbid effects of cold.—Rumford declares that, notwithstanding his first prejudices against stove heat, he found from an experience of twelve year's residence in Germany, not only that warm rooms were more comfortable in winter, but certainly tended to the preservation of health.—Journal of Health.

Seed of the Wild Rice.—(Zizania aquatica.)

There was considerable inquiry, last spring, in different agricultural papers, for seed of the Wild Rice. We have succeeded in obtaining some of this seed, and shall be happy to distribute it to such friends as desire to experiment with it.

Some sportsmen of this city sent to Canada and obtained several bushels of this seed, to sow on the bays and marshes near Lake Ontario, to raise food for wild ducks and geese, and attract game to this vicinity.

ERRATA.

Table with 2 columns: Page and Line. Corrections include: Page 130, col. 3, line 22 from the bottom for "country," read "county."; Page 131, " 1, " 4 from the bottom of the word "We" should begin a paragraph.; Page 131, " 1, " 7 for "arrows" read furrows.; Page 131, " 1, " 9 the word "We" should begin a new paragraph.; Page 131, " 1, " 30 for "size" read sizes.; Page 131, " 2, " 3 for "grew" read grow.; Page 132, " 1, " 25 for V write v.; Page 132, " 1, " 21 from the bottom, for Palustris palustris.

From the Farmer's Column.

Dialogue between a Father and Son—Influence of the Female Character.

Frank.—Father, have you seen the beautiful rose which has just opened in sister Susan's garden? It is indeed splendid. I don't know how it is, but I am no match to a Susan in gardening; she has the knack of making every thing bloom in which she cultivates; and I have often observed, that if we are planting the cuttings of flowering herbs, and although I might have cut the plant and prepared the cuttings for her, there is not one in five of her's that will die; while out of mine, it is only about one in five that will live. I begin to think there must be some truth in the old-fashioned notion, that when a man is forced, a woman is favored; the finest portion of the clay being selected for this purpose. All that Susan does is done with the fingers, whereas all mine seems done by the rule of thumb.

Father.—There is certainly a difference in the way in which you and Susan do things, but I am by no means mean if I make the comparison to your disadvantage. I confess there is much beauty in that old-fashioned idea which you have mentioned; and with us, who know, and taste, and feel, the value of the female character, 'tis no wonder that it should have some weight; but we are fortunate in this respect, remember.

Frank.—I declare, I fancy that I perceive a difference in the fragrance of sister Susan's flowers, when compared with mine, and certainly they continue longer in bloom.

Father.—That, I dare say, is only a fancy, yet it is a pleasing one, to which I suppose, you have not much objection. The idea, that to the finer mould of the female is to be attributed the power, which they usually possess, of bearing with more fortitude the reverses of fortune, and the bereavements of life, than men, is beautiful and quite poetical; and many are the instances which I have known, where, after sustaining her full share of the trouble and anguish consequent upon such, the wife has been enabled to impart a portion of her mental courage to the support of a husband, bowed to the earth with the weight of his share of affliction. Take a china cup, into which boiling water might be poured, and, immediately after, water, cold as ice, without fear of breaking—so the heart of woman will expand with prosperity and contract with adversity, without bursting; while the man, like a brown-ware mug, is done up in half the time!

Frank.—Well, I never heard any one advocate so well the cause of woman, in my life!

Father.—Ah ha! that reminds me of an occurrence which took place some years ago, and which I must relate to you. I was travelling, by coach, in England, in company with six gentlemen, and a plain, homely woman, about sixty years of age; the subject of conversation amongst the men was the character of the female sex; and, although they agreed that the women were the weaker sex, they dissented in toto to the doctrine of their being the softer. As I always do, vindicated their rights and privileges, and on my remarking that they were feared of the finer class, the old lady, who had long felt intense interest in the conversation, exclaimed, "Well! indeed I never heard any one talk so well in my life! I declare it does me good to hear you, sir!" About the same time, I crossed the channel between Ryde and Portsmouth, in a sailing boat, on a stormy day; the passengers had taken their seats, when a very elegant young man, in the military dress of a foreigner, came on board and enquired, in broken English, if any lady wanted a protector for the passage? The ladies, all but one old fishwife, with a basket of fish for the Portsmouth market, had already been seated with partners, and she being the only unprotected female, he went and took his seat beside her, pulled her cloak about her head and feet, and waited upon her with the greatest assiduity. The old woman did not at first know what to make of it, but after a little, she winked to the rest of the passengers, and quite enjoyed it. The gentleman, seeing them smile, said, "gentlemen, I am a knight of the Prussian order of the North Star; our only bond of union is the protection of woman, at all times and in all places, without regard to age or beauty."

On our arrival at Portsmouth, he offered the old woman his arm, took the basket of fish in the other hand, and stepped gracefully on shore, handed her the fish, made her a bow, and walked on. The old woman could contain no longer, but bursting into a scream of laughter, she declared that it was the funniest joke that she had ever seen or heard of!

I grant that it is not in your power to imitate your sister, in the delicate and gentle way in which she

in perspective and change—raising their drooping heads, and curling them "very prettily," for she, I am sure you will admit, is one of the softer sex. All this reminds me of that beautiful poetic gem, "The Hymn to the Flowers," by Horace Smith, which was published in the Farmer's Column a few months ago; the endearing epithets with which most all the verses commence, are particularly delicate and affecting; and, although I have read and re-read it times innumerable, I still experience new delight on every fresh perusal. You must copy it into your book, and get it by heart, and then you will never be at a loss for a beautiful simile at sight of a beautiful and lovely flower.

Frank.—Oh, I shall never forget that heavenly melody! But, Father, have you not noticed that, next farmer Sykes when we walk, he is always singing? I never heard neighbor Grubb sing or whistle. I think their clay must have been different in its nature at the first, and while one might be likened to the happy soil, the other must be (what is the horror of all good farmers) a wretched soil.

Father.—Ay, Sykes has a soul to feel, as well as a tongue to express, by Lennox's sounds, the language of the heart. I am sure that this love of sacred music might be traced in all that he does—in his ploughing, in his sowing, in his wading, and in his mowing, and especially in the managing of his cattle and horses, to whom he chants his commands, instead of uttering them in that brutal tone and expression in general use amongst farmers; and when we hear the observation, "the farmer's eye makes the horse fat," I cannot but think the farmer's tongue does quite as much in that friendly office. And you must often have observed, when Sykes untied his horses in the stable, for the purpose of harnessing them for their labor, and says, "come n'y beauties," how quickly they turn in their stalls, and stretch out their necks and open their mouths to receive the bit! and I have seen his saddle-horse carry the whip in his mouth and gallop with his master on his back!

Frank.—All this is true—but you have been, all this while, drawing your own, as well as farmer Sykes's portrait, you know.

Father.—No one would calculate the advantages arising from a mild and gentle spirit wherever cattle, sheep, and other animals are kept; but we might see this exemplified in the opposite character of those around us; for we know that farmer Blandin's two dogs, and his two more savage sons, are the terror of the neighborhood, while his poor animals are worried almost to death by incessant noise and driving. His dairy is ruined by such means, for his cows are brought up to be milked on the gallop, and their return to pasture is a perfect *coe hunt!* while the bloody curs of his sheep and hogs show that the hunts are often *in at the death*. Now, they complain that their milk will not keep, and it is notorious that they make the worst butter in the neighborhood; and no wonder, for their cows are always in terror and dismay.

Frank.—Yes, and I cannot help contrasting all this with the quietness and docility of our animals, especially when I see them standing in the yard so peacefully, chewing the cud, and, upon being spoken to, removing the right foot so carefully, to give room for the girl to place the pail for milking, and especially, when she goes to milk Flora, the cow which you purchased of Blandin, who, even yet, will not stand quietly until the girl commences her song, which she continues during the whole operation; after which the animal looks for the potato or bit of salt, or some other little remembrance, which ensures her obedience for the next milking. But there is one thing which I have observed—they all move much faster and walk quicker in the morning than in the evening, and seem brighter and more cheerful; and on their return to pasture, they will often set off on the canter in the morning, while in the evening all is still and solemn, with a seriousness which is very striking—now, have you never observed this?

Father.—I have; and, in connexion with this, it is a remarkable fact, which you might have observed, but which I have never seen noticed in books—you may remember that we said "the morning is the time for observation, the evening for reflection."

Frank.—Yes, I shall never forget that, for I am reminded of the difference; as well as of the aptness of the observation, every morning and every evening.

Father.—The act of *observation* draws forward the attention—that of *reflection* directs it backward, or to the consideration of what is past. Do you understand the natural distinction between the two states of mind?

Frank.—Perfectly; no one walks in a church yard *in the morning*; the *evening* is the time for reflection upon the shortness and uncertainty of life.

Father.—Good. The fact which I allude to is the birds which sing in the early morning, do so in major or sprightly key; while those which sing in the evening and during the night, have voices in minor, or key of pensive-ness. The English thrush and skylark, the goldfinch and linnet, are of the morning class—the black-bird or ouzel, the nightingale and red-breast, and several others, are those of evening; the one is *obscurative*, the other is *reflected* personified.

Frank.—That is extremely curious; and it is really so, as I have oft remarked, but without making the application, and the most doleful sound, to be heard only at night, is the cry of the owl!

Father.—So you see the truth of the remark, "farmers are, of all others, the most favorably situated for observation and reflection;" and if they are least enlightened class of the community, it is not want of opportunity to accumulate stores of instruction, of the richest variety. Now, let us close the Dialogues.

Frank.—Oh! but let it be with that sweet addition to sacred music, which farmer Sykes repeated to us the other evening.

ODE TO SACRED MUSIC.

Queen of every moving measure,
Sweetest source of pure pleasure,
Music—why thy power employ,
Only for the sake of joy!
Only for the smiling zest,
At nuptial or at nuptial feast?
Rather thy lenient measure pour
On those whom secret griefs devour;
Bid be still the bleeding heart
Of those whom death or absence part:
And with some softly-breathing air,
Smooth the brow of dumb despair!

Frank.—But here is another *close*, which must be omitted, it is so very applicable to the subject of conversation.

Contemplate, when the sun declines,
Thy death, with sleep, reflection;
And when again, he rising shines,
Thy day of resurrection!

Frank.—And that, again, reminds me of the beautiful lines of Mrs. Barbauld, and which I so often hear you repeat.

Life, we've been long together,
In pleasant and in cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part, when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear—
Then stead away—give little warning,
Choose you our own time—
Say not "good night,"
But in some brighter clime,
Wish me "good morning!"

END OF THE DIALOGUES.

The Nobility of Labor.

BY O. DEWEY.

So material do I deem this policy—the true nobility of labor I mean—that I would dwell on it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why then, in the scale of things, is labor ordained for us? Each had it so pleased the Great Ordainer, might it been dispensed with. The world itself might have been a mighty machine for producing all that wants.

The motion of the globe upon its axis might have been going forward; without man's aid, houses might have risen like an exhalation.

With the proud sword
Of dulcet sphonophones and voices sound
Built like a temple!

gorgeous furniture might have been placed in the and soft couches and luxuriant banquetts, spread hands music; and man, clad with fabrics of navy weaving, rather imperial purple might have been to disport himself in those Elysian palaces: "Fortunate had been the scene ordained for us in his life!" But where then, tell me, had been his energy, perseverance, patience, heroism?

Cut off labor with one blow from the world, mankind had sunk to a crowd of Asiatic voluptuaries. No, it had not been fortunate. Better that he be given to man as a dark mass, whereupon to lie. Better that the rude and unsightly materials be piled in the ore bed and in the forest, for him to fashion into splendor and beauty. Better, I say; not because that splendor and beauty, but because the act creates them is better than the things themselves; because

on is nobler than enjoyment: because the laborer reaps and more worthy of honor than the idler. I call upon those whom I address, to stand up for nobility of labor. It is Heaven's great ordinance human improvement. Let not the great ordinance broken down.

What do I say? It is broken down, and it has been broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again here, if any where, on these shores of a new world, a new civilization. But how, it may be asked, is broken down? Do not men toil, it may be said? They do indeed toil; but they too generally do it because they must.

Many submit to it as, in some sort, a degrading necessity, and they desire nothing on earth so much as to escape from it. They tell the great law of labor the letter, but break it in the spirit. To some field labor, mental or manual, every idler should hasten a chosen, covered field of improvement.

But so he is not compelled to do under our imperfect civilization. On the contrary he sits down, and folds his hands and blesses himself in idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the abused and unjust social system, under which serfs labored and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is the result of that opprobrium of toil we have done away.

Asbamed to toil art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy workshop and dust labor field; of thy hard hand scarred with service, more honorable than that of war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, on which modern nature has embordered mist, sun and rain, fire and storm,—her own heraldic honors! Ashamed of these tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity? It is a treason to nature—it is impiety to heaven—it is breaking Heaven's great ordinance. Toil, I repeat, toil, either the brain, of the heart, of the hand—it is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.

Making Augur Holes with a Gimlet.

"My boy what are you doing there with that gimlet?" said I the other morning to a flaxen haired urchin, who was laboring away with all his might at a hole of board before him. "Trying to make an augur hole!" was his reply, without raising his eyes or pausing his operations.

"Precisely the business of at least two-thirds of the world, in this blessed year of our Lord 1840, is thusing augur holes with a gimlet;" I said to myself, and walked musingly onward.

Here is young A. who has just escaped from the k's desk behind the counter. He sports his muskiness, wears his hair long; has acquired the power of being shaved; carries a rattan; drinks champagne when he can command an X to purchase a bottle, and a friend to a dinner; talks large of the price current, fall of western stocks, and profits of banking; sits in his boots two inches taller than Astor or Ap- ton; and speaks of foreign exchanges as would hehild or Biddle. He thinks he is a great man, and in all others know he is only making augur holes with a gimlet.

Mr. B. is a rabid politician. He has labored hard at caucuses, at ward and town meetings, has talked of the people till the words flow parrot like from his lips, and has done a full share of the dirty work of party years. Office has been the lure held out to lead him onwards, and which has made him neglect his dress, spend his time in hunting up recruits, drill the refractory, and qualifying himself for barn argument and stump oratory. He can settle the ire of the nation in a trice; diplomacy has no intricacies for him; he has shaken hands with the president, and is a great man. He will soon be used up, cast aside; and will then see, as others now do, he is chasing a jack o'lantern, that he is making augur holes with a gimlet.

Here is Miss C. who is really a pretty girl, and who might become a woman a man of sense would be proud of. Now, she apes the *ton* in all things; reads the latest novels, goes to the opera, admires Celeste's singing, and has nearly ceased to blush at the most indecent nudity, lounges on sofas, glories in her illness, tips her bed till noon, coquets with male animals as if she were a cat, imagines that she is a belle, forgets that her father was a cooper, lapses of high life, and plebeian presumption, and is in a fair way to ruin herself. All this comes of her belief that an augur hole can be made by a gimlet.

Mr. D., whom I have just passed, may be put down as a distinguished professor of the gimlet. He was a farmer. His father left him a fine farm free of incumbrance; but speculation became rife, fortunes were made in a twinkling, and D. fancied "one thing could be done as well as another." So he sold his

farm, and bought wild lands in the prairies, and corner lots in lithographed cities; and began to dream of wealth worthy of "golden Ind." Work he could not; it had suddenly become too degrading. Who could think of tilling or being contented with a hundred acres of land, when thousands of acres in the broad west were waiting for occupants or owners. D. was not the man to do it, and he opted to the extent of his means. At last the land bubble broke; lithographed cities were discovered to be mere boggs; and prairie farms, though the basis of exhaustive wealth, worthless, unless rendered productive by labor. But D.'s beautiful farm is gone, and as he is now preparing on compulsion to become a pioneer in the west, he feels that it is difficult making augur holes with a gimlet.

Mr. E. is the representative of quite a class. He had his attention awakened to the subject of religion, and obtained new views of its importance and his own obligations. Believing, what cannot be disputed, that love to God and good will to man, is the only true source of happiness, and feeling, as every benevolent mind must, a desire for the welfare of his race, he felt himself called to declare these truths to the world; and forsaking his lapstone, his anvil, or his plough, became without delay an expounder of the scriptures, a self-delegated instructor of mankind.—He forgot that the age of miracles had ceased; and that the ability to teach must now be acquired by the slow but necessary process of human learning. He begins to have misgivings that he has mistaken his call; and will probably discover, when too late to rectify the error, that he has spent the best half of his life in trying to make augur holes with a gimlet. OBSERVER.—*Atb. Cultivator.*

Popular Errors.

Messrs. Editors.—On the 81st page of the current volume of the Cultivator, I have noticed a few of the popular or common errors, and intimated that I might possibly recur to the subject at some other time. The theme is a fruitful one, and might be made to embrace a variety of topics. I propose, however, to touch only those that are brought to bear directly or indirectly on agriculture; and first, *farming in the moon.*

The moon has given rise to abundance of superstitious observances, and from the very earliest age, has been supposed to exercise a great influence over the earth and men. Many of these superstitions have been exploded, while others still retain no inconsiderable hold on the public mind, and are the pregnant source of error. On no point is this more perceptible than in that of farming. That the moon can produce any susceptible influence on crops, or deserve the slightest regard in their sowing or planting, is a notion belonging to the same ages as astrology and witchcraft; and like these beliefs, should ere this have ceased to exist. The celebrated Arrago collected from various sources all the well authenticated facts relating to the influence of the moon on agriculture and the weather, and came to the conclusion, "that there was no reason whatever to confine the common notion that changes of weather attended changes of the moon, or that this luminary has any perceptible effect, or is in the least worthy of notice in conducting the processes of agriculture." Some of the old superstitions or notions on this subject, may, however, be worthy of notice here.

Tusser says, in his "500 points of Husbandry,"—
 "Sow peason and Beans in the wane of the moon,
 Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon;
 That they with the planet may rise,
 And flourish with bearing most plentiful wise."

But though such was the general feeling, there were some enlightened and intelligent enough to perceive the absurdity of such notions, and expose these errors. Thus Werenfels in 1748, in an Essay on Superstition, says:—

"The superstitious man will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil, but when the moon re- quires it. He will not have his hair cut when the moon is in Leo, lest his locks should stare like a lion's mane; or when in Aries, lest they should curl like a ram's horn."

I would say to the farmer, don't trouble yourself about the moon. See that your land is in fine tilth, well manured and drained; your seed fresh, and free from foul matters; and when you are ready, sow, without consulting the moon or the almanac. If all is right in other respects, the moon, no matter what may be its position, will not hurt you or your crop; and if your land is but half prepared or tilled, rely on

the moon as much as you please, and you have no right to expect a crop.

Another common error is that relating to the "signs." Somebody among the ancients, for convenience sake, divided the stars into constellations, named from their fanciful resemblance to the objects, Leo, Virgo, Aquila, Pisces, Taurus, Sagittarius, &c. &c. In its annual revolution, the sun passes through a dozen of these constellations or signs of the zodiac; and by degrees these signs were supposed to exert a magical influence on the several parts of the human body; and we all remember some of our old ailments, the man mounted on the globe in a state of nudity, that the place and effect of the signs could not be mistaken. This popular error is a fancied man- kind wonderfully, and though common sense has in most cases displaced the *manic signs* still retain their ascendancy over the conduct of multitudes.

There are many men in the present age, so far behind the times, that if they have a tooth to pull, a vein to open, a peg or nail to re-entrate, a patch of distils to move, a bunch of white birches or scrub-oaks to cut down, or a dose of physic to swallow, the chapter of signs must be consulted, and the re-connection with the body, or the plant, ascertained before any thing can be done. The full believer in signs, would as soon swallow a dose of poison as physic, when the sign was in Taurus, as that animal chews the cud; and in that state of the signs, the enthusiastic would assuredly prove an emetic, or in other words, follow the course of the cud. Woods or trees must be cut when the sign is in the heart, that the whole may perish together; for if the sign was in Pisces, or the fact, we suppose when cut down only the extremities of the plant could be prevented to perish; and we be to the unlucky cut-off cold that happened to undergo emanation when the sign indicated the forbidden region; his fate was sealed beyond the possibility of mistake. If you see at the present time, a man's knees buried in brass, his fields overrun with bushes and thistles; half a dozen of uncurated pigs and colts running about, as if to perpetrate, by m and in breeding, all the defects of their races; and his orchards and woodlands neither trimmed or pruned, that man may be set down as a believer in signs, one who governs his farming by the moon, and who will in all probability, reap such a harvest, and experience such results, as so irrational and unphilosophical a course indicates.—*Atb. Cultivator.* M. S. D.

Woman.

The right education of this sex is of the utmost importance to human life. There is nothing that is more desirable for the common good of all the world, since, as mothers and mistresses of families, they have for some time the care of the education of their children of both sexes, they are intrusted with that which is of the greatest consequence to human life.

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the soundness or folly of our minds is not less owing to their first tenets and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority and constant conversation of our mothers.

As we call our first language our mother tongue, so we may as justly call our first tenets mother-tongue; and perhaps it may be found more easy, to forget the language than to put entirely with those tempers we learned in the nursery.

It is therefore to be lamented that the sex on whom so much depends, who have the first forming of our bodies and minds, are not only educated in pride, but in the silliest and most contemptible part of it.

Girls are indulged in great vanity, and mankind seem to consider them in no other view than as so many painted idols, who are to allure and gratify their passions.—*Lady's Book.*

Remedy for Smut in Wheat.—About the time of sowing, the wheat intended for seed should first be thoroughly washed, and then rolled in lime. As there is a liability of its heating after it is rolled, it should be spread over a surface large enough to give the air free access to the grain, which will prevent such a result. It should be remembered that when the wheat is once smutted, it is apt to be infected with smut in after crops; consequently the process I have mentioned, ought to be pursued for three or four years in succession. John McConnell, Esq., of Chemung co., N. Y., has adopted the above remedy with entire success, for several years; and will be happy to give any information on the subject, if called upon at his farm, near Fairport, Chemung co., New York.—*American Farmers' Companion* W.

From the Knickerbocker, for September.

MT. HOPE CEMETERY, ROCHESTER.

BY MRS. E. C. STEEDMAN.

Come hither, ye who fear the grave, and call it lone and drear Who deem the burial-place a spot to waken grief and fear; Oh! come and climb with me this mount, where sleep the silent dead, And through these winding gravel walks, with noiseless foot-step tread. Sloop down and pluck the fragrant bud, just opening fresh above The peaceful bed, where slumbers one who died in youth and love; Smell the pure air, so redolent with breath of summer flowers, And take this sprig of evergreen, a pledge for future hours. See yonder river sparkling through the foliage of the grove, How gracefully its course doth lend—how still its waters move! Sit 'neath the branches of this tree, which spread their grateful shade, To screen a spot for musing thought, or holy converse made. Look round this garden of the dead, where creep green myrtle vines, Where "hoop" surrounds the sleeper's home, and scented sweet-brier twines; Where lowly vires open to heaven their tiny eyes of blue, Filled oft at morn with glittering tears, the drop of early dew. And now bend upward still your steps, to gain the highest peak, And let your eyes the view beneath, and distant prospect seek; O, beautiful! thrice beautiful!—there blended hill and dale, And here the lofty mansion, with cottage of the vale! The city spires, which look to Heaven, in whose high cause they stand, As guides to point the pilgrim's eye toward the promised land; The distant villages that speck with white the wavy green, And farther still, the deep blue lake, with many a sail is seen. Des'nd again, and pause beside this vine-encircled tomb, And tell me, is there aught around to fill the heart with gloom? List to the feathered songsters' notes, that warble from the trees, And hear the music soft that steals upon the whispering breeze! Oh! say, do not fair Nature's tones awake the soul to bliss? And does not thought ascend to heaven from such a spot as this? And e'en the grave, doth not its voice, amid such flowery ground, Say to the weary sons of earth, "Here sweet repose is found?" Mount Hope! thy consecrated walks I never more may tread, And learn to die, by counting here the lessons of the dead; Yet sweet 'twould be to "rest my flesh in hope" beneath thy soil, Till the last trump should bid it rise, to see a Father, God!

Hens' Eggs.

I notice in the Farmers' Cabinet for 4th mo. last, p. 265, an inquiry as to the truth of the assertion, that hen's eggs which are round produce female chickens, and those which are long or pointed, produce males.

When a boy, I was in a situation to be able to indulge my fondness for fowls, and often raised chickens;—without ever having heard of the above facts, I discovered that the eggs which approached the nearest to roundness always produced females, and those which were pointed at one end always produced males—I acted accordingly, and always succeeded in obtaining females or males, according as I wished.

After an lapse of a number of years, being in Philadelphia market, I happened to mention the fact to one who raised chickens for sale, and who preferred the males, because they grew larger—the information was received with some surprise; but I advised the person to try it, and afterwards was informed of the entire success of the experiment, all males being produced by selecting the long or pointed eggs.

I since find the fact was mentioned by a writer over 2000 years ago.—Farmers' Cabinet. I. H.

Farmers' Holidays, Fairs, &c.

We give notice of quite a number of Agricultural Meetings and Fairs, to be held this month; and there are many at a distance, of which we have not received

notice. We wish all of our readers may have an opportunity of attending one or more of these fairs. They are calculated to promote the best interests of society in general, and of farmers in particular; and therefore all should co-operate, and lend their aid and influence to sustain these organizations. These meetings afford an opportunity for a friendly interchange of feelings and sympathies, so desirable among all classes, but so much neglected among farmers. They should have, at least once a year, a general jubilee, where they can all meet as brothers and friends, engaged in the most noble and important of all occupations—where they can come together and compare views; rejoice together over present attainments, and devise means for future advancements. We say then come, one and all, with your families and friends, and bring your choicest animals and productions, not forgetting the ornamental as well as the more strictly useful—and if you are not delighted and well rewarded for your time and trouble, we shall be sadly mistaken.

New Arrangement.

The subscriber is happy to inform his friends, and the readers of the New Genesee Farmer, that he has taken into copartnership, Mr. CHARLES F. CROSMAN, in the business of the Rochester Seed Store, and the publication of this paper. Mr. C. has long been very extensively and favorably known as the seedsman and travelling agent for the Society of Shakers at New Lebanon. He has now dissolved all connection with that society, and will exert his talents and influence, for the good of this establishment. This arrangement cannot fail to be highly gratifying to our mutual friends, and the readers of this paper; and it will relieve the concern from the embarrassment occasioned by the death of E. F. MARSHALL.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester, October 1st, 1840.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into an agreement of Copartnership in the business of the Rochester Seed Store and publication of the New Genesee Farmer. All debts due to, or from the concern, previous to this date, will be settled by and with M. B. Bateham. The business will hereafter be done in the name of BATEHAM & CROSMAN. M. B. BATEHAM, C. F. CROSMAN.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1840.

TUSCANY SEED WHEAT.

COL. W. T. CUYLER of Moscow has left for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, a quantity of his Tuscany wheat (mentioned in No. 7, page 95, of this paper.) This wheat is earlier and more productive than any common variety, and the berry is very large and fine. All who wish to obtain a superior article should call and examine this—it will speak for itself. Price \$2 per bushel.

Sept. 1.

M. B. BATEHAM.

CALDRON KETTLES, all sizes,—also, CIDER MILLS of Cast Iron, at LANGWORTHY'S Eagle Furnace, near Genesee Falls.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

East side of St. Paul-street, nearly opposite Mount Hope.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c. Orders sent per mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and all articles will be packed so that they can be transported safely to any part of the country. Gardens laid out and skillful gardeners furnished at short notice. Persons wishing assortments of any of the above articles to sell again will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

They would also inform the public that they are now removing their establishment from Buffalo and Sophia streets to the Garden as above, where they have new and more extensive Green Houses almost complete.

This establishment is intended to supply the Western States and Canada, with all articles in the line of Horticulture, and to prevent that delay and disappointment which almost invariably occur in obtaining them from the east; and in a short time, as soon as Trees, Plants, &c., can be arranged, a regular Botanical and Pomological Garden will be formed, of which due notice will be given to the public so that they may visit and inspect it.

Pricing in all cases will be as moderate as at any other establishment in the country, and no fruit of inferior or doubtful quality will be cultivated.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

N. V. Sept. 1, 1840.

N. B. A quantity of Morus Multicaulis and Moretti, will be disposed of on favorable terms.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

AS the Agricultural Fair will occur rather late for wheat sowing, the English wheat imported for the Society will be disposed of previously, to such farmers as feel disposed to try it. The price is 25 cents per quart, and the profits, if any, will be given to the funds of the Agricultural Society.

The following are the names of the kinds,—some of which are new varieties highly approved in England.

Table with 2 columns: Golden Drop, Eclipse, Whittington, Bellevue Talavera, Red Burrell, Pezglesham, Chiddam or Sussex, Downy or Bough Chaff. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, Sept. 1st, 1840.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES.

CLOVER MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

WARRANTED to be thoroughly built and to work well: made by THOMAS D. BURKALL, Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y.

These machines have all been warranted "to be thoroughly built, and to work well," and they have fully sustained that warranty.

They have gone largely into use; more than four thousand are in operation; many of them have thrashed from ten to twenty thousand bushels each, without repairs. More than eight hundred new machines were sold during the last season; and on thorough trial, they have been recommended by those who use them "to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the world."

His new Combination Machine separates the grain from the straw in the process of thrashing, without any additional machinery; saves the labor of one hand in raking away the straw—much grain which is usually raked off with the straw—and is driven with less power than any other machine in use.

Geneva, June 27, 1840.

CHANCE FOR THE LOVERS OF FINE CATTLE.

FOR SALE,

That very superior Durham Bull, Reformer. IMPORTED by ROWLAND WINGFIELD, Esq.—7 years old, and whose calves are some of the finest in the country, and naturally bring a high price.

His pedigree may be seen by applying to Wm. Blackie, Esq., Secretary to the Gore District Agricultural Society, Hamilton, Upper Canada.

Apply to Wm. Benner, Esq., Binbrook, Stony Creek, or to the proprietor of the Hamilton Gazette, U. C. Binbrook, Sept. 7, 1840. 3m.

Save your Plum Stones.

CASH will be paid for a few bushels of Plum Stones, delivered soon at the Rochester Seed Store. Sept. 1st, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, OCT. 1, 1840.

Table of prices for various goods: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, PEARL ASHES, POT, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

Remarks.—The price of Wheat is still lower than last month, owing principally to the news from England. The last accounts state that the wheat crop throughout Britain is as good as the average, and the weather was quite favorable for harvesting. Only small orders were sent for flour from this country, although there was no great quantity on hand, and we think the next arrivals will bring larger orders. The wheat harvesting in those countries usually lasts about two months, and it is still somewhat uncertain what the result will be. The next steam packet will decide the question.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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 C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors. } M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.
 Post-Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—Twelve copies for \$5.—Twenty-five copies for \$10.
 The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Prospectus of the 2d Volume of the New Genesee Farmer, for 1841. Disease in Swine—Inquiry. Apples, 161
 The Fruit Garden. Strawberries—Hovey's Seedling. Treatment of Peach Trees. Best soil for a Garden. "Rainy Days." Directions for making Cheese, and preparing Cheeses. A perfect Saut Machine. Breaking Steers. Gypsum—its effects on land. Clover seed. 163
 Fall Ploughing. The Flowers of Autumn. 164
 The Cattle Show and Fair at Rochester; Reports of the Committees on Cattle, Horses, Swine, and Sheep. 151-5
 Report on Crops. Premium crop of Corn, Potatoes, and Ruta Baga. Report on Horticulture. 165
 Report on Domestic Arts; on Agricultural Implements; on Ploughing. The new Many Headed Wheat. 167
 Remarks on the Fair at Rochester. Genesee County Fair. Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain. [cont.] 168
 The premium crop of Ruta Baga—explanation. Harvesting Potatoes. Portrait of the Cow "Daily Maid." 169
 Miking Milk for \$500. "The disposition to fattiness of different breeds of Hogs. The value of Farm Labor. 170
 Lower Section of Niagara. Two Letters from Ontario county, on the Fair and Ploughing Match at Rochester. Report of the Durham, U. C. Ag. Society. 172
 The Ontario county Society's Fair at Canandaigua; Report of premiums. 172-3
 Stock Farming. Improved Hens. A statement respecting Root Crops, by Jas. Gowen, Esq., of Fairport. 171
 A growing Orchard Grass with Red Clover. Fruit as food. Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq. Farmers' Daughters. Scraps. 175
 Reports at the Rochester Fair; Impressions abroad. Meeting of the Society. Funds of the Society—Legislative aid. Rochester Prices Current, &c. 176

ATTENTION READERS!

One more number will complete the first volume of this paper, and then our subscription books will be closed, and new ones opened. No papers will be sent thereafter unless ordered anew,—except to agents, respondents, &c., and therefore when our subscribers call at the Post Office for their next paper, they are requested to hand their new subscriptions to the Post-Master, and ask him to remit to us. But this is not all; if we have found favor in the eyes of our readers, as we hope we have, we earnestly solicit them not to hand in their own subscriptions alone, but do their neighbors and us a favor, by asking them to subscribe also. We are pledged to perform our duty faithfully, and hope our friends will perform theirs promptly. Let none delay; for we expect a mighty increase of subscribers about the 1st of January, and our edition may be exhausted so early that those who are dilatory will be disappointed about getting back numbers.—*Read the Prospectus in another column.*
BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

P. S. If any subscribers have not received all the numbers, and will inform us through the Post-Masters, the deficient ones will be sent.

Complete sets of back numbers can still be furnished to subscribers. All subscriptions must commence at the beginning of a year; and none will be received for a less time than one year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several valuable communications are omitted this month, in order to make room for the reports of agricultural societies. We are happy to hear from ANNETTE once more—we feared she had deserted us.

"Hints for the Month," are omitted, on account of the illness of our J. J. T.
 Where is our able friend 'NIAGARA?' Will he not let us hear from the "Cataract county?"

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

EDITED BY J. J. THOMAS AND M. B. BATEHAM—ASSISTED BY DAVID THOMAS AND OTHERS:
 Bateham & Crosman, Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y.
 VOL. 2—FOR 1841—16 PAGES MONTHLY, (WITH CUTS.)
 The Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the Union.

TERMS.—Only 50 Cents a year—in advance. Seven Copies for \$3; twelve Copies for \$5; Twenty-five Copies for \$10—to agents and Post-Masters who send money free of postage.

"The New Genesee Farmer" has passed through the first year of its publication with very flattering success, notwithstanding the opposing influences which it had to encounter; and while the publishers express their gratitude for the assistance and support they have thus far received, they would now with renewed confidence appeal to the friends of agriculture, in behalf of the Second Volume. The successful re-establishment of the GENESEE FARMER in its own Native Soil, and, at its economical price, is a source of much gratification to the friends of improvement in Western New York; and the publishers flatter themselves that their efforts are not unappreciated, and will not long be unrewarded.

It is now fairly proved that the New Genesee Farmer can be sustained, at a price which places it within the reach of all; and the reputation which it has already obtained for *talent and usefulness*, will not suffer by a comparison with any paper of the kind in the Union. Every successive number which has been issued, has shown an increase of talent and additional correspondence. Besides containing the most useful and spirited articles selected from other agricultural publications, the New Genesee Farmer has received, during the past year, *original contributions* from more than SEVENTY WRITERS, most of whom are well known PRACTICAL FARMERS. This correspondence will continue to increase; and, with our able editorial assistance, we can confidently assure the readers of the paper, that it will continue to increase in interest and usefulness, in proportion as it becomes better known and more generally circulated.

The proprietors are determined to spare no reasonable pains or expense in making the New Genesee Farmer worthy of a liberal support. Several important improvements will be made in the next Volume; among which are the following:—Each number will contain items of English and other News, particularly relating to the crops and the markets; such as may be of service to farmers in marketing their produce. The paper will be of fine quality, and, with a handsome engraved heading, which is in a state of preparation, the appearance of the sheet will be much improved. The Farmer will be issued regularly on the 1st of each month, and mailed with great dispatch. A competent and careful clerk is employed to enter the names of subscribers and keep the accounts; so that we hope to avoid all inaccuracies or cause of complaints.

The aim and object of the New Genesee Farmer, is to please and benefit all of its readers, and advance the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture; the best interests of the community. Many of its readers have expressed the high degree of satisfaction they have derived from its pages; and we hope all are so well pleased with it, that they will not only renew their own subscriptions, promptly, but induce their neighbors to subscribe also. There are thousands of farmers to be found, who have never seen the New Genesee Farmer; and if it was shown them, and its character explained, they would readily subscribe. We conceive this to be a DUTY which the readers of the paper owe their neighbors, and to their country, as well as to us. Let this duty be done promptly, and our means of usefulness will be greatly extended, and the salutary influence of the paper will soon be manifest throughout the agricultural community.

The friends of Agricultural Societies should especially encourage this paper; for unless farmers READ on the subject, and get their minds interested in their profession, they will not act efficiently for its advancement. The Societies formed last year in Western New

York, and their fine exhibitions, have already given a new impulse to the cause in this section of country; and it is confidently expected that much more will be done another season.

It will readily be seen, that the paper cannot be sustained at this low price, without a very large subscription list; and as it will not afford the expense of employing travelling agents, we must rely on the voluntary efforts of the friends of the cause to obtain subscribers. To Post-Masters especially, we are already greatly indebted, and we respectfully solicit a continuation of their patriotic assistance.

Post-Masters have a right to remit money to publishers of papers, free of postage; so that subscribers have only to hand them their names, with the money, and request them to forward the same.

AGENTS AND POST-MASTERS are particularly requested to inform us, as early as possible, what number of papers are likely to be wanted at their offices, so that we may calculate how large an edition will be required.

Note.—All papers ordered, are charged to the persons ordering them; and the money is placed to their credit. All subscriptions are discontinued at the end of the year, unless paid for a longer time in advance.

Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Disease in Swine—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors.—I find that your valuable paper is a medium through which we can freely express our views, or make known our experience, and also ask in return from others, such information as we may particularly need. It is this that has induced me to take up my pen, although when I subscribed for the New Genesee Farmer, I never expected to write a line for its pages.

A few days after I shut up my hogs for fattening, one of them (in good flesh at the time) was taken sick, and on being let out, he would run around in a circle, and frequently come in contact with other objects, as though blind. On the second day he appeared quite weak, but would still keep walking about the yard, or if he chanced to fall or lie down, he would kick and struggle as though dying or in great pain. He would not eat, but I poured down his throat some milk and sulphur, and afterwards me milk and pepper. On the fourth day he seemed rather better and drank a little milk. It is now a week since he was taken sick, and he has so far recovered as to eat a little corn, &c., but he is not yet well, and does not appear to see correctly.

There have been a number of cases of this kind of disease among Swine in this region, and if any of your readers can point out the cause or cure, they will perhaps save some valuable Porkers, besides much oblige your humble servant,
 J. S. WEBBER.

Hartland, Liv. Co., Michigan.

A Handsome Present.

The Honorable ADAM FRIGGUSON, of Upper Canada, on his visit at the Fair in this city, presented us a valuable collection of specimens of British Grasses, beautifully arranged by Mr. LAWSON of the Edinburgh Agricultural Museum, Scotland. Our most sincere thanks are due.

Apples.—There is a great abundance of apples this year, and if farmers will undertake to make many of them into cider, it will be a greater bill of expense to them than all their public taxes. This will certainly be the case if they drink it. Give the apples to the swine, except those wanted in the family.—*Maine Cultivator.*

By the growth of root crops and planting, Mr. COKE, the great English farmer, has increased the rental of his estates from 25,000 to \$200,000 per year.

The Fruit Garden.

What is the reason that such vast numbers of the *freshholders* in Western New York, only cultivate the coarse fruits? If we travel from the rising of the sun till the going down of the same—stop at every house by the road side where there is any prospect— inquire for the Black Tartarian or May Duke cherry, for Apricots of any kind, for the Yellow Harvest or sine quonon apple, for the Madeline or Jargonille pear, for the Plumotian or Green Gage plum, for the Early Ann or Early York peach—and if we find one half of these sorts out of the principal villages, we shall consider ourselves uncommonly successful.

If we ask, Is the soil unfavorable to such productions? The answer would be, *Not at all*—it is neither wet, nor sour, nor sterile. Are the winters too cold for the trees, or the sunshine in summer too feeble to mature the fruit?—Nothing of the kind. Fruit trees withstand our hardest winters, and mature their fruit whether the summers be wet or dry. What then? Have the people no taste for such simple luxuries?—Taste enough. There is scarcely a countenance in the land that would not brighten at the prospect of fine fruit; and every neighborhood within the limits of our knowledge has its *thiees* who are willing to risk a hundred and fifty dollars fine* and six months imprisonment to obtain a share.

What then can be the matter?—There are many reasons. Some perhaps, never heard of such fruits; many have never seen them; and many more may have never tasted them. Some dislike the expense of buying trees. Some forget all about it, in the time of planting. Some are too busy, hither and thither, to take care of them when they are planted; and some are too indolent. Some are afraid the fruit would be stolen, and some would rather steal.

Bad as the condition of our country is, in these respects, we do not despair; however; but look forward with confidence to a brighter day, not far distant. In some parts of Germany, the preceptors of public schools have to teach the art of planting and the management of fruit trees; and in some schools in England, they instruct the children in the principles of morality, and especially in regard to the sinfulness and meanness of petty thefts. "When the Spitalfields school was first established, it was found that *the children were habitual pilferers*. They constantly attended the markets, and levied heavy contributions on the fruit sellers. The master of that school succeeded so well in subduing this propensity, that though both flowers and fruit were within their reach, in the open space appropriated for their amusements, they scrupulously abstained from picking a single currant, or plucking a single leaf."

Now the State of New York, by means of her Common Schools, might soon give a new turn to public sentiment on this subject. Let every teacher who receives any part of his wages from the State treasury, be required to inculcate the most scrupulous respect for the property of others, placing all the products of industry on the same level; and a higher toned morality would soon be felt throughout all her borders. All pilferers,—whether of gardens or of hen-roosts,—would be treated alike; criminal courts would have little to do; and prisons might contract to far less than half of their present dimensions.

Legislatures indeed, have been engaged at times for centuries past, to determine the proper punishment

* The words of the law, are: "Every person who shall wilfully commit any trespass by maliciously cutting down, topping, girdling, or otherwise injuring any fruit or ornamental or shade tree, or by maliciously severing from the frehold any produce thereof, or any thing attached thereto, shall upon conviction be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months; or by a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars; or by both such fine and imprisonment."

for crime in all its gradations; but unless we mustake, not a thousandth part of the care or expense has been employed to prevent it. Who has gone round into every abode of the vicious and the negligent, *by authority*, to summon the children into schools for *morality* as well as *literature*? If the State has the right to punish crime, she has the right to prevent it. If she can wrest property from the hands of a drunkard, she can rescue a child from its vicious parent.

"All the children in Nassau," says a late traveler, "are obliged by order of the Duke to go to school from six to fourteen years of age;" and if they fail to do so, their parents are fined. This may seem like an arbitrary proceeding, but it is consistent. If the State has a right to train her youth for soldiers, she has a right to train them for useful citizens. †

Strawberries.

Hovey's Seedling. This is the name of a strawberry which was originated in 1834, by C. M. Hovey, Editor of the Magazine of Horticulture at Boston. It is the result of cross fertilization. It has now had a trial of three years, and each season, it has drawn the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society! The editor says in his advertisement, "Gentlemen acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and they unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the *largest, handsomest, best flavored, most productive, and hardy variety*, they have ever seen." Plants are offered at \$5 a dozen.

As some of our readers may obtain them, or other fine kinds at this season, we will offer a few words of advice in regard to planting.

Choose a spot so dry that wheat would not be drawn out by the frost; and then having prepared the hole, spread the roots, packing fine earth among them and on them in the firmest manner with the hand. When the earth is all filled in, press it down all round the plant with the foot, as closely and firmly as possible, so that water cannot lodge there, to expand into ice, and to draw up the plant from its bed. Even the plant itself may be trodden on, heavily; but be careful that there is no depression of the surface round it, to retain the water. For want of this precaution, we have lost many, in times past, but none since we adopted this method, though we have set out strawberry plants in winter, when the weather was open.

Bear in mind however, that all plants that lose a part of their roots in taking up, will be more tender than such as remain undisturbed; and that some covering to protect them from sharp frosts will be proper. We know of nothing better for this purpose than the branches of evergreens. †

Treatment of Peach Trees.

In a late number of our paper, we noticed the difference between peach trees suffering from *the yellows*, and from the worm at the root; but it is remarkable that some intelligent minds seem unable to comprehend the distinction. One imagines that this disease is induced by the worm; another thinks it is caused by intense cold suddenly succeeding mild weather in winter; and a third is satisfied it arises from the root soaking in mineral water. These opinions would be entitled to some respect, if the authors had respectively taken the pains to show us that the supposed cause was sufficient to explain the whole phenomena; but so carelessly have they looked at the subject, that they appear not to know that *the yellows is contagious*. Neither do they appear to know that it commenced its ravages in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, about the year 1797. Let us ask however, were there no peach worms, no unfavorable seasons, and no mineral springs for the trees to dip their roots in, previous to the year 1797? Peach trees were cultivated near

Philadelphia for more than a century before any such disease appears to have been known; and in Western New York more than thirty years passed away, after the Indian had resigned his old peach orchard to the white man. Before it was introduced amongst us, yet the worm was busy, the weather came as it listed; and the mineral springs where there were any, soaked away as they had done for centuries before.

The origin of this disease affords an interesting subject of inquiry and speculation; but like the origin of the small pox and measles, it will probably remain unknown; and the horticulturist may do well without such discovery, if he can be made properly to understand that it is *very contagious*. With this idea fairly before him, he will remove the sickly trees from his garden before they contaminate the others; and he will be careful not to let any tool that has been so employed, especially the saw, be used on a healthy tree before it has been thoroughly cleansed.

The peach worm, though an enemy not to be despised, rarely destroys a tree, except when it is small, or when considerable numbers attack it at the same time. It has been several years since we went round among our large trees to search for this insect; and we have no reason to think that more than two or three have suffered materially. Still we would recommend the search to every proprietor who can steal away from his other avocations.

The oozing of the gum in wet weather, is no certain indication of the worm, especially if it be on the trunk, a foot or more from the ground; but when the gum is crowded with filth, diligent search should be made. Remove the earth from the tree to the depth of two or three inches; and with a strong pocket knife endeavor to find the cavity where the depredator resides. Vile as the outside of his dwelling appears, the inside is generally kept clean—(not crowded with ordure like the track of the borer.) When the knife once enters this covered way, which is cut in the pulpy part of the bark, it is commonly easy to find him; but in all cases where it is practicable, cut longitudinally, and not cross-wise. When the worm is removed,—and no creature can be more helpless when he is expelled from his nest,—the hole should be laid open through its whole length, and then filled with clay mortar, or some other composition. A peach tree very speedily recovers from such wounds.

Lime or ashes laid close round the tree is an excellent preventive of the worm; and if the lime has become mild, or the ashes leached, one or two shovelful may be very safely applied. Quick lime, especially hot lime, or unslacked ashes however, may require to be given in smaller quantities.

The advantages of such applications appears to be that the grass is destroyed, and consequently the bar is harder down to the very surface of the lime or ashes,—near which the mother insect is more unwilling to deposit her eggs.

A few words in regard to pruning. As soon as the peach trees show symptoms of being stunted by bending,—amputate, and encourage the growth of young vigorous branches. The fruit on such is often as fine as the fruit of a young tree. †

The Best Soil for a Garden.

It is the general opinion that a warm, light soil with an inclination to the South, or East, is the best for a garden. In high, moist regions, this rule may be unerring; even in the warm, dry climate of Seneca it may hold good for early vegetation, and for those vegetables which by their shade are enabled to prevent the escape of moisture from the soil, like Indian corn sugar beets, &c. But by far the most productive garden in this vicinity is on a flat surface of heavy clay loam. It is generally too wet to plough before the middle of May. A detail of the yield of potatoes

ions, squashes, cabbages, &c., in this garden, would hardly obtain belief; while in a dryer, equally rich soil, in the immediate vicinity, the yield in potatoes is not one-fourth as great, and cabbages and onions are little more than half as large.

This garden, in a wet season, is relieved by a ditch; but in seasons like the present, all the surplus moisture is absorbed by the fresh horse manure in the soil to aid proper fermentation and distribution. S. W. Waterloo, Oct 20.

"Rainy Days."

MESSRS. EDITORS—I observed in your last number, the remarks of W. S. T. respecting the improvement of rainy days by farmers. W. S. T. says, that in the course of a season there are many days of wet weather in which it is impossible to do work on a farm; then he goes on to show in what manner he would improve the time which he says is lost by many farmers of his acquaintance. "Brother farmers," he says, "get yourselves a set of carpenter's tools and make a work bench, &c. In this way you will be able to improve every rainy day, and thereby keep your buildings and fences in good condition." Now, I am not acquainted with the whereabouts of W. S. T., but in all my travels, I have observed that every farmer's fence is made out of doors, and that any person who should attempt to repair it during a rainy day would be in nearly as much danger of getting wet as if he were doing any other work in the open air. I should every person would infer from the remarks of W. S. T., that his fences were in his house. I should also differ from him in some respects as to how "rainy days" are to be improved by farmers. I think that every farmer (especially every American farmer) ought to devote at least one half of his time during wet weather, to the improvement of his mind. It was not created to be continually laboring to harden property. He was created for nobler purposes.—Every man has a mind susceptible of improvement; the farmer who does not cultivate his mind as well as his farm—who does not grow wiser and better as he grows older, neglects his best interests and falls off at the end for which he was created. I would therefore say to friend W. S. T. the next day that it is so hard that you cannot cultivate the farm, and of repairing your "fences," go into your study and cultivate your mind by reading some useful books or papers. You will never repent of the time in which you improved that rainy day, should you live to become an aged man. H. C. M.

Directions for Making Cheese.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I noticed in one of the late numbers of the Farmer, that a correspondent is desirous of being acquainted with the most approved mode of making cheese.—I have had some experience in this matter, both in New York and in this country; and the price at which my cheese is now selling in this city, (which is \$12.50 per hundred,) I think I can safely say that there has never been a better article of the kind offered in any market. I am aware that the scientific requirements are not sufficient to subject justice; nevertheless, if what instructions I can give, in my plain style, can be of any service to any of your readers, I shall feel myself amply repaid.

Take the milk obtained from the cows at night we strain it into the cheese tub, and if the weather is so warm that there is danger of the milk turning sour before morning, we fill one or two tin pailsful of cold water and pour them into the milk in the tub. By so doing the milk is kept sweet. In the morning we take off the cream with a skimmer, and put it in a vessel by itself. We then put the morning and the night's milk together; then take one pailful of the milk and

put it into a cauldron kettle, which is set in an arch for the purpose, and start a slow fire till it is heated to about blood heat; then pour in the cream and stir it moderately till there are no particles of it to be seen floating on the surface; then dip enough milk from the tub to fill the kettle, heat it enough, so that when dipped back the whole will be about the same temperature as when it comes from the cow; then put on the rennet and stir it well, and then cover the tub over with a cloth or strainer, and let it remain undisturbed till the milk is sufficiently coagulated, which, if the right quantity of rennet is used, will take from fifty minutes to one hour; then apply the curd breaker, which is an instrument something in the form of a screen to a fanning mill, about two feet long and one foot wide, with brass wire woven in squares, so that when used it leaves the curd in particles about three-fourths of an inch square. Pour two or three dipperfuls of hot water on to the curd, which will cause the whey and curd to separate; then dip off the whey in small quantities till you have obtained about twelve or fifteen quarts; heat this nearly to boiling, and dip it back into the tub, and stir it well with the hands; then dip out a kettleful of the whey, and while it is heating, break up the curd in the tub with the hands. As soon as the whey is heated to nearly boiling, pour it back into the tub and stir it well with the hands; then dip out another kettleful of the whey, heat it and dip it back as before, and repeat this process till the whole is as hot as the hands can bear. By this time it is sufficiently scalded to whey off; we then spread a strainer in a sink, constructed with a rack in the bottom, made of narrow slats, to allow the whey to run off. While the curd is cooling, keep working and breaking it. Curd cannot be made too fine for pressing. When it is nearly cool, salt it. To fifty pounds of curd, put three common sized teaspoonful of salt, and continue to work and break the curd till it is cool; then put it into the hoop for pressing. Cheese cannot be pressed too hard. We press ours forty or eighty hours.

Hardensburg, Ia.

To Prepare Rennets.

When taken from the calf, empty and rinse them in cold water, and fill them with salt: then pack them away in a jar and cover them well with salt. To prepare them for use, I take two or three of them and put them into an earthen vessel that will hold about two gallons, and fill it up with sweet whey. After they have soaked for about twenty four hours, the liquor is fit for use—always remembering to keep it very salt. As the liquor is used out, it should be replenished with sweet whey. When the liquor becomes so weak as to require three times the quantity used at first, I throw away the old rennets, and replenish the jar with new ones. As to the quantity to be used, the time which it takes to coagulate the milk, should be the criterion. From fifty minutes to one hour, is about the right time. If it coagulates sooner than that, too much rennet is used, and it will make the cheese strong. If milk is the least changed before it is set for cheese, less scalding is necessary. If scalded too much, the cheese is apt to crack. A. F. BILL.

Hardensburg, Ia. 1843.

A Perfect Smut Machine.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Perhaps there is no one article of machinery which has cost the farmers more money, with so little real success in its operation, as that of the Smut Machine. This great difficulty is at length surmounted; and that desideratum, a thorough cleanser of wheat and huller of buckwheat, is found in Grimes's Patent Cylindrical Cast Iron Smut Machine. We have just seen one put in operation in Watkins's mill, South Waterloo. Twenty bushels of very black, damp, smutty wheat, was so thorough-

ly cleansed, that no one would suspect that a single head of smut had ever been present.

The superior execution of this machine, is owing to the friction of the wheat against the smooth ribs of one revolving, and one standing cylinder, and the creation of a powerful upward draft of air, which takes off all the light particles as fast as they are disengaged from the berry.

This machine stands about six feet high, and occupies only three feet of square surface. It will clean wheat at the rate of twenty-five bushels an hour, grinding and blowing out all chaff, ridding and dirt, and every other light substance.

The price for machine and right to use it, is \$260. J. H. Dunke of Utica, is general agent. E. H. Conklin, of Seneca Falls, is agent for this section of country. The machine will be manufactured by Williams & Purdie, machinists of this village.

Waterloo, Sen. Co. Oct. 12.

S. W.

Breaking Steers.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Several modes of breaking steers have been stated in your valuable paper—some of which I should not wholly approve; but with your permission, I will give one of my ideas on this subject.

When these useful animals are old enough for the yoke, place them in a stable, side by side, with hay before them, and confine them with ropes. In this position they can be landed at pleasure. Then place a yoke upon them, and directly in their rear fasten a strong hook or staple; to this attach a chain and fasten to the yoke with sufficient length, so that by pulling, they can barely reach their food. In this position they will soon learn to pull, and become familiar with the yoke. When taken from the stable, put them before a sled, and you will find them ready to draw any reasonable load you may put behind them. You have nothing to do but to guide them in the ordinary way of breaking steers. I. B. L.

Nearfaxe, Niagara Co. 1-10.

Gypsum—its Effects on Land.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Living near a plaster mill, I have taken pains to inquire of many intelligent practical farmers, when they come to the mill, their opinion of its fertilizing power. On light sandy loams the ploughing in of plaster has been found, by repeated trials, to be much better than sowing it on the growing crop. But on stiff clay soils, ploughing in plaster is not attended with the same favorable results. All agree that plaster draws a fructifying moisture from the atmosphere when aided by vegetable matter in the soil; but some men are so stupid and perverse, that when all vegetable fertility is exhausted by cropping, and plaster fails to perform a double office, they lay the whole blame, cause, effect and all, to this most precious, quickening mineral plaster. SENECA.

Clover Seed.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is supposed that the county of Seneca alone, has this year yielded more bushels of clover seed than all the other counties in the State.—More than one farmer has raised over 100 bushels. It is computed that the clover seed crop of this county is worth more than twice its wheat crop.

There is very little doubt, however, that this extended growing of clover seed, has had an injurious effect on the quality and quantity of our wheat crops. In Ontario county, where they grow but little clover for the seed, the wheat crop is as good now as it was ten years ago, while in this county the deterioration has been great. Wheat wants the sacrifice of the green crop of clover, it will not thrive on a stubble whose attenuated roots have hardly commenced a hold upon the earth. SENECA.

In scalding hogs, it is best to dip them first in cold water, and then in hot—the bubbles come out easier.

Fall Ploughing.

Let no man neglect this who has a heavy, clay soil; turn under straw, or manure, if you have it. Frost, like fire, destroys the adhesive properties in the clay, for a year at least. A garden thus ploughed, with two furrows thrown together, needs no ploughing or spading in the spring. S.

The Flowers of Autumn.

As the splendor of many other plants decline, that of the *Dahlia* brightens; not in color however, but in the number of its flowers. This in part is owing to the fine rains that we have lately had; and in part to the inactivity of the little bug that destroys the blossom bud in the heat of summer.

It is not our intention to give a catalogue of fine Dahlias, for doubtless there are hundreds of this class that we have never seen, and never may see; and the kinds that we have cultivated are probably now old-fashioned; yet the Countess of Liverpool, the King of the Yellows, and Lady Liston, have their peculiar beauties, which will not be easily eclipsed.

The most simple way to preserve the roots through the winter, is to hang them up by a string in a cellar that never freezes; and there let them remain until spring. The air perhaps may become too dry for small roots, but those of a larger size with us, have never withered enough to be injured materially.

By the same method, we have been very successful with the Tuberose, *Gladiolus natalensis*, the Tiger Flower, *Amaryllis formosissima*, and other plants that decorate our borders in summer, but cannot withstand the frosts of winter. To roll them in a cloth of one or two folds, whether of woollen, cotton, or linen, is doubtless an improvement, as it tends to equalize the heat, and perhaps the moisture.

Sternbergia lutea (separated from *Amaryllis*) has deep green leaves, and a golden blossom expanding like the *Crocus*. Its freshness, while so many other plants are withering round it, is very pleasing. Its leaves retain their vitality through the winter and spring, until after the commencement of warm weather, when they decline; and then is the best time to remove it, or to separate the bulbs.

Another delicate ornament of autumn is found in the *Crocus scrotinus*. The petals are finely striped with different shades of purple; and when the flower is spread open, it measures three inches and a half in diameter. It is quite a favorite. For several years it barely kept alive; but now it is increasing in vigor and number, as if its own recreation had manured the soil.

Amongst the plants that bloom for many months in excession, is the *perennial flax*. Some of its stems, four feet in height, are still surmounted by its blue flowers.

Thunbergia alata is a climber with cream colored blossoms and a dark eye. It grows finely in the hot-bed where its seed germinated in the spring. It has also been in bloom many months.

Salvia salicifolia (?) is a southern plant, but it abides our winters in a covered border. Several stems rise from one root, about five feet high, with many blossoms of a beautiful blue which open late in the season.

Eupatorium caelestinum has light blue flowers, as its specific name implies; and though pretty, it is evidently better adapted to a more southern climate. It very much resembles *Ageratum mexicanum*.

Monarda punctata requires a sandy soil; and with its dotted flowers and large colored bracts, makes a fine display. It is an imperfect perennial, the roots becoming rigid with age, and impairing the vigor of the plants.

Erythraea Centaurium (separated from *Chironia*) grew from seeds purchased in Switzerland, but it is also a native of England,—a pretty plant with pink flowers. It has now become naturalized in the garden, growing freely among the grass; and perhaps the best way to naturalize *Sabbatia vulgaris* which it greatly resembles, but which has larger flowers,—would be to scatter the seeds on the sward. The grass would protect the young plants from the white frosts above, and the heaving action of the black frosts below. In the open border, we have failed entirely in our attempts to introduce this beautiful Centaury, once so common among the fields of the south.

Aster suarcolens rarely blossoms before the time of white frosts, and continues in bloom till the cold becomes severe. Its pale blue flowers are neat and pretty.

Paeonia corallina is very showy, like others of the same genus, in the early part of the warm season; but when the seed vessels open, after its leaves are faded and dead, it is the most interesting. The perfect seeds are shining black, but the abortive seeds, more numerous, are a fine red; and the contrast of colors is very pleasing.

The Dwarf Cockcomb with heads of the richest scarlet velvet, appears to great advantage. Another plant, not remotely allied, is the monstrous *Amaranth* with large club-like epikes of a dark crimson.

Lupinus crukshankii is finer in form and color than in name, which is harsh enough for the ears of a muleteer. Blue, white, and yellow, are delicately arranged on its flowers.

Stenactis speciosa which bloomed early in summer, has sent up new stems, and again shines out. A similar circumstance has given us many flowers of the Chinese Larkspur.

Virgin's Stock (not Virginian, of which country it never was a native) continues very pretty; and if we mistake not, has been in blossom more than "Ten Weeks."

On the morning of the 13th ultimo we had the first white frost—very slight however, scarcely discoloring the foliage of the *Dahlia*; but the severity was increased on several succeeding mornings until ponds were covered with ice. This has terminated the bloom of all our tender plants; but the Verbenas, Drummond's Phlox, the white and purple *Petunia*, and many others continue almost as bright as ever. It is remarkable that some natives of warm climates, as the *Maurandya*, resist such depressions of temperature without injury.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT ROCHESTER.

The following are the Reports of the different Committees appointed as Judges, to award the Premiums offered by the Genesee Agricultural Society, at Rochester on the 7th of October.

REPORT ON CATTLE.

We, the judges appointed by the Committee to inspect the various classes of cattle, brought forward for exhibition and competition this day, beg leave to report as follows:—

1. BEST IMPORTED BULL.—\$20.

To W. McKnight, Esq., for his Bull, *Sir Walter*—Improved Durham breed—bred by ADAM FERGUSON, Esq.

(Note.—Mr. Ferguson did not set with the committee while judging on the Bulls.)

2. BEST IMPROVED NATIVE BREED.—\$15.

To TIMOTHY N. GOODWIN, for his two year old Bull, *Echo*—Improved Durham—bred by T. WEDDELL, Esq.

3. BEST IMPORTED COW.—\$15.

To JOHN BAKER, of Macedon, for his Roan Cow, *Darling'on*—5 years old.

4. BEST IMPROVED NATIVE COW.—10.

To THOMAS WEDDIE, for his Improved Durham Cow, *Gazelle*—dam Prize, by imported Roan.

5. BEST YEADLING BULL.—\$7.

To HAMILTON ROGERS, Esq., of Arcadia, (Newark,) for his improved Shorthorn, *Deacon*.

6. SECOND BEST YEADLING BULL.—\$5.

To CHARLES C. WOOD, Esq., for his mixed breed.

7. BEST YEADLING HEIFER.—\$6.

To THOMAS H. NEWBOLD, Esq., for his Improved Durham Heifer, *Lily*.

8. SECOND BEST YEADLING HEIFER.—\$4.

To JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq., of Ridgeway, for his native blood, with foreign cross, very large and fine.

9. BEST BULL CALF.—\$5.

To JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY, for his 9 months old Calf, out of Lady Bowen—Improved Durham.

10. SECOND BEST BULL CALF.—\$4.

To W. R. SMITH, for his 3 months old Improved Durham—dam, Jessamine.

11. BEST YOKE OF OXEN.—\$10.

To NATHANIEL FORDYCE, Esq., of Pittsford, for his 5 year old *Red Oxen*.

15. SECOND BEST YOKE OF OXEN.—\$7.

To JOHN AYRAULT, Esq., of Perrinton, for his 4 year old *Red Oxen*.

13. BEST YOKE 3 YEAR OLD STEERS.—\$6.

To J. G. LONGFELLOW, Esq., (light brindle.)

BEST TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.—\$4.

To JOHN AYRAULT, Esq., of Perrinton—Red Devon.

In connection with the above report, the committee have to express their regret that the limited number of premiums offered by the society, confined their discretion to so small a circle. The number of beautiful rare, and fine animals, was very large; and considering that this was the first exhibition of the kind in the district, and the spirit of agricultural fairs but little understood, they are only surprised that the display was so highly creditable to the farmers who exhibited their stock. Nearly 150 head of horned cattle alone were upon the ground; many of them the finest specimens of Improved Short Horns, imported recently from England, and rarely surpassed in point of excellence. Many native animals too, descended from imported stock, were there, nothing deteriorated from their ancestry, and doing ample credit to the good taste and skill of their breeders. There were also many specimens of grade animals, showing the result of a foreign cross of different breeds upon our native stock; and proving beyond dispute, the absolute superiority of all improved over the common cattle of our country.

Although the committee were obliged, in the performance of their duties, to confine the range of the premiums to a small compass, yet many other animals were exhibited highly deserving commendation; as their appearance told volumes in favor of the thrift and good husbandry of the substantial farmers who bred them. A brief notice of some of them, the committee hope will not be deemed invidious.

GEORGE CORNELL showed a fine young Bull as Heifer, 4 years old, from the *Patron* stock, of Albany—Improved Short Horn—both superior animals.

M. D. DICKINSON, one Short Horn and one Ayrshire and Short Horn Bull—2 years old.

THOS. H. NEWBOLD, of Avon, exhibited two beautiful, thorough bred, Short Horn Heifers, from imported cows and bull; one of which took the premium (*Lily*.) and both were purchased on the ground, L. F. ALLEN, of Black Rock.—Mr. Newbold exhibited two fine Bull calves, thorough bred Shorthorns; one of which was purchased by WILLI WADSWORTH, Esq., of Genesee.

JACOB STRONG—a fine Holderness Bull, and a superior Calf, and one pair excellent Steers.

HAMAN CHAPIN—two likely grade Calves—foreign crosses.

JOHN ALDEN—a fat Ox—extraordinary in size—weighed 3,300 lbs.

LEMUEL SEXTON—one pair fine half blooded Durham Oxen, 6 years old.

GIDEON RAMSDALL—two pair superior three year old Red Steers, of mixed Devon and native blood.

GUY COLLINS—three year old Short Horn Bull, Leo. A Bull calf, red and white, six and a half months old.

JOHN AYRAULT—two pair superior four year old Red Oxen—one pair three year old Red Oxen, and one pair two year old Red Oxen. These were all yoked or chained together, and presented a fine appearance.

MESRS. CHURCH & RICHMOND—Bull, *Hector*, one year old, Durham, from Patroon's stock at Albany.

STEPHEN HENDEE—the thorough bred white Bull, Nye-Comet, four years old—a remarkably large and showy animal, in capital condition.

JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY—the celebrated Short Horn Cow, *Lady Bower*—imported by THOMAS WEDDLE, who states that this cow has given 36 quarts of milk per day;—also, her nine months old Bull calf, *Welham*—very superior.

THOMAS WEDDLE—a beautiful white Short Horn Heifer calf (dam, *Gazelle*, the prize Cow of the day,) and Bull *American Comet*, two years old, thorough bred—from imported Cow, *Primrose*, and imported Bull, *Rover*—both sold to Kentucky.

WM. R. SMITH—a three year old Short Horn Cow, *Jessamine*, dam *Lady Bower*, as above, with her fine Bull calf, three and a half months old.

DOCTOR BALDWIN, of Clarkson—a fine Short Horn Cow, *Matilda*; from the late Dr. Hosack's imported *Matilda*—eight years old—sold to THOMAS WEDDLE, Esq. Also, a Short Horn Bull, (white,) sold to H. TILLOU.

WM. MCKNIGHT—the imported Short Horn Bull, *Sir Walter*, seven years old—imported by HON. ADAM FERGUSON, of Hamilton, Upper Canada.—A lot of fine half blood calves, sired by *Sir Walter*.

SAMUEL WOOD—three Devon Cows.

THOMAS WRIGHT—a fine Short Horn Bull Calf, seven months old.

J. D. NORDEN—a fine red native Cow.

HENRY TILLOU—a superior red and white Short Horn Bull—from Patroon's herd at Albany—sold to DR. BALDWIN.

OLIVER SKINNER—a lot of large and fine Holderness Calves.

JOHN BAKER—the imported Short Horn Bull, *Eclipse*, 5 years old, Red Roan;—also the imported cow, *Darlington*, 5 years old, Red Roan. These were choice animals. A Bull Calf, from the above—very superior.

HAMILTON ROGERS & EBON BLACKMAR, Esqrs., of Newark, Wayne co.—a lot of high blooded Short Horn Cows, Bulls, Heifers, and Calves. Two of the Cows, *Folage and Calf*, and *Delight*, and the Heifer *Daisy*, thorough bred herd book animals, were purchased on the ground by L. F. ALLEN, of Black Rock.

P. C. SILLIERIDGE—a pair superior two year old Steers.

WM. R. BOOTH—a Red Bull, 9 months old—Short Horn and Devon cross—weighed 1,165 lbs.—well formed, and just in his proportions.

MR. BETRIDGE—a Short Horn Bull and Heifer—imported by himself—very fine—Red Roan.

JEREMIAH BROWN—a yoke of four and five year old Oxen—large and fine.

HON. ADAM FERGUSON, of Nelson, Upper Canada—his thorough bred three year old Short Horn, herd book Bull, (Roan,) *May Duke*—dam, imported Cow, *Cherry*—sire, *Sir Walter*. This Bull was taken by L. F. ALLEN, of Black Rock. Also his yearling thorough bred Bull sired by *May Duke*. Both large and fine animals.

ARNOLD BURROWS, Esq., of Upper Canada—two thorough bred Short Horn Bulls—from the stock of J. H. POWELL, Philadelphia.

Many more animals were on the ground, excellent of their kind, and whose owners were not noted down, from the haste in which they were viewed; but we can freely say that many of the animals exhibited, were hardly to be surpassed, and some rarely to be equalled, on this side the Atlantic. It is a source of pride and gratification to us to know that the patriotic and spirited farmers of this and the immediately adjoining counties, can show stock like these, and we trust that they will persevere in a course so ennobling and advantageous to the agriculture of the state.

Many owners of stock desired to sell; but owing to the excessive pecuniary gloom of the times, only a few came to buy; and if the sellers were disappointed in their expectations, they had the solid satisfaction of knowing that they were still the owners of superior animals, which, at a future time, will realize their full anticipations. Instead, therefore, of any cause of dissatisfaction, every member of the society should feel proud of his own success, and prepare, with increased vigor and enterprize for the Genesee Cattle Show of *Eighteen Hundred and Forty-One*.

L. F. ALLEN,
ADAM FERGUSON,
ROBERT ROCKWOOD,
GEORGE FORDON,

Committee.

REPORT ON HORSES.

The duty assigned to the committee on Horses, although in some respects a difficult one, was at the same time one which afforded them much gratification. The display of horses exhibited was such, both for number and beauty, as no lover of this noble animal could witness without feeling a high degree of pleasure. The committee are confident that every member of the Society—every farmer of Western New York who saw this exhibition, must have been highly gratified with the array of splendid horses brought together on this occasion.

Among so much beauty and perfection, it may well be supposed that it was quite difficult for the committee to decide which were the most beautiful and perfect; but they decided according to the best of their judgment, and awarded as follows:—

For the best Stallion, to OLIVER CULVER of Brighton, \$15—“*Young Henry*.”

For the second best do., to JOHN AYRAULT of Perinton, \$10—“*Sir Isaac*.”

For the best Brood Mare, to OLIVER CULVER, \$10.

For the second best do., to ALEXANDER KELSEY of Rochester, \$5.

Among the horses exhibited, besides the above, were “*Young Turk*,” by C. D. CULVER; “*Tipperanoe*,” by PETER TONE; “*Sampson*,” by JOHN ROBINSON; “*Alfred*,” by THOS. WEDDLE; “*Young Lion*,” by J. K. VALENTINE; “*Young Alfred*,” by G. COLLINS; and a number of others deserving of notice, but no record of which was preserved by the committee.

Fine Mares were exhibited, besides those mentioned above, by HENRY S. POTTER, JOHN AYRAULT, J. K. VALENTINE, JOSEPH ADAMS, and by several other persons.

The committee regret that no premium was offered for matched work horses, although a good number of fine young animals were exhibited, in order to show the stock of the different mares and stallions.

In conclusion, the committee hope that none will feel dissatisfied with their decisions, but that all will lay aside selfish considerations, and rejoice in the promotion of the common interests of the Society.

Signed, LEMUEL THOMPSON,
SAMUEL HAYT,
CHAS. F. CROSMAN,
Committee.

REPORT ON SWINE.

The Swine exhibited on this memorable occasion, were quite numerous, and their beauty and excellence were matters of surprise to many who witnessed them. The exhibition afforded good evidence that a great work of improvement is going on in this department of farm economy.

After a careful examination, the committee decided to award as follows:

For the best Boar, to Col. AMOS SAWYER of Rochester, \$5; (Berkshire.)

Second best do., to A. ALDRICH of Perinton, \$5; (Leicestershire.)

Best Breeding Sow, to Col. A. SAWYER, \$6; (Berkshire.)

Second best do., to H. GAY, Esq., of Gates, \$4; (Leicestershire cross.)

Three best Pigs, to Col. A. SAWYER, \$5; (Berkshire.)

Second best do., to Mr. GEO. WHITNEY of Rochester, \$4; (Berkshire.)

Mr. T. M. WATSON of Rochester, exhibited a very large and fine Leicestershire Sow and pigs; Mr. Jas. W. SAWYER of Rochester, two very fine Leicestershire Pigs; Mr. ISAAC MOORE of Brighton, a very large and fine Berkshire Boar; Mr. C. LEGGETT of Henrietta, two very nice sucking Pigs. Many other very fine swine were exhibited, deserving of more particular notice, would time and space permit.

THOS. WEDDLE,
WM. C. CORNELL,

Committee.

REPORT ON SHEEP.

The committee on Sheep respectfully ask leave to report, that in consequence of the large number of splendid Sheep exhibited, they found it difficult to decide to whom to award the premiums; and they regret that their limits prevented their extending them to several others who exhibited very beautiful Sheep.

After a close and very particular examination, the committee were unanimous in awarding as follows:

For the best Buck, for fleece and carcass, to RICARD RANDALL of Chili, \$10; (Southdown.)

Best do. for carcass only, to JOHN BETRIDGE of Riga, \$8; (Leicestershire.)

Best do. for fleece only, to CHARLES MERCHANT of Greece, \$8; (Saxony.)

Best 3 Ewes for fleece and carcass, to GEORGE BROOKS of Brighton, \$8; (pure Southdown, imported from the Duke of Richmond's stock.)

Best 3 Ewes, for carcass only, to WM. C. CORNELL of Henrietta, \$3; (Leicestershire.)

The committee would particularly notice the Sheep exhibited by GEX. HARMON of Whelan land, JAMES PARSONS of Riga, and C. B. MEEK of Canandaigua, as being of very fine quality. Several other lots exhibited were deserving of high praise.

E. M. PARSONS,
WM. J. SOUTHERIN,
JOHN ROBINSON,

Committee.

REPORT ON CROPS.

The committee to whom was allotted the duty of examining the certificates of field crops offered in competition, would report, that they have awarded premiums on the following—the particulars concerning which are herewith annexed.

Premium Crop of Corn.

CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we measured one acre of Corn on the farm of Mr. Samuel Davidson, in the town of Greece, as follows:—We measured the ground, eight rods by twenty, which we found to contain one hundred rows eight rods long. We then husked four rows, of a fair average quality, from which we obtained ten bushels of ears. We then shelled two bushels of these ears, and the product was thirty-eight quarts, or one bushel and one peck of shelled corn. We then computed the product of the whole acre, and found it would yield two hundred bushels of ears, or one hundred and eighteen bushels and three pecks of shelled corn.

JOHN CRAWFORD,
JONAS BEACH,
FERDINAND DAVISON.

Greece, Oct. 6, 1840.

SOIL AND CULTIVATION.

This corn was raised on a piece of new land—dark sandy loam, never manured. The timber was chopped in 1837, and the ground cleared in 1839. It was ploughed twice, and harrowed last year; and ploughed and harrowed last May. The third day of last June I ploughed it again and planted it. The rows were a little less than three feet apart and the hills from two to two and a half feet apart in the rows.—From three to five grains of seed were dropped in each hill. Three weeks after planting, I ploughed between the rows with a small plough; and after a few days ploughed it again, and repeated it twice after during the summer.

The kind of corn is an eight rowed yellow variety. I have no particular name for it, but it is the most productive sort of flint corn that I have any knowledge of.

Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL DAVISON.

Greece, Monroe co. Oct. 7, 1840.

Note.—Mr. Davidson was also a competitor for the premium on potatoes. His certificate shows a product of 31½ bushels per acre—of the round pink eye and flesh colored varieties. Soil, dark, clayey loam—no manure—land been four years cleared—borne two crops of wheat and one of oats. It was ploughed twice last spring and well harrowed—farrowed both ways, and planted 14th day of June.

Premium Crop of Potatoes.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify that we measured one acre of potatoes on the farm of Mr. George Sheffer in the town of Wheatland, and the product was found to be four hundred and thirty-five bushels by measure, or three hundred and ninety-two bushels by weight, at sixty pounds to the bushel.

JOHN LEET,
MERICK JENCKS.

Wheatland, Oct. 6, 1840.

SOIL AND CULTIVATION.

These potatoes were raised on the Genesee Flats, which is a black, clayey loam. It was in meadow the year previous, and was manured at the rate of thirty loads to the acre before ploughing, and twenty-four loads to the acre deposited in rows. The potatoes were planted 26th of May, in rows or drills, three and a half feet apart, and the sets dropped about one foot apart in the rows. The kind of potato is what is

called the large, round *Pink Eye*. I cut the seed so as to have about two eyes to each piece.

GEO. SHEFFER.

Wheatland, Oct. 6, 1840.

Premium Crop of Ruta Baga.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify that we measured one square rod, of a fair average, of one acre of *Ruta Baga*, on the farm of SAMUEL WOOD, in the town of Wheatland, and the produce was nine and a half bushels to the rod, or fifteen hundred and twenty bushels to the acre.

THOMAS STOKOL,
WILLIAM BARTON.

Wheatland, Oct. 6, 1840.

SOIL AND CULTIVATION.

The soil is a sandy loam—borne wheat in 1839—ploughed once in the fall, and twice in the spring.—Twenty loads of well rotted manure were deposited under the drills, which were about twenty-two inches apart. Seed sown 1st of May. The crop was twice dressed with the cultivator and hand hoe.

SAMUEL WOOD.

Wheatland, Oct. 6, 1840.

Note.—As this extraordinary crop of ruta bage has excited considerable surprise among the members of the society, we have taken pains to obtain some additional particulars concerning it, which may be found in another column.—*Eds. New Gen. Far.*

Mangel Wurtzel.

There was no competition for the premium on this crop. The only certificate offered was by GEO. SHEFFER, of Wheatland, which showed a product of one thousand and fifty bushels per acre.

There was no competition on *Sugar Beets* or on *Carrots*.

Besides the above, there were a number of very large crops offered in competition; but time and space will not allow a particular notice of them at present.

H. N. LANGWORTHY,
JOHN LAKE,
JAMES GAY,

Committee.

REPORT ON HORTICULTURE.

Considering the little effort that had been bestowed on this department by the society, and the lateness of the season, the display of horticultural productions was very good; indeed it was much better than might have been expected under the circumstances.

OF GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Some fine specimens were exhibited; but the competitors for the premiums were not as numerous as could have been wished. The committee awarded as follows:—

For the best two heads of *Cabbage*, to B. KLAIN: for very large and fine Leids of the Drumhead variety, \$2.

Best three *Watermelons*, to H. N. LANGWORTHY. Very superior—no competition—discretionary premium, \$2.

Best three *Pumpkins*, to AUGUSTUS FREDERICK. Very handsome mammoth variety, weighing nearly 100 lbs. each, \$2.

A number of very large *Squashes* were exhibited, but not for competition.

Best six *Beets*, to J. ADAMS. Long blood variety, \$1. Several lots of enormously large mangel wurtzels and sugar beets were exhibited; also some of the new early turnip rooted variety, called *Bassano Beet*, from the garden of WM. R. SMITH, of Macedon.

Best six *Parsnips*, to THEODORE BACKS, \$1.

Best *Turnips*, to WILLIAM WEBB. Several kinds, very fine, \$1.

Best *Onions*, to WILLIAM HAMILTON. Very large and fine shaped, \$1.

Best *Celery*, to RICHARD COOPER. No competition; but very fine—discretionary premium, \$1.

Among the vegetable curiosities, were some *Seven Year Pumpkins*, exhibited by M. B. BATHAM, some of which were raised in 1837, and some in 1838. They appeared as fresh as though just taken from the vines, and bid fair to complete the seven years. They are kept in the Seed Store.

OF FRUIT.

The display consisted mostly of *Apples* and *Quinces*. These were very plenty, and of great beauty and excellence. The premium for the best dozen *Apples*, was awarded to JOSIAH HOWELL, of Chili, for a dish of twenty-ounce apples, weighing over one pound each, well ripened, and of good flavor, \$1.

A large assortment of splendid apples were exhibited from the gardens of WM. PITKIN, E. M. PANSON, ALEX. KELSEY, CHS. FILER, N. HAYWARD, M. GARRETT, and others.

For the best dozen *Peaches*, to H. M. WARD, for very large Orange Clingstones, well kept, \$1.

Mr. N. HAYWARD exhibited fine *Malacatos*.

For the best dozen *Quinces*, to J. W. SEWARD, \$1. The display of Quinces was very fine. They were offered by TITUS GOODMAN, N. DRAFER, ZERR BERR, E. MOORE, J. H. ROBINSON, ALEX. KELSEY Mrs. MATHES, and several others.

Only a few specimens of *Grapes* were exhibited.—The premium was awarded to CHS. FILER, for a fine lot of *Isabellas*.

Some beautiful *Oranges* and *Lemons* were exhibited by Capt. STUART MENTEITH, raised in his Green House at Canandaigua. They were very much admired—discretionary premium of \$2.

Some *Pears* were exhibited; but none deemed worthy of a premium. (The *Blight* has destroyed most of the pear trees in this vicinity.)

Some beautiful small, oval, yellow *Tomatoes* were exhibited by Mr. H. O'REILLY, (called, by him, *Tomatinos*.) and were much admired.

OF FLOWERS.

The display was very good, considering the lateness of the season. Indeed, were it not for the remarkably mild weather with which a kind Providence has favored us, these most beautiful of His works would not have ornamented our exhibition.

The most beautiful object of the exhibition was pyramid of Double *Dshilas*, about three feet high, arranged so as to display almost every variety of color in a beautiful combination. They were from the garden of ALEX. KELSEY, Esq., by whose taste they were so beautifully arranged. Premium, \$5.

The best dozen *Dahlias*, to Messrs. ELLWANOE & BARRY, Florists, \$2.

Best two bouquets of *Cat Flowers*, to Messrs. ELLWANOE & BARRY, \$2.

A fine lot of *Cat Flowers* were presented by MRS. CATHARINE BROOKS, and also by Mr. A. STONE.—The Hall was also ornamented by a beautiful collection of Green House plants, from Messrs. ELLWANOE & BARRY, and from WM. KING, Florist.

The whole exhibition afforded abundant evidence of the unusual productiveness of the earth during the past season; and of the beneficent care of that watchful Being who "maketh his sun to shine on the evil and the good, and watereth the hills from His chambers, so that the earth is satisfied with the fruit of His hands."

GEO. BEECHEER.

JAS. W. SMITH.

STUART MENTEITH.

Committee

DOMESTIC ARTS.

The exhibition of articles of domestic industry was quite interesting, although not very extensive. The

specimens of *Silk* and *Silk Goods*, were numerous and very beautiful.

The premium for the best *recol* *Rare Silk* was awarded to THURGOOD BACKUS, of Rochester, \$10.

Best *Saving Silk*, to JOHN ADAMS, of Ogden, \$10.

Best three lbs. of *Cocoons*, to do. \$5.

Best *Silk Hose*, to T. BACKUS, \$5.

MR. BACKUS exhibited a variety of silk articles, such as *Purses*, *Mitts*, &c., displaying much skill and industry, and highly creditable to himself and family.

MR. C. FILLIS, of Greece, also exhibited some beautiful *Silk Purses*, *Mitts*, *Hose*, &c. Discretionary premium, \$5.

But the finest specimen of female skill and industry, was a piece of *Figured Silk Lace*, manufactured from the cocoons, by MRS. M. GARRETT, of Gates. Discretionary premium, \$3.

MR. ZERA BURN, of Ferrinton, exhibited a few skeins of fine *Sewing Silk*, made by his daughter, BERNICE, only twelve years of age. Discretionary premium, \$1.

Of *Domestic Flannel*, several very good specimens were exhibited. The premium for the best was awarded to MR. CHURCH, of Riga, \$5.

MR. WM. STERNBERG of Henrietta, exhibited some very good *Bleached Linen Cloth*, and beautiful *Corcelids*, all fine specimens of female industry. Discretionary premium, \$3.

Handsome *Corcelids* were also exhibited by MISS DAVISON and MR. BOOTH.

GEN. R. HARMON, of Wheatland, exhibited a piece of *Domestic Linen*, also a beautiful *Hearth Rug*, displaying much taste and ingenuity in its manufacture. Discretionary premium, \$2.

MR. FILLIS also exhibited a beautiful *Hearth Rug*. Of *Butter*, there was a fine display; and all of it so excellent, that it was difficult to decide which was the best. The first premium was awarded to H. GAY, of Gates, \$5.

The second, to ALFRED FITCH, \$3.

For the best twenty pounds of *Honey*, to E. HUNTINGTON, of Rochester, \$5.

The committee would remark, by way of explanation, that owing to the late hour at which many of the articles were brought in, and the great press of visitors, the articles were not all properly arranged and labelled; and the committee may have overlooked some, or too superficially examined them. They hope and believe, however, that most of the immense multitude who witnessed the exhibition, were both pleased and benefited thereby; and that the good effects will be seen and felt in the community, by an increase of domestic industry and domestic comfort.

H. O'REILLY,

LEWIS BROOKS,

H. E. ROCHESTER,

Committee.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The number of implements exhibited, was quite limited, and the committee regret that there was no more competition in this department; although there were some valuable articles offered.

Of *Ploughs*, there were several kinds brought in for exhibition; but, with one exception, they were all taken away for the ploughing match, before the time for examination. The one remaining was a beautiful article, made by D. MOORE, of Victor—an excellent plough. No competition.

Gilson's Straw Cutter, manufactured by J. & J. B. GILSON of this city, was exhibited without competition. It is a beautiful and highly valuable machine, and the committee deem it worthy of a high recommendation.

Gilson's Root Slicer, made by J. HALL, is also a valuable machine.

Pitt's Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain, was exhibited by MR. PITT, who is now introducing them into this county. This machine deserves the particular attention of farmers. It thrashes and cleans grain at one operation, and with great rapidity.

Messrs. J. PATTERSON & Co., of Chili, exhibited a *Fanning Mill*, of an improved construction and superior workmanship. Satisfactory evidence was shown the committee, that it was capable of cleaning three bushels of ordinary wheat per minute. There was no competition, but the committee awarded it a discretionary premium of \$3. (Some other fanning mills were brought in for exhibition, but taken away before the time for examination.)

Merchant's Drill Barrow, *Bance's Corn Planter*, and a *Corn Sheller*, all apparently excellent articles, were exhibited by M. B. BATHAM, from the Rochester Seed Store. Not for competition.

H. N. LANGWORTHY,
JOHN LAKE,
JAMES GAY,

Committee.

REPORT ON PLOUGHING.

The committee on the *Ploughing Match* respectfully report, that fourteen teams entered the field for competition (one a single horse team.) The contest was very spirited, and the immense concourse of spectators who left the attractions in the city to witness it, was sufficient evidence that a deep interest was felt in the performance. Unfortunately no suitable ground for the purpose could be obtained near the city, and the field selected was quite stony and uneven. Considering this circumstance, the work performed was mostly highly creditable to the ploughmen; and the ease which single pairs of horses broke up a very tough old meadow, was good evidence that the ploughs were of very perfect construction.

Some of the competitors ploughed their quarter of an acre in a very short time; and others, who were a longer time, did the work remarkably well. The committee found much difficulty in deciding who were entitled to the premiums; but after careful examination, and much reflection, taking into consideration the *manner* of execution, as well as the *time*, they decided as follows:—

(Note.—The quality of the work done by the different teams, is numbered from 1 to 8, and a table of the same is left in the hands of the secretary of the society.)

The first premium is awarded to JOHN H. ROBINSON, of Henrietta—land completed in 44 minutes—quality of work, No. 2.

The second premium to CHARLES BEER, of Ferrinton, (S. SHEARS, ploughman)—time, 40 minutes—quality No. 5.

The third premium to MOSES DEER, of Gates—time, 36 minutes—quality, No. 8.

The committee would recommend that a discretionary premium of \$5 be awarded to WILLIAM PACE of Riga, for superior ploughing, (No. 1)—time 61 minutes.

Also a discretionary premium of \$5 to JOSHUA HOWELL, of Chili, for very good ploughing, (No. 3)—time 51 minutes.

The committee deem it proper to observe that several circumstances were quite unfavorable to the performance, which they very much regretted, but could not obviate. In the first place, the land was not suitable for the purpose, being stony and uneven, although it was said to be the best that could be obtained near the city. In the second place, the circumstances by which the committee were to be governed, in giving their decisions, were not pointed out by the Society, and some dissatisfaction resulted out of the decisions, as supposed to suppose it.

more importance than the *quality* of the work; and on the other hand, some appeared to pay no regard to time, but were particular to do the work well. Again: some competitors considered the width and depth of the furrow of the greatest importance. In view of these difficulties, therefore, the committee would recommend that next year early measures be taken to secure suitable land, and that the executive committee previously designate the length of time to be occupied in ploughing, and award the premiums to those who do the best work within the time; also that they limit the width and depth of the furrow.

In conclusion, the committee are happy to state that they believe the ploughing match afforded much gratification, as well as some instruction, to the numerous spectators, and that the liberality of the Rochester ploughmakers will be duly appreciated by the farming community.

H. E. ROCHESTER,

WM. PINLEY,

GEO. SHEFFER,

Committee.

The New Many Headed Wheat.

To the Editor of the *Amr. Farmer*:

Sir—I think it proper to take the earliest occasion to notice the new species of wheat, a drawing of which has just been published in the *American Farmer*, and copied into the *American and Pacific*, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Read. I do this for the double purpose of saving money and trouble to all concerned.—This new species of wheat is, without doubt, the Egyptian wheat, *Triticum compositum*. For a drawing and description of which, see Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Plants*. The engraving in Loudon and that in the *Farmer* present the same characters precisely. Besides, I have often seen the Egyptian wheat, and the head of the new species which has been exhibited to me, is identical with the Egyptian. This kind of wheat was introduced into England in 1799, and from that time to the present, has made frequent appearances in the United States. It has been called successively the *Egyptian*, *Syrian*, *Many-headed*, *Saw-headed*, *Road*, *Wildgoose* wheat. The name "Wildgoose" was given to it from the fact that a few grains of it were found some years ago in the crop of a wild goose that was killed on the shores of Lake Champlain. The name "Road wheat" was given to it because of its stout stem resembling small reed, or cane. It was received by the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture, in 1809, from General Armstrong, then our minister at Paris. Judge Peters took charge of a part of it, and grew it five or six years. It was at first very productive under his cultivation, a pint of seed sown in drills and hoed, producing one bushel and a peck of grain. But after the first three or four years, the Judge says it did not thrive sufficient to authorize extensive cultivation. At that time it was extensively distributed by the above named society. Judge Buell says he has seen extensive fields of it. In the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, published in 1821, it is stated that the Egyptian wheat does not yield as much flour as any of the other kinds, and that the flour is scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. In March, 1838, it was selling in Albany, N. Y., at five dollars per bushel. It has several times been brought from Santa Fee, by travellers and traders. It appears to be cultivated in that country, probably owing to its better adaptation to the climate than other kinds.—That the Osage Indians might have obtained it from Santa Fee, is no way improbable. How it found its way from Egypt to Santa Fee, I cannot pretend to guess, unless a wildgoose also carried it from the former to the latter country; which, on reflection, is scarcely more improbable than the fact stated above, that one of these birds carried it to the shores of Lake Champlain. From all these facts, it would appear that if the wheat in question had been adapted to our climate, or was susceptible of acclimation, it would respect a good variety, and general cultivation would be for granted that it would be widely distributed.

The Agricultural Fair at Rochester.

The 7th of October was a proud day for Rochester and the farmers of Western New York. The weather was delightful, and the farmers all seemed determined to enjoy one glorious holiday. On the day previous, news came in from every quarter, that large numbers of cattle, horses, and other animals, might be seen along the roads, wending their way to the city; and early on the morning of the day of exhibition they began to pour in upon us like a flood, till, by 11 or 12 o'clock, it seemed that the whole surrounding agricultural population, together with their domestic animals, had assembled *en masse* in the city. Many of our tavern-keepers, merchants, and others, were taken by surprise, and all agreed that such a gathering of the nobility of the land had never before been witnessed in this place. Certain we are that we never saw so numerous a collection of enterprising, intelligent looking farmers, and what is more, we never saw such an assemblage where all appeared so highly gratified. Our space will not permit us to comment on the exhibition as fully as we would wish, and the reports of the committee render it unnecessary for us to do so.

"The Cattle Show," at Franklin Square, was truly grand—much superior to our most sanguine expectations. The great number and beauty of the animals of different classes, could not fail to gratify the heart of every good farmer, and convince all, that Western New York can, if she will, attain to the highest degree of perfection in agriculture; and the "Genesee country" may yet stand pre-eminent among the sections of the Union.

The Ploughing Match was an interesting spectacle, as many thousands who witnessed it can testify. We regret that the land was not more suitable, but are satisfied that no one was to blame in the matter, for we ourselves spent two days on horseback, looking for a proper field, but none could be obtained for the purpose near enough to the city.—This matter, as well as several others, will be better managed next year. The Executive Committee will profit much by the experience this occasion has afforded.

The Exhibition at Market Hall was very good, considering all the circumstances. The use of the large hall could not be obtained till 1 o'clock, and the articles were necessarily arranged in great haste; had it been otherwise, this display would have been more interesting. Another evil—if it may be so called—was the circumstance that many articles of domestic manufacture, and implements properly belonging to this exhibition, were placed in the Mechanics' Fair, which was held at the same time in the other part of the building. The display of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables, was very good, considering the lateness of the season, but it was not as fine as it might be, or as we hope to see it next year. The articles of domestic manufacture were most of them highly creditable to the exhibitors, but not as numerous as we were in hopes to have seen them. Indeed, were it not for its being the first exhibition of the kind, and got up at short notice, we should hardly feel satisfied with this department. We are certain that it did not do justice to the reputation of our farmers' wives and daughters. We will not admit that this was a fair representation of their skill and industry, and we expect to see this opinion sustained by the exhibition next year. Let it not be supposed, however, that we are of that class who believe that females generally can, or ought to spend their time in manufacturing curious specimens of skill and industry, or such articles as usually make up these exhibitions; for we know that many of them,—perhaps the majority,—have more important employment. We were forcibly reminded of this fact at the Fair, when, meeting a female friend from the country, whom we knew to be an industrious and skillful housewife, we asked

her if she had not brought something to the exhibition. "Oh yes," was the reply, "I have brought *my family*, and I am more proud of it than I should be of all the specimens of art in this hall." On saying this, she pointed to three neat and blooming girls, and two bright little boys. "There," said she, "do you want any better evidence of my domestic industry?" Our *Back-slap* was nongrassed for an answer; but had we been one of the committee on "Domestic Arts" at the time, we should certainly have voted her the highest premium!

The Address, by LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., was listened to by a crowded audience at the court house. The speaker said he came to the meeting without having written anything for the occasion, and he only intended to have a talk with the farmers about what he had seen that day, and make such suggestions as occurred to his mind at the time. He then gave an interesting extemporaneous address, about an hour in length; after which, on motion of Mr. HENRY O'REILLY, it was

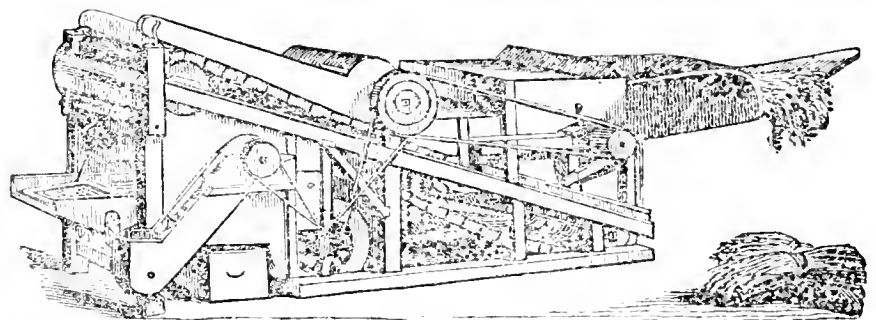
"Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be rendered to LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., for the interesting and instructive address with which he has favored

the meeting, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication."

The address was entirely extemporaneous, and delivered without previous preparation, so that it was impossible for Mr. ALLEN to furnish a copy of it for publication. Still, as it embraced many highly important subjects, we hope he will commit to paper the leading thoughts expressed at the time, and send it us in time for our next number.

The second day was a Fair for the sale of Cattle, &c., but it was found that the sellers were far more numerous than the purchasers. A few fine cattle were purchased by LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq., as mentioned in the report; besides which there were a few exchanges and sales of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. A few animals were sold at auction, but the bidding was quite dull, and every thing tended to convince farmers, of what they were already conscious, that money is extremely scarce.

The Genesee County Agricultural Fair Came off finely at Alexander, on the 14th of October. We were unable to attend, and have been waiting a promised account of it, till our paper is ready for the press. So we must omit it till next month.



PITTS' MACHINE FOR THRASHING AND CLEANING GRAIN.

The above cut is a true representation of Pitt's Machine for Thrashing and Cleaning Grain. Its weight is 600 pounds, occupying a space of about 8 feet by 2 feet 4 inches. The whole machinery is durable and easily kept in repair. It thrashes and cleans all kinds of grain in the most perfect manner, performing the work at the rate of from 25 to 60 bushels per hour.

Four hands are required to attend the machine when in operation, viz: one to forward the bundles, one to feed, one to measure and put the grain into bags, and one to pitch the straw away as it comes from the machine. It can be easily moved from place to place, and attached to any horse power; and can be used in the field as well as on the thrashing floor; there being no loss or scattering of grain after it is once fed into the machine.

I offer the following certificates, from a few of the best and most respectable farmers in this vicinity, as evidence that my machine has given entire satisfaction to those who have employed it here and elsewhere.

The above machines are manufactured and sold by the subscriber at Albany.

JOHN A. PITTS.

The undersigned having purchased, used, and fairly tested, one of J. A. Pitt's Machines for thrashing and cleaning grain, feels confident that it is superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the farmers of Western New York. The machine is now in operation at my barn, and propelled by one of Douglas's horse powers. If any one doubts the utility of this machine, I should be pleased to have him call and see it in operation. This, I think, will satisfy any man of its superior claim to a liberal patronage.

Chili, Oct. 12, 1840.

EDMUND FELLOWS.

I hereby certify that we have had J. A. Pitt's machine for thrashing and cleaning grain, in operation at our barn. Its performance was equal, in every respect, to the high recommendation it has received elsewhere. Many of our best farmers witnessed its performance; and all agree in the opinion, that it is one of the best machines for thrashing grain, ever offered to the farmers of Western New York.

Whitland, Oct. 13, 1840.

DANIEL ROGERS.

The undersigned, having fairly tested J. A. Pitt's machine for thrashing and cleaning grain, by thrashing on crops, consisting of wheat, oats, and barley.—I hereby certify that the machine thrashes and cleans well, at the rate of from 25 to 50 bushels per hour, with four horses, and four hands to tend the machine when in operation, viz: one to hand the bundles, one to feed, one to measure the grain, and one to pitch the straw away as it comes from the machine. The above machine is well adapted to field thrashing, as there is no scattering of grain after it is once fed into the machine.

We would respectfully recommend it as the best we have ever seen; and say to our brother farmers, witness its operation before purchasing any other, as we doubt not you will be benefited thereby.

JOHN DE GURNEY,

STEPHEN T. POST,

WILLIAM POST,

ALEX. McDOWELL,

JONATHAN DOTY,

ELIAS DE GURNEY.

Gates, Monroe County, New York.

We, the undersigned having fairly tested the utility of J. A. Pitt's machine for thrashing and cleaning grain, by thrashing nearly five hundred bushels of wheat from the stack, would respectfully recommend the same to our brother farmers, as the best machine for the purpose, that we have ever employed. It thrashes and cleans wheat well, at the rate of 25 bushels per hour, with four horses. The above machine, so far as we have been able to learn, has received the unqualified approbation of those who have witnessed its operation.

WM. CORNELIUS,

ORRIN SCOFIELD.

East Rush, Monroe County, New York.

N. B.—The above machines may be examined by calling on Edmund Fellows, of Chili, or Orrin Scofield, of East Rush.

JOHN A. PITTS.

The Premium Crop of Ruta Baga.

The certificate respecting Mr. Samuel Wood's crop of Ruta Baga, as reported by the Committee on crops, showed such a wonderful produce per acre that, notwithstanding the respectable character of Mr Wood, many persons besides ourselves, were apprehensive that some mistake had been made about it.— We determined, therefore, to satisfy ourselves, and accordingly took the pains to go to Wheatland and examine the crop. We found that it was indeed a fine crop—roots large, and standing close together, with small necks and tops; but at the same time we were convinced that the yield per acre could not be as great as represented. On inquiry we learned that Mr. Wood was not at home at the time the measurement was made, and could not inform us about the particulars; but on finding the persons who made the certificate, the mystery was soon solved by their saying that they measured tops and all, supposing that the estimates were expected to include the whole amount of crop produced on the ground. It is true the tops were small, but they were large enough to make considerable difference in the result. We measured two square rods, in different parts of the ground, and found the product of each to be 7 3/4 bushels of roots, divested of the tops. [One bushel weighed 62 pounds.] This would give a product per acre of 1240 bushels, which, while it is a very large crop, and entitled to the premium, it is much more within the bounds of reason than the former statement.

This instance of inaccuracy, affords additional proof of the absolute necessity of adopting some more definite plan for obtaining the account of crops for premiums; and the Society will doubtless take the matter into consideration.

We are satisfied, however, that there is no mistake about any other of the premium crops.—Eds.

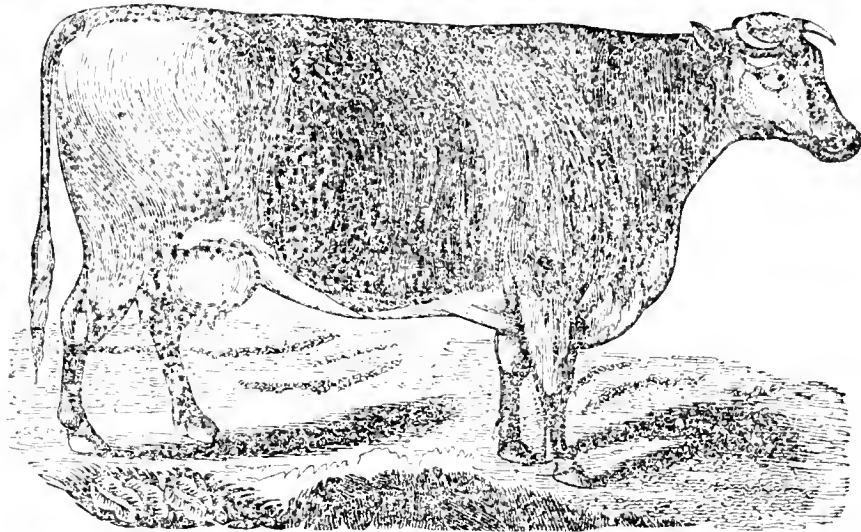
Harvesting Potatoes.

Potatoes should be suffered to lie in the ground until they are fully ripe. There is nearly as much difference between a ripe potato and an unripe one as between a ripe apple and an unripe one. Unripe potatoes are uniformly watery and are some of the most indigestible materials that we meet with. This is so much the case that the stomach has been often known to reject this article while it retained all the other materials admitted at the same time.

When we have not too much work for the month of October, it is more prudent to let our late potatoes lie until that time than to dig them earlier—and when we dig them, if they are not wet, we should never let them lie in the sun or in the air. Any loam reasonably moist, may be allowed to adhere to them while they lie in the cellar, and we need not fear they will heat or rot, as turnips will when put in a great heap where the air cannot have access to them. Turnips are of a nature different from potatoes; they grow principally above ground, while all potatoes that are worth saving grow wholly under ground. We were once taught to dig our potatoes in the morning, throw them between the rows, and let them dry through most of the day—then to tilt them from the cart into the door yard to beat off all the dirt that might adhere to them. But experience has taught us that this is a branch of fancy farming, and will never answer for practical men.

When we lived on the Kennebec river, and sent up loads of potatoes to the Boston market, we often wondered that our Boston friends were not as fond of the Kennebec potato as ourselves—but on attempting to take in Boston some of the same potatoes we had sent here, we soon perceived the great difference between Kennebec potato in Boston and a Kennebec potato at home. Our potatoes had been too much exposed to the air, and though they had not turned green, as they would do when exposed in the sun, they were spoiled by exposure.

Our Kennebec and Penobscot friends should pack in tight casks all potatoes sent off to customers whom they expect to trade with a second time—and perfectly tight casks cannot be obtained, loam or sand may be filled into flour barrels with the potatoes, and the cost of transportation to Boston by water will not be increased by the filling.—Bost. Cult.



“DAIRY MAID,”

The property of JAMES GOWEN, Esq., of Philadelphia, Imported in 1832, from the Herd of Mr. WHITAKER, of Yorkshire, England.—(Copied from Farmer's Cabinet.)

This celebrated and beautiful Cow, is one of the greatest milkers on record;—and what gives her particular interest at this time, is the circumstance that a wager of \$500 is now pending between her and the Cow “Blo. so n.” a statement of the milking powers of which, we gave on page 143. We subjoin the particulars respecting this singular wager, from the Philadelphia papers. Dairy Maid is 5 years old—color, roan—thorough-bred Short Horn, and very beautiful. “In point and proportion, in breeding and milking, she is an object that might satisfy the taste of the most fastidious breeder.” “On a trial of a week, in the fourth month from calving, in June, 1839, she gave, on an average, more than 32 quarts of milk per day. The same season, seven months from calving, she gave, for a week, more than 20 quarts per day; making, on an average each week, 12 lbs. of delicious butter. Again, in 1840, the fourth month from calving, she gave in one week, on an average, more than 33 1/2 quarts per day.”

(We intend to give portraits of several of the fine animals exhibited at Rochester, as soon as the drawings and engravings can be prepared.)

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The Cow Dairy Maid.

We a few days since availed ourselves of a leisure hour to ramble over and admire one or two of the fine properties in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and afterwards called at Mount Airy, when we were not a little gratified with the sight of Mr. Gowen's celebrated cow Dairy Maid, and her two fine calves Leander and Allen a Dale. This cow is said to be the very acme in point and pedigree of the “thorough-bred.” She is of the Short Horn Durham Breed, imported in 1828, from the herd of that celebrated breeder, Mr. Whitaker, of Leeds, Yorkshire. The calves are the finest animals of their class we ever beheld. “Leander” is rising fifteen months old; his points are said to be perfect, while his size and figure are surprisingly striking. He is beautifully flecked red and white, and sired by the celebrated English Bull “Prince of Northumberland.” “Allen a Dale” is nearly four months old, is large for his age, and finely proportioned, is entirely white, like his sire, Col. Wolbert's unrivalled Collossia. These two young Bulls from such sires and such a dam as Dairy Maid, cannot but prove a great acquisition to the country, and a source of gratification to the gentleman who has paid so much attention to this important branch of agriculture.

Pennsylvania, abounding as she does in fertile valleys and rich soil, should not be deficient in fine cattle. We trust ere long she will be able successfully to compete with Ohio and Kentucky, which states, we believe, stand unrivalled in the Union for their superior breeds of cattle. We also hope the day is not far distant when our Legislature will consider it a paramount duty to foster and encourage the agricultural interests of our State, in order to promote physically and morally the best population a Commonwealth can boast of, and the safest and surest wealth that can be possessed by her citizens. After all, no stock is comparable to live stock—so said our friend Mr. Gowen, when he promised to give us the result of Dairy Maid's yield of Milk, and which we have now the pleasure of laying before our readers, especially for the benefit of our agricultural friends throughout the country.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to promise, I herewith furnish you with a statement of “Dairy Maid's” yield of milk for one week, from June 1st to 7th, inclusive. Last year, about the same period from calving, say in

the 4th month, I was induced to ascertain precisely, by measurement, the quantity of milk she was capable of yielding, from the circumstance of the apparent quantity she gave over and above what her calf consumed; and to test the truth of the herd who had charge of her from England, “that she would for months after calving give eight gallons of milk a day.” The result in June, 1839, proved he was right; she gave on an average more than thirty-two quarts per day, and made twelve pounds of superior well worked butter. She was not then in as high condition as she now is, I expect an increase in the butter, which will be reported when ascertained. Captain Cooper, Mr. Isaac H. Roberts and Dr. Uhler, can recollect that Dairy Maid was not in good condition last summer, which will account for her not yielding as much as she has done this season.

The first day of the last week's trial was excessively hot, and a heavy gust coming on about five o'clock in the afternoon, she was brought from the field and immediately milked; shortening her time, she gave but thirty quarts on that day. The yield, however, on the whole, is unprecedented, averaging over thirty-three and a half quarts per day. It is my firm belief, that had Dairy Maid been milked on the 1st and 2d months from calving, she would have given forty quarts per day. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES GOWEN.

Mount Airy, 8th June, 1840.

Dairy Maid's yield of milk in one week, from 1st of June till 7th inclusive.

June 1st,	Morn,	12 qts.	Noon,	8 1/2	Ev'g,	9 1/2—20	
2d,	“	12 3/4	“	9	“	10 1/2—32	
3d,	“	13 1/4	“	9 1/2	“	10 3/4—33 1/2	
4th,	“	14 1/4	“	9 3/4	“	10 3/4—35	
5th,	“	14 1/2	“	10	“	10 1/2—35	
6th,	“	14 1/2	“	10	“	10 1/2—34 1/2	
7th,	“	14 3/4	“	9 3/4	“	10 3/4—34 1/2	
						Total,	235 1/2

Being on an average more than thirty-three and a half quarts per day.

We may add that Mr. Gowen's farm is one of the finest in all respects in the county of Philadelphia. It is beautifully marked out, admirably arranged in its various fields and crops, and in the highest and cleanest possible state of cultivation.

Dairy Maid against Blossom.—Though opposed to warring on any subject, Mr. Gowen's proposal to risk \$500 on his favorite cow, evinces a laudable gratitude towards her who has so well bottered his bread. The distinction he takes appears to be a fair one, in favor of the Dairy Maid. There have been many whose flow of milk was very abundant soon after calving, that in three and a half months have gone nearly dry. We should like to see more competitions of this sort.—For example, who will enter into a sweep-stake to produce the best milk cow at the next Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society: the cows to be milked, and the milk to be drunk with toasts at the agricultural dinner? For our own parts we would go further to see such a Blossom, or trace the milk vein of such a Dairy Maid, than to see the Queen Victoria.—*Im. Fur.*

Dairy Maid and Blossom.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

DEAR SIR—On looking over the "Farmers' Cabinet" for this present month, I saw, for the first time, Mr. Samuel Canby's statement of one week's yield of milk of his Durham cow "Blossom," copied from the Delaware Journal, by which it appears that Blossom gave over 35 quarts per day, a result which affords me great satisfaction, inasmuch, as when I furnished you with the yield of my Durham cow, "Dairy Maid," for one week, showing 33½ quarts per day, I felt a little concerned, lest some of your readers might think that I had been rather poetical in my prose; but Mr. Canby's statement of over 35 quarts per day, covers my position, and must bring the sceptics to admit, that if his was possible, mine was not so impossible as they have thought it to be.

I fear Mr. Canby quotes my remark, that Dairy Maid's yield of 33½ quarts per day "was unprecedented," in the sense as though I had said that it could not be beaten, for he seems to place Blossom's yield in opposition to it. I did not intend a challenge by the remark, but simply that I believed it to be unprecedented at the time that I made use of the expression. I could not say so now, being informed of the yield of Blossom; but this is subsequent to the time I made the statement of Dairy Maid's yield public. Up to that time, for aught I knew, it was unprecedented, and Dairy Maid stood first in the rank of milkers—that she has yielded now, in appearance, to Blossom's exceedingly abundant fruit, is easily accounted for in the freshness of Blossom.

Dairy Maid calved on the 13th of February, and was milked for trial on the first week of June, being the fourth month from calving. "Blossom," according to Mr. Canby's statement, calved 16th of May, and I was milked for trial in the week beginning on the 13th of June, just one month from calving. Now, every breeder or dairy-man must perceive that "Dairy Maid's" giving 33½ quarts a day 3½ months from calving, after suckling a calf three months, which was the case, gives to "Blossom," who milked 35 quarts one month from calving, but a questionable triumph over "Dairy Maid."

Mr. Canby seems to hold out, if he does not actually throw the glove "for the credit of little Delaware," and as I am not slow in taking a hint, I shall not keep him long in suspense, if he will allow me to premise a few words. First, no one can have a higher opinion of "Little Delaware" than I have. In men she always was and now is able to compete with any State in the Union. In cattle she may surpass Pennsylvania, for we have been for a long time the best of the traders from the East and West, who, when speaking of a Dutch Pennsylvania Dairy, sum it up as consisting of "eleven horses and three cows." But notwithstanding all that, there are some good dairies in Pennsylvania, and some good cattle too, and it will not be the fault of some few citizens of Philadelphia and adjoining counties, if in a few years Pennsylvania cannot brag the whole Union. In the mean time, I'll try my hand at "Little Delaware," by proposing to Mr. Canby to put "Dairy Maid" in competition against his cow "Blossom," in a trial of one week's milking, to take place at any time over three months from calving, as may suit the convenience of their respective owners. If Mr. Canby's cow "Blossom" yields a greater quantity of milk in the week than "Dairy Maid," then am I to pay to the Delaware Agricultural Society, for its use, the sum of five hundred dollars—If, on the contrary, "Dairy Maid" yields the most, then will Mr. Canby have to pay to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, a similar sum. Any communication relating to the premises will meet with due attention.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JAMES GOWEN.

Philad. Aug. 17, 1840.

From the Western Farmer.

The disposition to Fatten of different Breeds of Hogs.

To be able to decide, as nearly as possible, what particular kind of hog, of all those imported into this country from other countries, as well as the productions of these by crossing them with one another, has the readiest disposition to fatten, is a point of very great importance and interest. Although we have not, at present, any statements from agriculturists and stock raisers in the western country upon this particular point in hogs, yet we have from foreign sources, and from other parts of the country, some data upon which to found a few pretty certain conclusions on the subject; and until we have further information in this matter, from those farmers who may be curious and patriotic enough to make the necessary experiments, we will content ourselves in laying before our readers all our knowledge derived from foreign trials of this kind, and from some acquaintance we have had with swine in England. In the first place it is hardly necessary to mention that the Chinese hog has been always distinguished above all the other breeds by its peculiar aptitude to lay on fat; but owing to its being but a poor breeder, the pure breed is but little cultivated. Of this breed there are two nearly distinct kinds, the white and the black. There is also a mixed breed of this kind, being spotted and mixed black and white; some of them have prick ears, like the true breed, and others have ears round at the ends, and hanging downwards. These are coarser than the former, but they, unlike them, are remarkably prolific, are good nurses, and will, with proper care, bring up two litters within the year. They are however, not good store pigs, rarely attaining any great weight, and much more difficult to fatten than the original stock of the Chinese breed.

The next in order of fattening propensities, after the true China breed, either white or black, seems to be the Woburn or Bedford breed, a new variety introduced by the Duke of Bedford. They are of various colors, well formed, hardy, very prolific, and have attained to nearly twice the weight of all other hogs, except the Chinese and Berkshire within the same given period of time—and even the Berkshire they have surpassed to some not inconsiderable amount. Then, as almost universally admitted, follow the Berkshire, too well known to require description. These crossed with the Chinese have produced a race possessing some excellent fattening and other good qualities, and are known in England as the *Tonkey breed*. The Berkshires are dispersed over the whole of England, and have therefore varied both in form and color; but the best are in the neighborhood of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, from the famous *Tamworth Boar*. The crosses also from this breed are very numerous in England, and are highly rated in their different districts. After the Berkshire in kindness of fattening, must be rated the *Essex half black pigs*, raised by Mr. Westery, of Felix Hall. They are short haired, fine skinned, smaller head and ears than the Berkshires; short snubly noses, very fine bone, broad and deep in the belly, and full in the hind quarters; the sows are good breeders, but they are not near such good nurses as the Berkshires. The *Lincolnshire* rank next, and in point of profit are hardly less than the Essex. They are white, and rather tender. This breed is much the same as the *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. The *Sussex* breed is smaller than the Berkshire. It is a variety of the Essex, and is a very valuable kind of hog. It may be classed next in order for fattening propensities, and what is deserving of notice, arrives at maturity sooner than any other kind. The *Hampshire* fatten kindly to a very great size and weight.—The *Northampton*, *Shropshire*, and *Yorkshire*, are of large size, but fatten more slowly. The *Cheshire* are the largest at hogs except the *Rudwick*, which is the largest in the kingdom of Great Britain. The *Essex* and *Hertford* breed, as it is called, has taken premiums from the London and Smithfield cattle club, and is held in high estimation. We then classify the different breeds for fattening propensities (until we are further informed by sufficient comparative experiments) in the following order:—

1. The Chinese.
2. The Woburn, or Bedford.
3. The Berkshire.
4. The Essex half black.
5. The Lincolnshire, &c., &c.

We ought not to omit to mention that the Neapolitan stock of swine have a very great aptitude to fatten. In the meanwhile we copy from the *Franklin Farmer*, the following interesting letter from Samuel D. Martin, Esq., of Kentucky, on this subject, and it would seem that as far as his friend's experiments have gone,

that the Woburn breed of hogs, as we have stated stand pre-eminence in that most valuable characteristic—quickness in taking on flesh.

A PROPOSITION TO TEST THE RELATIVE DISPOSITION TO FATNESS, OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HOGS.

The hogs raised and fattened in Kentucky, it is believed, amount to more than two millions of dollars annually, and consume in the raising and fattening more than a million of bushels of corn, besides rye, oats, wheat, and grass.

It would be of great value to the state to have such experiments made as will test the value of the different breeds, and ascertain which is the best machine for turning our surplus grain into meat.

Some hogs will make double the quantity of meat out of a given measure of corn than will be made by others. Therefore it must be very plain, that the persons feeding bad breeds must suffer considerable loss. No man should keep a bad breed when he can get better. But it is to be regretted that sufficient experiments have not been made, to determine clearly which is the best breed.

I have made some experiments between the two most valuable breeds that I have, but they were not conducted so as to be clearly satisfactory. I put two Berkshires and two Woburns into the same pen, and fed them together. The experiment resulted in favor of the Woburns. But they were all fed in the ear trough, nor do I know what was consumed by each. In a trial lately made by William and Isaac Barlow of Jesamine, between two hours, the Woburn gained fifty pounds more in thirty days than the Berkshire. But here again we have no account of what each consumed. The trial was made for the reputation of the stock, and it is presumed that both had as much they would eat.

For the purpose of making a set of experiments that will be satisfactory, I would propose to the owners of other breeds, to furnish Woburn hogs or pigs, a row or sow, to be fed by some disinterested person, such a way as to ascertain which will come earliest to maturity, fatten easiest, consume the least food, and travel best to market.

I would propose that two or three pigs be fed; a certain allowance, and that the balance shall have much as they will eat. That they be kept in separate stalls, and an exact account be kept of what is consumed by each one. To be kept in this way until they are ready for market, and one of each kind be sent our most distant market, weighed at starting, at journey's end, and after they are dressed. The litters to be sent to our nearest market, weighed before starting, and upon reaching the place have their grain and meat weights ascertained.

If my proposition should be accepted, each party to pay the proportion of the expense of the experiment.

If the above proposition is not accepted, I will try a Woburn sow, or pig, against any other I like in the state that has no Woburn blood in it.

No proposition that has any thing like a bet or wager attached to it will be accepted by me, but I will feel to ascertain what the different kind of hogs will do.

S. D. MARTIN

The Value of Farm Labor.

Messrs. Editors.—Daniel Webster, in his speech before an Agricultural Society down east, gives the price of labor in the United States about three times as much as it is in England.

I apprehend that the price paid per day or month for labor, is but a poor criterion of its real cost. I read three Irishmen to dig a cellar at 1s. per cubic yard on finishing the job, it was found that they had cleared but 50 cents per day. My neighbor hired a Yankee to dig a cellar at the same rate in the same clay; he cleared \$1.50 per day. But for the example of Yankee, digging cellars would have risen at least per cent.

A friend from South Carolina, told me that he always hires Irishmen to work for him when he can get them, as one Irishman will do as much work as two slaves, who have no interest in their wages. This brings the value of slave labor (allowing the Yankee to have worked 50 per cent. too hard) at least one-fifth the value of free labor. This all would be an argument in favor of Negro emancipation. But the freed Negro must have some o

stimulus than a peck of corn a week, and one suit of bad clothing a year, to enable him to work well. This also should be an argument in favor of Negro emancipation, at least with the north: for aside of all moral considerations, the moment the Negro becomes a man, like his master he becomes a customer.

Apotopos of labor. The great cause why good farm laborers are so few in number, so extravagant in their wages, and so difficult to retain, is doubtless the low price of lands in the west. Such is human nature, under its best features of energy and hope, that to be our own master, with ill requited, endless toil, and manifold privations—is sweeter, far sweeter, to the imagination and the mind, than comfort and plenty in the house of a master, with well requited labor, and money at interest. SENECA.

Clover as a Manure.

Messrs. Editors.—It has been decided by high authority of late, that to plough in the dry crop as a manure, was much better than to turn under the crop before maturity. The experience of our Dutch farmers disproves this theory, and they are backed by equal authority to sanction their practice. Chaptal says that the green crop is clear gain, as it draws its sustenance from the atmosphere alone, and makes no draft upon the soil until it begins to ripen.

It is the opinion of the Dutch, that plaster is the loadstone which attracts this atmospheric sustenance to the clover. SENECA.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Fair, and Ploughing Match at Rochester.

Messrs. Editors.—As I believe your paper is open to a fair discussion of all matters connected with agriculture, I take the liberty of forwarding my humble remarks (which I shall make as brief as possible) on the great Agricultural Fair lately held at Rochester.

It gave me much pleasure to witness the Stock exhibited on that occasion in Franklin Square,—which, with reference both to the quality and number produced, reflected much credit on this section of the country. Having for the last quarter of a century, been in the habit of attending the great cattle shows and agricultural meetings in England, Scotland, and America, I profess to be somewhat of a judge of these matters, and am much interested in the welfare and prosperity of the society, whose show I lately attended,—being persuaded that the introduction of such valuable stock as these exhibited, into Western New York, must rapidly increase the real wealth of the country. The Fruit, Vegetables, &c., were also very fine, and must have been highly admitted by the many strangers who were present. In the Mechanics' Fair, too, was a splendid exhibition of articles. The agricultural implements shown, (although not numerous,) were very excellent, in my opinion; and I believe the fanning mills especially, could not be surpassed, if indeed they could be equalled, by any in the world.

But you must bear with me, if I cannot add my meed of praise to the manner in which the ploughing match was conducted. In the first place, the judges ought, in my opinion, to have followed the custom observed in all ploughing matches in Europe, which is distinctly to state what kind of ploughing is required, so that competitors may strive to work in accordance with the instructions given. They ought to have prescribed, for instance, that the furrows should be 9 inches wide by 5 deep, or 12 inches by 6, (which I believe the best made ploughs, under the hands of a good workman, are made to accomplish,) or any other size in proportion, they might deem advisable. Though the terms on which the ploughing match was advertised to take place, appeared to me very vague and indefinite, my love for such a trial of skill, induced me, though living at a considerable distance, to forward a

team to compete for the prize,—on the supposition that the ploughing done by the competitors would be judged of by its excellency, and not on the speed at which it was accomplished. Had I understood, on the contrary, that the prize was to be awarded to the workman who should *pare* the most land in the shortest time, I could have prepared an instrument for this purpose, to *pare* half an acre (though not to *plough* it, in my sense of that word) in half the time in which it was accomplished. But, till the Rochester judges set me right, I had conceived that *good ploughing*, to merit that name, consisted in the furrow being laid at the proper angle, with the red edge quite straight, so that a ten foot pole, straight-edged, applied from the center of the ridge to the furrow, shall touch the edge of every furrow. I grant that on the occasion to which I allude, a more miserable piece of ground for a good ploughman to show off upon, could scarcely have been selected. Besides, I contend that each competitor ought to open his own furrow, and not be obliged to begin upon those opened under the superintendance of a committee, who, in the present instance, got them run out (as if done by a boy) in a style which caused much loss of time to such of the competitors as endeavored to run their furrows straight.

Some of your readers may probably attribute these strictures to my disappointment at not obtaining the prize for ploughing. True, I was disappointed; but not as regarded the value of the prize plough. I have imported two of Wilkes's best iron ploughs, one of which was at Rochester. These being both effective and durable implements, I intend never to use any other upon my farm. Previously to making use of these iron ploughs, I rarely had more than 14 bushels to the acre; but since their use, I have averaged between thirty and forty bushels.

From my own observation and that of others, who have witnessed the manner in which wheat crops are put in, ploughing seems to be the department of agriculture, of all others, farthest in the shade, and most in need of improvement in your district of country.—Having been a member of various agricultural societies, and frequently on committees, I can bear testimony to the great advantages to be obtained by a farming community, by ploughing matches being properly conducted and judged of. They have been one great means of leading the farmers of Scotland to raise extraordinary crops from the generally poor soil they have to work upon; and enabling them, in this way, to pay a high rent for the use of their land. Were they, in the ungenial climate of Scotland, to plough after the manner of the Rochester ploughing match, they might look in vain for any return of their labor.

These remarks I forward to you from a sincere desire that the committee of arrangement will next year specify, in precise terms, the style in which they require the ploughing to be executed; and in the hope that hereafter judges may be appointed who will take a proper estimate of such miserable work as that performed by the yellow and sorrel team, which, in skimming over the ground within the hour, only tended, by the example, to perpetuate the superficial style of ploughing so prevalent in this section of the country, and to discountenance which, ought to be the aim of every well regulated society.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most ob'dt. serv't.,
A CANANDAIGUA FARMER.

(ANOTHER.)

Remarks on the Cattle Show and Fair of the Genesee Agricultural Society.

Messrs. THOMAS & BATHAM.—Perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect you to insert this letter in your next Genesee Farmer, seeing that it will be so fully occupied in detailing the proceedings of the late

show and fair at Rochester. But feeling anxious for the future prosperity of the society, and thinking no time equal to the present, whilst every circumstance as fresh on the memory, I would wish to suggest some alterations, which, I humbly submit, would be improvements on the late arrangements. In the first place allow me to congratulate you and the friends of agriculture generally, on the auspicious commencement of this institution. Every one present must have been gratified with the superior display of farming stock there exhibited. And, with regard to the field crops, the man who is not satisfied with the progress made in that branch of agriculture within the last few years, must be unreasonable indeed. I have a publication now before me, in which is a letter from Judge Mitchell to the author, informing him that he had grown within a fraction of 500 bushels of ruta baga to the acre; and he further says, "and I verily believe that on this mode of cultivation, that an acre of land which will bring 100 bushels of corn ears, will produce from 700 to 800 bushels of ruta baga." I know not whether Judge Mitchell be still alive, but if he be, what must be his astonishment and delight to learn that in about twenty years from the date of his letter, his anticipations are realized two fold. The same author, in speaking of a crop of ruta baga which he grew on 17 acres of land in England, says, "I ascertained to an exactness that there were 1,320 bushels to an acre, throughout the whole 17 acres. I never saw above half as great a crop on any other person's land, though we read of much greater in agricultural prize reports." So that the crop of ruta baga which gained the premium at Rochester, is not only the best that I ever heard of in this country, but ranks with the very best in England. I hope that the successful grower of this crop will be very minute in his statement for publication in the New Genesee Farmer, with respect to quality of soil, preparation of ground, time of sowing, after culture, distance of drills, if sowed in drills, and distance of turnips in the drills; also, whether the tops and roots were cut off before measuring, whether the bushel was heaped up, and the weight of a bushel. I feel that I ought to apologize for this long digression; but as the preamble is so lengthy, I will try to compress what I have to say, as much as possible. The alterations which I would recommend are these:—That the animals contending for the same premium, be placed as contiguous to each other as possible, for when they are of about equal merit, and placed at a considerable distance from each other, it is difficult for the best judges to decide correctly. Certainly every facility ought to be afforded to the judges, for after all it is but a thankless office. I also think that it would be more satisfactory if the judges were not made acquainted with the names of the owners of the animals—not that I mean to impute the slightest partiality to the judges at the late meeting—but it is desirable that they should be removed as far as possible from suspicion. In an agricultural society in England, of which I was a member, the judges were selected from some other county, and they did not see the animals until they were taken round by the secretary to give in their decision; and whilst doing so, no person was allowed to be near to them. With regard to the field crops, I think that unless a more uniform and satisfactory plan be adopted for ascertaining the exact amount of crop, it would be better to withhold all premiums on this branch of agriculture. For root crops, I would propose that weight be substituted for measurement; and if the same person could inspect the weighing of all the crops, there would be a better chance of arriving at a just decision.

As to the ploughing match, I cannot allow that the "race ought to be to the swift;" for it is more than probable that the worst ploughman will finish first.—Perhaps it would be well to fix a reasonable time for

completing the quantity set out, but if done within that time, the best ploughman ought, in my opinion, to take the premium.

DAVID THOMAS, in one of his many practical and sensible articles, published in the New Genesee Farmer, says, when treating on ploughing, and reprobating wide furrows, "that once well done is twice done." I think it would be well to act upon this principle in deciding any future ploughing match.—Ploughing is certainly the most important operation on the farm, and it is the very operation in which the farmers of this country the least excel, and this chiefly owing to the anxiety to do too much. Instead of encouraging this propensity, surely it would be more prudent to adopt Mr. Thomas's doctrine of doing less and doing it well. Apologizing for the length to which I have run this letter,

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,

Ontario co., Oct. 12, 1840. C. B.

Remarks.—The foregoing letters, from two esteemed friends in Ontario county, contain some valuable suggestions which will doubtless have the desired effect, and accomplish good for another year. We must be allowed to say, however, that we do not think the implied censure of the Executive Committee is deserved, although we admit that many things connected with the Fair were not quite as they should have been, and might have been better managed. But let it be remembered the society is in its infancy, and the duties of the Executive Committee have mostly devolved upon a very few individuals; and those few, but little experienced in such operations, and unable to devote that time to the business which it required. Add to this, the extreme lack of funds, and the unwillingness of the majority of farmers to co-operate, and we think the wonder should not be that all was not managed in the best possible manner, but that it was managed at all, or as well as it was.

With regard to the ploughing match, field crops, and other matters, alluded to by our Ontario friends, a sufficient answer may be found in the reports and explanations of the different committees, and other remarks in this paper. We will simply add, however, that we think C. B. judges rather unkindly of the committee on ploughing. It will be seen by their report that they were governed in their decisions as much by the character of the work, as by the time employed in performing it; and we are certain that no person at all acquainted with the gentlemen composing that committee, will for a moment doubt their qualifications as judges, or suspect them of showing partiality. The work by the team from Canandaigua, besides being a long time performing, (50 minutes) was set down in quality as No. 5.—Eds.

DURHAM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular Fall Exhibition of stock and produce by this Society, took place at Port Hope, on Tuesday the 20th October, in presence of a large number of merchants and other inhabitants of the town, and adjoining townships of Clarke, Cavan, and Darlington.

The number of Mares, Colts, Oxen, and young cattle, was not only unusually large, but of the finest kind and quality. Several very superior English Sheep, imported by John GIBSON, Esq., and others, were on the ground, and a number of excellent specimens of the various breeds of Swine were particularly attractive; in fact, this part of the Exhibition was superior to that of any former occasion.

The samples of Butter, Cheese, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c., were of the very finest quality.

Several pieces of excellent Cloth of domestic manufacture were produced, and from their texture, proved that this branch of useful industry is not neglected

The ground chosen for the display, in consequence of the annual number of cattle &c., was rather limited, and rendered the office of the prize judges more difficult. This will be guarded against for the future.

A good deal of stock exchanged hands for ready money. The following is a list of the prizes that were awarded and paid on the spot, and the names of the successful competitors:

Thomas Garnett, best Brood Mare,....	£3	0	0
Henry Monroe, 2d do do.....	2	0	0
Daniel Brand, 3d do do.....	2	0	0
James Blackburn, best Cow,.....	3	0	0
Robert Sutton, 2d do.....	2	0	0
Benj. Allan, 3d do.....	1	0	0
Alex. Broadfoot, best 2 year old Heifer,	1	10	0
Samuel Dickenson, 2d do do	1	0	0
Herbert Renwick, best 2 yr. old Steers,	1	10	0
Jacob Chout, 2d do do	1	0	0
Alex. Broadfoot, best 1 year old Heifer,	1	0	0
J. Boyce, 2d do do	0	10	0
Herbert Renwick, best 1 yr. old Steers,	1	0	0
John Ainley, 2d do do	0	10	0
Samuel Dickenson, best Ram,.....	2	0	0
John Gibson, 2d do.....	1	10	0
John Gibson, 3d do.....	1	0	0
John Gibson, best Ewe,.....	1	10	0
John Gibson, 2d do.....	1	0	0
Chas. Tamblin, 3d do.....	0	15	0
Henry Monroe, best Boar,.....	1	5	0
William Allan, 2d do.....	0	12	6
R. W. Robson, best Sow,.....	1	0	0
William Allen, 2d do.....	0	10	0
Alex. Broadfoot & } best 10 yds. Cloth,	1	5	0
Robert Sutton, } 2d do do	0	15	0
John Smart, 2d do do	1	10	0
John B. Wood, best acre of Turnips,...	0	15	0
R. W. Robson, 2d do do.....	1	0	0
Zabina Frazier, best sample of Butter,	0	10	0
John Ainley, 2d do do	1	0	0
Benj. Jacobs, best sample of Cheese,	1	10	0
John Belwood, best sample of fall Wheat,	1	0	0
James Laing, 2d do do	1	0	0
John Smart, best spring Wheat,.....	1	0	0
Robert Sutton, 2d do.....	0	10	0
Robert Sutton, best sample of Barley,...	1	0	0
John Ainley, 2d do do....	0	10	0
John Middleton, best sample of Oats,...	1	0	0
Robert Sutton, 2d do do....	0	10	0
£41 17 6			

After the business of the day was over, a large and highly respectable body of gentlemen belonging to the Society, adjourned to the "Queen's Arms" Inn, and partook, as customary, of a substantial and well-dressed agricultural dinner, provided by Mr. HASTINGS for the occasion. When the cloth was removed, the following toast was given from the chair by the President, DAVID SMART, Esq., whose connection with and exertions in behalf of the Society are dated from its commencement:—"The Queen and Prince Albert;" (nine times nine.) By the Vice-President, R. W. ROBSON, Esq.—"The Governor-General," after which a number of volunteer toasts were given, and the evening passed off in social enjoyment in perfect harmony and good feeling. The healthy state of the funds, the interest manifested by all and every one connected with the Society, its rapid and constant progress, are truly gratifying, and evince that the spirit of emulation, arising from these periodical exhibitions, must soon lead to vast and permanent improvements in stock and produce, and speedily place the agricultural character of this country on a par with any other portion of North America.

It was resolved that the annual meeting for the election of officers for next year, should take place at Port Hope, on Friday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon; and that the proceedings of this meeting should be published in the "Colonist" and "Columbia Star," and that other editors in the province, together with those of the "New Genesee Farmer" and "Cultivator," should be requested to copy the same. ROBT SUTTON, Sec.

Port Hope, U. C., Oct 20, 1840.

Remarks.—It gives us much pleasure to record the foregoing proceedings of our neighbors across the Lake. The Durham Society is one of the most spirited and useful in Canada. Aside from our personal knowledge of this fact, we want no better evidence than a reference to our subscription list affords. With the foregoing, we received two samples of beautiful premium wheat, from DAVID SMART, Esq., the able President of the Society.—Eds

The Agricultural Fair at Canandaigua.

On Tuesday, Oct. 20th, we, with several other citizens of Rochester, took a delightful rail-road trip to Canandaigua, in order to witness the exhibition of the Ontario County Agricultural Society. Our readers are aware that we had formed high expectations respecting this event, and we are happy to say, those expectations were more than realized. The reports of the Secretaries, which we subjoin, are so complete, and express our sentiments so correctly, that it is unnecessary for us to remark on the different departments of the exhibition. We will only say that Old Ontario has good reason to be proud of the display of her real wealth on that occasion; for, with the exception of the exhibition at Rochester, which was formed by several counties, there never has been so grand an agricultural display in Western New York. But above all, may she boast of the gathering of her true Nobility which were brought out on this occasion.—With such a number of intelligent and enterprising farmers as we saw there on that day, Ontario county can, and ought to attain to the highest standard of perfection in agriculture, and take the foremost rank in the rapid march of improvement. Let the Managers of the Society feel encouraged and be active: let every good farmer become a member, and every member arouse to the work—and the next, and each succeeding anniversary will show a greater, and still greater advancement, the results of which will be, an immense increase of true wealth in the county.

Ontario County Agricultural Society.

This Society, formed by the Farmers and the friends of Agriculture in this county but a few months ago, held their first annual meeting in this village on Tuesday of last week. (Oct. 20) Although organized so recently, the attendance of members and others was larger than we recollect to have seen at any of the meetings of the former Society, which existed in this county some twenty years ago. It far exceeded the highest expectations of all who had been active in the great object in view; especially when we consider that the effort was made at a time when the public mind was engrossed by the exciting political subject of the day. It was indeed a proud day for old Ontario, and the occasion was favored by delightful weather. It was 'a day's truce' to political strife—a 'green spot' on the rough surface of the times—pleasant 'neutral ground,' on which men could mingle, for the rational and exalting purpose of improvement, by imparting and receiving instruction upon the every-day business of life, and thereby securing the blessings and benefits of well-directed industry.

The interest manifested in the success of this new association, by so large a collection of our most respectable and independent farmers, was truly gratifying; and the numbers and qualities of the various animals exhibited, as well as productions from the field, and fabrics of domestic handwork, were an earnest what can be effected by the spirit and ingenuity of a people, already advanced in these 'graces of civilization,' and favored by a soil and climate, such as are enjoyed in this county.

It is a matter of regret with those appointed to give an account of the proceedings of the day, that they are unable to describe the various and numerous Farm stock exhibited, some of which were of the best blood. There were a number of superior Bulls, Cows, Oxen and Calves, which, with the pens of Swine and Sheep, excelled any ever brought together in Western New York, in the judgment of gentlemen who visited us from other counties. There were but few good Horses; and it was a subject of remark that the improving of these indispensable and noble animals, has been much neglected in Ontario.

The Ploughing Match, which was limited to ox teams, of which five took the field, excited a lively interest, and gave general satisfaction. It was a fine display of practised skill, as well as of strength, and the prize was well contested. The neat manner in which the furrows were opened, (marking out the quarter acres) by Alexander Porter, with his iron plough, was admired by the spectators. Mr. Godfrey's team ploughed the quarter acre in 42 minutes; Mr. Pieker's in 43; and Mr. Gates' in 38—but the first was pronounced best. [A member, who praised the rapid performances of the handsome oxen, expres-

* The gentlemen doubtless meant to except the late exhibition at Rochester.—Ers. N. G. FURSAU.

ses the hope that next year horse teams will be allowed to compete, as this would lead to a more extended improvement in the science of ploughing, so important in the business of agriculture.]

It is regretted again, that the several committees did not furnish such full reports of what they examined, as would enable the publishing committee to be more particular in describing the exhibition. But no one can be blamed; for the short notice of their appointment, the great number and variety entered for premiums, and moreover, the great concourse of people, rendered a perfect discharge of their duties impossible. In the general notice, which therefore can only be taken, many things of merit, it is feared, will be overlooked.

Of vegetable Productions, there was a good show—such as squashes, radishes, corn, wheat, beans, apples, &c. One member had samples of nine varieties of Potatoes; among them the Irish Cups, raised from a few imported from Ireland, where this ranks as the best. Another member produced seven sorts.

Of domestic fabrics, there were several that did high credit to female ingenuity—such as carpets, coverlets, flannel, cloth, linen, and an elegant shawl. Also, several parcels of reeled silk.

Of Mechanism, there were ploughs, thrashing and sowing machines, a straw cutter, &c. Also, some neat castings from J. L. Woodruff's furnace.

At 3 o'clock, the court room was filled by ladies and gentlemen, to hear an address on the occasion, by John Rankin, Esq. This was listened to with great interest, as the production of a practical and scientific farmer; and soon after its delivery, on motion of J. Garlinghouse, the thanks of the Society were rendered to the author for his useful and instructive address, and he was requested to furnish a copy for publication. [It will be printed in pamphlet form, and ready for members in about a fortnight.]

On motion of Jared Willson, Esq. the members of the Society then proceeded, by nomination, to the choice of its officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

- JOHN GREIG, President,
- Gideon Lee, 1st Vice President,
- Heman Chapin, 2d do.
- Peter Mitchell, 3d do.
- Joseph Fellows, 4th do.
- William Otley, 5th do.
- Irring Metcalf, 6th do.
- William W. Gorham, Recording Secretary,
- Oliver Phelps, Corresponding do.
- James D. Bemis, Treasurer.

TOWN COMMITTEE OR MANAGERS.

- Canandaigua—John McConnell, Charles Shepard, Henry Howard.
- Canadice—Hiram Colegrove, Josiah Jackman, Sylvester Austin.
- East Bloomfield—Flavius J. Bronson, Bani Bradley, Myron Adams.
- West Bloomfield—Reynold Peck, Jasper C. Peck, Bezalel C. Taft.
- Bristol—Francis Mason, Erastus H. Crow, Anson Packard.
- South Bristol—Franklin Crocker, Allen Brown, James Parmelee, Jr.
- Gorham—Fphraim Blodget, Nathaniel Smith, David Pickett.
- Hopewell—Theodore Crosby, Eli Benham, 2d, George Cayward, Jr.
- Manchester—Nicholas Howland, Edmund B. Dewey, Abner Barlow, Jr.
- Naples—Manson Watkins, Fphraim W. Cleveland, James L. Mortimer.
- Farmington—Russell M. Rush, Wilmarth Smith, Perez Hathaway.
- Richmond—Hiram Pitts, Hiram Ashley, Leonard B. Briggs.
- Phelps—Elias Cost, William Dickerson, Spencer Hildreth.
- Seneca—Abraham A. Post, Charles Godfrey, George Fardon.
- Victor—Samuel Rawson, Henry Pardee, Jared H. Boazhton.

The President of the Society then announced the awards of the several Committees, as follows, viz:

PREMIUMS AWARDED,

By the Committee on Grain.

- To C. B. Meek, of Canandaigua, for the two best acres of Wheat, 43 45-69 bush per acre, \$10 00
- To Bani Bradley, of East Bloomfield, for the two best acres of Indian Corn, 118 bushels per acre, 8 00
- To Anson Packard, of Bristol, for the second best, 106 17-60 bushels per acre, 5 00

- To Bani Bradley, for the two best acres of Oats, 77 26-32 bushels per acre, 6 00
- To Anson Packard, of Bristol, for the second best, 65 bushels per acre, 3 00
- To Francis W. Paul, of Canandaigua, for the two best acres of Peas, 38 1/2 bush. per acre, 3 00
- To William Burling, of Canandaigua, for the second do. 28 bushels per acre, 5 00

By the Committee on Roots.

- To Charles B. Meek, of Canandaigua, for the best half acre of Ruta Baga, 880 bushels per acre, 3 00

By the Committee on Ploughing.

- To Charles Godfrey, of Seneca, the owner of the Ox team which ploughed 1-4 of an acre best in an hour, 8,00
- To David Pickett, of Gorham, the owner of the second do. 6 00
- To Cyrus Gates, of Hopewell, the owner of the third do. 4 00

By the Committee on Horses.

- To George Fardon, of Seneca, for the best Stud Horse kept within the county six months preceding the exhibition, 10 00
- To J. C. Paul, of West Bloomfield, for the best Stud Horse raised and owned within the county, 10 00
- To Harvey Pratt, of Hopewell, for the best pair of matched Horses, not over seven years old, raised in the county, 10 00
- To Samuel Scott, of Seneca, for the best Mare, with a colt one year old past, raised in the county, 8 00

By the Committee on Bulls and Working Oxen.

- To F. W. Gooding, of Canandaigua, for the best Bull, over two and not exceeding five years old, 10 00
- To Guy Collins, of East Bloomfield, for the second best do., 6 00
- To Luther Brooks, of East Bloomfield, for the best yoke of Working Oxen, 10 00
- To E. Birdseye, of Hopewell, for the second best do., 7 00
- To E. S. Gilberie, of Richmond, for the third best do., 5 00

By the Committee on Steers and Heifers.

- To Elijah Bostwick, of West Bloomfield, for the best pair of three years old Steers, 7 00
- To David Cassort, of Canandaigua, for the second best do., 5 00
- To Perez R. Pitts, of Richmond, for the best pair of two years old Steers, 7 00
- To George Gooding, of Bristol, for the second best pair do., 5 00
- To George W. Pitts, of Richmond, for the third best do., 3 00
- To Silas Harris, of East Bloomfield, for the best pair of one year old Steers, 7 00
- To Myron Adams, of East Bloomfield, for the second best do., 5 00
- To George W. Pitts, of Richmond, for the best two years old Heifer, 5 00
- To Anson Packard, of Bristol, for the second best do., 3 00
- To James L. Monier, of Naples, for the best one year old Heifer, 5 00
- To George W. Pitts, of Richmond, for the second do., 3 000

By the Committee on Milch Cows and Calves.

- To J. C. Hathaway, of Farmington, for the best Milch Cow, 6 00
- To Heman Chapin, of East Bloomfield, for the second do., 5 00
- To Isaac A. Arnold, of Gorham, for the best Calf, 4 00
- To Stephen Hender, of West Bloomfield, for the second best do., 3 00

By the Committee on Sheep.

- To Edward Swan, of Richmond, for the best fine fleeced Ram, 5 00
- To George Cnyward, of Hopewell, for the best Ram, reference to ewes, 5 00
- To Edward Swan, of Richmond, for the best six Ewes, reference to fleece, 5 00
- To Charles B. Meek, of Canandaigua, for the best six Ewes, reference to carcass, 5 00

By the Committee on Swine.

- To Amasa Carter, of East Bloomfield, for the best Male Swine, 5 00
- To W. W. Herenden, of Farmington, for the second best do., 3 00

- To Amasa Carter, of East Bloomfield, for the best Sow and Pigs, 5 00
- To James D. Bemis, of Canandaigua, for the second best do., 3 00

By the Committee on Butter.

- To Joseph Garlinghouse, of Richmond, for the best Firkin Butter, not less than 50 lbs., 7 00
- To Perez Hathaway, of Farmington, for the second best do., 4 00

- To A. B. Rappleje of Farmington, for the third best do., 3 00

By the Committee on Cheese.

- To James Harland, of Manchester, for the best 108 lbs. Cheese, 7 00
- To William Childs, of Gorham, for the second best do., 5 00
- To Perez Hathaway, of Farmington, for the third best do., 3 00

By the Committee on Flannel, Carpeting, and Woollen Cloth.

- To William Otley, of Phelps, for the best 20 yard Flannel, 6 00
- To Thayer Gauss, of East Bloomfield, for the second best do., 5 00
- To Bani Bradley, of East Bloomfield, for the third best do., 4 00
- To Edwin A. North, of East Bloomfield, for the fourth best do., 3 00
- To J. J. Gellam, of East Bloomfield, for the best 20 yds Carpeting, 6 00
- To Thomas Williams, of Richmond, for the second best do., 4 00
- To William Bryant, of Manchester, for the best 20 yds Woollen Cloth, 8 00
- To William Otley, of Phelps, for the second best do., 5 00

By the Committee on Family Manufactures and Reeled Silk.

- To William Otley, of Phelps, for the greatest quantity of useful articles manufactured by any family, since the first of January last, and by females, from wool, cotton, flax, hemp, tow, or silk, 10 00
- To E. B. Dewey, of Manchester, for the second greatest do., 8 00
- To A. B. Rappleje, of Farmington, for the third greatest do., 6 00
- To William Childs, of Gorham, for the fourth greatest do., 4 00
- To Harlow Manson, of East Bloomfield, for the greatest quantity of Reeled Silk, raised by any family in the county since first January last, 10 00
- To Bradford Walker, of Canandaigua, for the second greatest do., 5 00

By the Committee on Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, and Harrows.

- To _____, of Canandaigua, for the best Thrashing Machine invented or introduced into the county, 10 00
- To Junia Ingraham, of Bristol, for the best Plough, 10 00
- To J. L. Woodruff, of Canandaigua, for the second best do., 5 00
- To Guy Hayes, of Bristol, for the best Harrow, 10 00

By the Committee on Discretionary Premiums.

- To R. P. Pitts, of Richmond, for an elegant piece of table Linen, 2 00
- To Miss Nancy Demill, of Richmond, for a beautiful down Cape, 1 00
- To Mrs. Lyman Herenden, of Farmington, for a handsome shawl, 1 00
- To Miss Zerunah W. Pickett, of Gorham, for superior needle work and embroidery, 1 00
- To Pierpont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, for a Sowing Machine, 5 00

It was moved by Jared Wilson, that the discretionary premiums be paid by the Treasurer.

On motion of John Rankin, it was ordered that the thanks of this Society be given to its Secretaries.

The members of the Society then appointed Oliver Phelps, James D. Bemis, and William W. Gorham, a committee to report and superintend the publication of the proceedings of this day: and,

On motion of John McConnell, it was voted, that they be published in the New Genesee Farmer, the Cultivator, and the several newspapers of Ontario county.

OLIVER PHELPS, }
J. D. BEMIS, } Committee.
W. W. GORHAM, }

From the Farmers' Cabinet

Book Farming.

Str.—On a visit to a young and neighboring farmer, one who has left the busy town for the peaceful country," as he says, and who reads the agricultural works of the day in his own defence, I saw many things about his house and premises which even I—an old farmer, with perhaps a pretty strong opinion of prejudice, especially against book farming—at once could perceive were improvements upon the old plans adopted by my grandfather. I had called upon him to offer my services by way of advice, but I vow that before I entered the house, I was sensible that I had come to the wrong place for that business—so I made what is called a victim of necessity, and held my tongue.—Wife, Mr. Editor, before I left him, I found that he was the oldest in point of knowledge, and only wanted a little practice to render him by far a better manager than myself—I guess he talked like a book, and had chapter and verse at his fingers' ends for every thing he did, and something better than that too, for he had the modesty to listen, while I described some of our old-fashioned modes of management, which, however, he would demolish, although very judicious, in about half a minute, by turning to his books, which, I declare, he seemed to have the power to find just what he looked after; and the truth of his notions was, I am compelled to say, as plain as A, B, C. There is one thing, however, in which I think he is wrong; he says we do not, according to his calculation, plough deep enough—now, I think, if any thing, we plough too deep, and so I told him, but he only answered he was young, and was desirous of getting information by buying it, and was making experiments which would convince him of the truth or falsity of the theory; and then he asked me if ever I had given the thing a fair trial? which I was bound to say I had not; and there, Mr. Editor, these youngsters have the advantage over us—for nothing will satisfy them but rooting to the bottom of things; and it is in vain for me to say, as I did repeatedly, "he may be sure that I was right in my notions on that subject, and he would let it go."

His dairy cows which he had bought but the last year, were all of the proper age and in full milk; for he told me, as often as he was convinced that he had a bad milker, he sold her right away and bought another; for, added he, "my books tell me there is more than a hundred per cent. difference between a good and a bad milker, for while a good milker gives a profit, a bad milker gives a loss." This was phlegm to me, for I knew that one half my dairy cows were too old or too young, and the other half far from good—so I said nothing.

But there was one thing in which he shamed me, and that was the way in which he had changed the situation of his cattle yard, so as to prevent the damage of the dung from passing over the high road and down the ditch, as had been the case for the last age or two, and I think he had done so easily too, for, by digging up the bottom of the old yard two or three feet in depth in the centre, he had cast it hollow, and obtained by these means many hundred loads of the richest mould, exactly in the place where it was required, and all without the cost and labor of carting, to get as a sponge to soak up the draining during the winter; and now I found him turning it up with his long manure, a heap, I had almost said, as large as a little barn! this was killing two birds with one stone, you see, and I wondered how the idea could have entered his head—for I am sure it had never entered mine—but he took down a book where there was a picture of a cattle yard as natural as life, and pointed out the advantage of the alteration, and made a calculation of the saving it would be to him in the course of the year, in the article of manure, that quite astonished me; and then he went to work with his figuring to show me the quantity of capital would he had obtained, merely by digging; multiplying together, as he called it, the length and breadth by the height, and turning the whole into bushels, without ever loading a bit of it—I declare it made me feel all-over-like to see him go from Dan to Beer-sheba in about a whistle.

But there was a machine in a shed at the end of the home, that was a caution to me; it was a large grindstone set upon rollers, so true, that with a single finger it might be set off as though it would go for a month; now that was a tool which I had promised to get for the last ten years, but never found time to do it, although it has cost me hundreds of dollars, and something more than time, to go to the tavern a mile off, every time we want to grind a scythe, or hoek or axe, and operate upon an old worn out, rusty thing, about as smooth as the back of my hand, a quality which it never before struck me was chosen by the owner and

tenant of the tavern, for the purpose of keeping the noses of his customers so long at the grindstone, as to bring on a desire for drink; and, now I think of it, it is placed in the narrow alley! I would have passed without noticing it, but my young friend remarked, "there is the cheapest article I ever bought; it is large and cuts so readily that it is no labor to use; I guess it has saved me about the amount of a rent already; all our tools, from the knives of the table to the hoes, spades, shovels, and pick-axes, are kept sharp, and it is pleasure to work with them; at buytime and harvest, we generally give our scythes a touch every morning, which saves hours in the day and many a weary back, head, and neck-cuts the crops close and clean; I cannot calculate the value of such a convenience, because I have never been without one;" but I thought I could, and from that moment determined to get one right away. He had many other strange things about him, the knowledge of which he told me he had obtained from books; but as I must have tired you by this time, I shall reserve a farther description of them for another opportunity.

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

P. S. He had also what he termed *course of crops*, different from ours, which I must notice in my next.

From the American Farmer.

Henry.

This is a new term to us, and when we first noticed the article which is subjoined, we were at a loss to define its meaning; but we soon discovered that it was upon a subject that is too much neglected by our farmers, and laid it by for insertion in our paper. Our attention is again called thereto by the reception of a letter from one of the most eminent and successful agriculturists in the United States, the proprietor of the *Three Hills Farm*, near Albany, who, in discoursing of other matters, thus introduces the subject of poultry, which we think worthy the attention of all who wish to enjoy the luxury emanating from the "Henry." It is also particularly worthy the attention of those residing near the markets, where they can obtain an average price of 1-3 cents per dozen the year round for eggs, and \$2½ to \$3 per dozen for chickens. Mr. Bennett observes:—

"I am now paying particular attention to poultry, have built me a poultry house, and enclosed a yard for them to roam in. In this section considerable attention is being paid to poultry. Since I built my poultry house, several have followed suit, and I have no reason to regret the expense; for, from 60 hens we obtained in six months, 2600 eggs; whereas in former years, when I kept from 80 to 100 hens, 400 and 500 were all we obtained during the year. Besides they are not half as much trouble on the farm."

HENRY—NOT HENRY.

Henry—says our neighbor Adams of the *Temperance Gazette*, is to *hens*, what *piggery* is to *pigs*, or *rookery* is to *rooks*—he might have added—*hog-gery* to *hogs*, and *cowery* to *cows*. We are glad to find him so learned in these matters, and especially to see him willing to turn his knowledge to a *practical account*.

During a late visit in Windrop, he noticed the Henry establishment of Rev. D. Thurston, which, as he thinks it an improvement on the common method of keeping hens, he thus describes in the last *Gazette*:—

IMPROVED HENRY.

We are not sure that *Henry* is a *dictionary* word, but we suppose that our readers will understand it.—If not, we would say that *Henry* is to *hens* what *piggery* is to *pigs*, or *rookery* to *rooks*—a place where these chief feathered bipeds congregate, and perform the appropriate duties of their station. We lately met with one of these establishments, which seemed to us so excellently adapted to its purpose, that we have thought it worth a brief description.

First, then, in the upper part of the barn is an apartment 12 feet square, boarded so as to prevent the escape of what is put within it. Here the fowls are to roost, lay their eggs, and perform all their in-door work. At the distance of a rod and a half from the barn, on the borders of the garden, is another apartment, of about the same dimensions as the first, surrounded by a high fence made of lath stuff, sawed two inches wide, and nine feet long, and put on close enough to prevent the hens getting out. These two apartments are connected by a *covered way*, which passes from the sentinel of the barn, in what some would call a slanting direction, to the fence, about three feet from the top, and is continued down to the ground in the inside of the yard. This is made tight top and bottom, and on one side, but with open work on the other side. Through this covered way the inmates of

the establishment pass when they choose, taking the air and enjoying the prospect, and when they come into their out-door apartment, they moult, and flit in their favorite amusement of scratching dirt and devouring gravel.

The rest of the whole is, they are kept under perfect control, and yet enjoy at that liberty which is essential to their health and comfort, and when you want a fresh egg, you have only to lift a lid over a row of little apartments, in which their nests are made, and you will find at almost any time of the day, a plentiful supply. The hute chickens, too, as soon as they are large enough to make excursions abroad, will be ready to perform an excellent service in the garden, by devouring the grubs and insects.—Thus the inhabitants of our villages, and of our cities, even, who have "scope and verge enough" to possess a barn and garden, can keep as much poultry as they choose, without infringing in the least upon the laws of good neighborhood. Those who wish to inspect the establishment we have described, may be gratified by calling on Rev. D. Thurston of Windrop."

The plan, doubtless, is a good one. By such an enclosure, the fowls are kept from doing damage in cultivated grounds, are prevented from roving to their own hazard and injury, and will, if properly fed, lay their eggs and rear their young better, than if they enjoyed a more enlarged liberty. Care should be taken, however, when they are confined, to supply them liberally with water, gravel, lime, and animal food—such as fresh meat, worms, &c. In this way, people in large villages and cities can keep hens as well as though they lived on farms in the country. Indeed, it would be better for farmers if they would at certain seasons of the year, keep their poultry in such an establishment.

We do not know as we understand the necessity or the benefits of separating the yard from the barn, by the distance of a rod and a half unoccupied ground, connected by the "covered way" or tube leading from the barn to the yard. Our establishment differs from the foregoing chiefly in this particular. The yard is directly attached to the back side of the barn, from a wall of which a roof projects under which are poles for roosts. This is a shelter from the rains and winds. On a level with the floor of the barn, two holes are cut, several feet distant from each other, sufficiently large to enable a hen to enter one and skulk out of the other into the yard again if she wishes.—The hens like secrecy in these important matters.—Within the barn is a long chest, covered by a lid, having a communication with the yard by the holes aforesaid. The chest is partitioned off into nests where each hen is allowed to lay her eggs "alone in her glory," little expecting perhaps, that the top of her excellent place of concealment is liable to be opened, and her eggs taken away by human stratagem.—*Maine Cal.*

A Statement

Of the culture and product of Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Field Carrot, and Sugar Parsnip, on the farm of James Gowen, Mount Arty, in the season of 1853.

Submitted and read by JAMES GOWEN, before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

The land set apart for these roots was part of an old apple orchard, and is a light, sandy soil, intermixed with mica, or Isinglass, and from which a crop of corn had been taken the previous year. It was ploughed as early in the spring as possible, say 15th March, and before ploughing was broadcast at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre. It was permitted to rest a few weeks, after which it had a tolerable dressing of well rotted stable manure immediately ploughed in.—Before harrowing, it was watered with a few cart loads, say one hundred and fifty bushels, good street dirt, applied lime fashion from the cart, by scattering with the shovel—then harrowed. The quantity of manure in all was not more than would have been used on similar soil in some condition for potatoes. The labor up to sowing, was two ploughings, two harrowings, and one rolling—the last operation deemed indispensable in such soil, and to render the drilling more perfect.

Half an acre was intended for mangel wurtzel—half an acre for sugar beet—half an acre for field carrots, and a quarter of an acre for sugar parsnip; but the seed for mangel wurtzel falling short, and there being an abundance of beet seed on hand, the latter was increased to more than half an acre, while the former stood less by as much as the other was increased.

The drill used when working for beet and mangel wurtzel, was provided with three teeth, set two feet

ix inches apart, cutting these drills of two and a half feet apart at one operation. For carrot and parsnip, our teeth were furnished, set two feet apart, cutting our drills, two feet under, at one operation. Seed sown continuously in the drill by hand, in quantity, for it about three times as much as plants would be required. All was sown between the 16th and 18th of April. When well up and properly developed, the beet and mangel wurtzel were thinned to six or seven inches apart, the carrots to three or four, and the parsnips to four or five inches apart.

The hoeing was performed with a cultivator, set rich duck feet or scalpers; it might be dragged by a stout man, but in the present case a light, short-treed orse was used, led by a careful man, while a thorough and held or conducted the scalper. The holder, or longman, should be of quick eye and steady hand, to be prepared for the slightest deviation of the horse which might bring the outline scalpers next the drill, which the inclination tended, upon the plants, which would prove as fatal to them as the weeds—the scalpers making clean work of all that come in their way. By this method of hoeing, and of keeping the ground clean and loose, much labor and time were saved, for in two hours as much might be done in this way, as would take a good hand to perform in a week, and then it would be better done by the scalper than by hand hoeing. An hour or two by the scalper, at proper and convenient periods, with now and then a steady hand weeding when coarse weeds were observable among the plants, were all the time and labor required at this important stage of culture. Taking the whole labor from the beginning to the gathering of the roots included, it would not be greater than that which is usually bestowed on a well worked patch of ground; nor can the manure used, be estimated, as to quantity and value, to be greater than would be required for potatoes cultivated in the common and usual way on a patch of ground in similar condition.

PROFITER.

1200 bushels, less than three-fourths of an acre, having in the patch, 100 large old apple trees, producing 100 bushels clean and close topped roots; a bushel (as over-Town, cut. gra. lbs.)	18	5	2	21
angel wurtzel, less than three-eighths of an acre, having six apple trees in the patch, 320 bushels,	9	2	3	12
old carrot, half an acre, having nine apple trees in the patch, 260 bushels,	7	8	2	8
gar parsnip, one-fourth of an acre, having seven apple trees in the patch, 120 bushels,	3	8	2	4
Total,	37	5	2	23

In less than two acres.—Would not be over one third three-fourths of an acre, deducting space of trees, allowance be made for trees and their shade, the above result must prove very encouraging to those who intend to turn their attention to the culture of green crops.

The drill and scalper were constructed at home, by the direction of Peter Keiffer, gardener to R. Gowen, who superintended the whole process of cultivation, and by whom the principal labor was performed, and this he did while having the care of a garden and neat green house. This is sustained show that the time consumed in raising the roots, is not so great as many might be led to imagine, and pay a well merited compliment to the skill and industry of Peter Keiffer, to whom the premiums should be awarded, if the crops be deemed worthy of such distinction.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

On the superior advantages of growing Orchard Grass with Red Clover.
read before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, March 4, 1840, by James Nease, M. D., V. President.

My attention was first called to this subject when reading the late Mr. Badley's notes on Husbandry, (769) in which he states the benefit to be derived from sowing together the two grasses first mentioned, and his remarks appeared so well founded in reason, that I was disposed to pursue the practice he recommended; but before trying the experiment I consulted the late Algonon Roberts, of Philadelphia county, one of our best farmers, on the subject, and was pleased to find him approve of the measure.

My question was, "which was the best grass to sow with red clover?" He answered at once, "Orchard grass," by reason of their blooming at the same time, and the orchard grass giving early and late pasture, which was a great object with him, as he devoted his attention to the supply of butter for the Philadelphia market. Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, to whom I also applied for an opinion on the same point,

was equally prompt in favor of the union of the two grasses in question. Thus backed, I had no hesitation in deviating from the usual routine adopted in Delaware, and still continued very generally throughout Pennsylvania; and upon the first field of wheat which I laid down, viz: in 1825, I had sown the following spring, 12 measured plants of clover seed with one bushel and a half of orchard grass, previously well mixed. After the grain was removed, I saw with very great delight, both grasses thickly covering the ground, and nearly as high as the stubble; and late in the autumn had the satisfaction to see my cows enjoying a luxurious, succulent repast, after the fields which were sown with Timothy and clover in the vicinity had ceased to supply it. But this gratification was small, when compared with that I experienced the following spring, by beholding the orchard grass in full blossom at the same time with its companion, and the ground thickly set with both. Reserving a certain space for maturing the seed of the orchard grass, I had the crop cut when a few only of the clover blossoms were beginning to turn, being then sure of perfect maturity of the rest, and found that they, equally with the leaves, retained their connection with the stalk much better than when the grass was cut after the clover blossoms had assumed a darker hue. Another advantage attending this early cutting, is, that the stalks preserve their pliancy, and are eaten freely by cattle; whereas they are wasted when they become hard, from the mowing having been done at a late period.

My experience of six years of the union of the two grasses, enables me to say that the advantages of sowing orchard grass in preference to Timothy are as follows:—

1. Two crops in place of one.
 2. Good pasture late in the autumn instead of none.
 3. The curing of both grasses in full perfection, while when Timothy is sown, the clover blossoms and leaves are dead, black, and chiefly fall off in the curing of the hay, owing to the opening of the Timothy 12 or 15 days after the clover. Farmers will never cut their grass until the Timothy is fit for the scythe.
 5. Early pasture, even before the pestiferous, hateful wild garlic makes its appearance, or at least as early as the latter, and by its rapid growth, smothered or lessens this enemy to the products of the dairy. The same remarks apply to the autumnal growth of garlic.
- Orchard grass is upon a par with Timothy, in point of nutritive quality and animal palatability, and will command nearly as great a price as Timothy. Two crops, and the early and late pasture of the orchard grass make up for the small difference in the price of hay from the two grasses.—*Practical Farmer.*

From the Library of Health
Fruits as Food.

The New England Farmer, ever and anon, lends its support to the cause we serve—and most welcome is its friendly aid and encouragement. Below, is an extract from its editorial columns. We are not disposed to marvel at all because the writer has before his eyes, the fear of being called a Grahamite—a species of phobia which is exceedingly prevalent. The best prescription we can give for the disease, however, is that which has proved efficacious in other cases, viz: to go forward, mind our own business, do what duty requires, and then let them say what they please about us.

"Believing, as we do most strongly, in the conduciveness of vegetable diet to health, especially to the health of children and young persons, and regarding much lament as the foundation of many diseases and infirmities in its moral tendencies, pernicious as forcing to premature development the appetites and passions of the young, we consider the increase and multiplication of fine esculent vegetables, and their more general introduction upon the tables of our farmers, as a signal good. We are not anchorites, or in the more familiar language of the day, Grahamites; though we have no hesitation in saying, that we regard Mr. Graham as having rendered eminent and permanent benefactions to the community. We have no inclination at all to renounce or denounce entirely the use of cooked meat, (raw meat or half cooked meat or blood, we look upon as only fit for cannibals;) but the general habits of the country are, in this respect, excessive. Meat three times a day on many tables in the country, is certainly twice too often. Three times a week would be quite frequent enough, where there could be substituted an abundant supply of the best well cooked esculent vegetables. Health would be essentially promoted, and very serious drains upon the purse would be cut off."

There are few conductors of agricultural journals in the United States, but will bear testimony to the business of the following journals. Mr. Ellsworth has set a praiseworthy example to other public officers, by his active and efficient zeal in the promotion of the interests of agriculture. We cheerfully give place to this testimonial of approbation, and it is doubly increased in value, coming, as it does, from so able and distinguished a source.—from the pen of Henry Colman, of Massachusetts.—*Am. Far.*

So say we.—*Litt. Non Gen. Far.*
Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq.
Commissioner of Patents at Washington.

We have too high a respect for this gentleman, and too much self-respect, to meet, in speaking of him, the language of flattery; but we have no hesitation in saying that agriculture has not in the United States, a more efficient or devoted friend. He is full of information on every topic connected with it. He is taking all pains to extend his correspondence in all directions on this subject. He lays under contribution all foreign ministers and agents, all our navy officers, visiting different parts of the world, and all the members of Congress and strangers visiting Washington, to transmit him the most valuable plants and seeds which can be procured. He has already made most extensive collections; and after reserving samples for exhibition, he places the remainder in the hands of those who will be likely to give a fair trial and a good account of them. He is familiar, likewise, from his situation, with the various patented and improved improvements of agriculture, of which models are deposited in his office; and upon some of which he has had experiments tried with a view to test their utility.—Every friend to an improved agriculture ought to lend him, as far as practicable, his aid. No man is more accessible, and his objects are wholly disinterested and public. Agriculture is the great interest of the country, without which every other must languish, and upon whose success absolutely and entirely depends the prosperity of every other. H. C.

An Exhortation to Farmers' Daughters.

Our fears are, not that there are not many excellent dairy women in the land, but that the benefits of their knowledge and practice will be lost in the new generation that is springing up. Hundreds and thousands of farmers' daughters leave the homes of their mothers and seek other employments, as if with a disregard of that which may be practically more and more scarce. The occupation is stripped by the den and for young women as operatives in factories, as milliners or sewers, shoe-binders or straw-binders, or in some other mechanical occupation. How short do such as are thus employed come of the qualifications of the virtuous maid who obtains the best part of her education under the roof of her own father, from the instruction of the mother that knows how to do every thing coming within her province as the wife of a thriving farmer—who is entirely at home in all that pertains to the dairy, the economical use and due preparation of articles of food and clothing, and who suffers none of her household to "eat the bread of idleness!"

If not to the rising fair generation, to whom shall we look for the hands that are to supply so important a portion of subsistence as the products of the dairy? The farmer may keep his forty, fifty, or a hundred cows; if there be no help next to oversee and lead in the preparation of the milk after it goes to the dairy room—if there be no female to prepare the vessels, none to direct in the straining and setting of the milk, the extrication and disposition of the cream, the churning into butter, the separation of the buttermilk, the clean and perfect salting down—if all this is expected of men, and not of women; how miserably shall we hereafter drop away in the produce of a most profitable and most useful article in the production of the farm at that precise time when there is the most sure encouragement for the farmer to enter upon and persevere in the business of the dairy!—*Visitor.*

A farmer should never allow his wood-house to be emptied of wood during the summer months; if he does when winter comes, in addition to cold fingers, he must expect to encounter the chilling looks of his wife, and perhaps be compelled, in a series of lectures, to learn, that the man who burns green wood has not mastered the A B C of domestic economy.

The forms of good breeding have been properly compared to the cotton and other soft materials placed between china vessels, to prevent their being broken by collision.

Visitors at the Fair.

Not the least pleasurable circumstance connected with the late Fair in this city, was the large number of highly respectable agriculturists who attended from abroad. We only regret that our time and attention, together with that of the other officers of the Society, were so fully occupied with other duties, that we were to a great extent compelled to forego the pleasure of any friendly intercourse with them, and could not show them that attention which our feelings always dictate, and which was so eminently due to those who came from a distance to visit our city on this occasion. We hope however, that they will not attribute this apparent neglect to any want of friendly feelings on the part of the officers of the Society, and that they were sufficiently gratified with their visit to induce them to "call again" next year, when we hope to entertain them better than on this occasion.

As an evidence of the impression which the Fair made on the minds of those from abroad, we clip the following notices from the Hamilton U. C. Journal, and the New York Herald.

Agricultural Meeting at Rochester.

The great Agricultural Show, and Mechanics' Fair, of the Genesee country, took place at Rochester, on the 7th and 8th inst. From a Canadian gentleman who, with several friends, attended the meeting, we learn that the exhibition of works of art reflected high credit upon the artists in the various branches, and evinced a remarkable and rapid improvement in every department. The concours of farmers and others was great, and the Exhibition Hall, on Wednesday, brilliantly illuminated, enlivened by a good band, bedecked with works of art, and rich specimens of flowers and fruits, afforded to the crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen a rich and gratifying treat. The show of cattle, especially of improved Durhams, bore ample testimony to the attention excited among the Genesee farmers by this valuable breed. The herds of sheep hardly reached our friend's expectation, and he feels assured that many animals must have been withheld from the diffidence attending a first exhibition in a district. There were some excellent swine, both Berkshire and Leicesters. A ploughing match took place, which excited much interest. Fourteen ploughs, each with a pair of horses and reins, started upon a subject so rough as hardly afforded the ploughmen a fair chance of doing fine work.

L. F. Allen, Esq., of Black Rock, well known as a man of talent, and an intelligent agriculturist, delivered an address to a crowded audience in the Court House, in which he depicted with much force the simple and unfeeling pleasures of a country life, and reproached the too prevalent haste to be rich, which led thousands of young men to desert the plough, for wild and gambling speculations in the fields of commerce. Our Canadian visitors were most kindly and cordially received, and even at this notorious landing place, where so lately British subjects could scarce appear without being insulted, "The Gore" was welcomed by the strains of "Rule Britannia," and other national airs. Invitations hospitable and sincere, were pressed upon them by many newly acquired friends, and an honest desire expressed and exhibited to obliterate all unpleasant recollections and feelings. One thing, indeed, was lacking, but it is unjust to intermeddle with, or animalvert upon, customs and habits, because they happen to differ from our own:—There was no great public dinner, which at such seasons with John Bull is a *sine qua non*. It may perhaps be adopted by our neighbors upon a future occasion, and if it is properly managed, excluding all subjects of an inflammatory nature, no more effective engine for promoting good feeling and a common effort to forward the interests of an agricultural association, can be devised than by assembling its members and friends at a well regulated convivial board.—*Hamilton (U. C.) Journal.*

Agriculture—Politics—and other things.

As your paper is read by all classes of people, both in America and Europe, it is probably the best vehicle for the dissemination of agricultural intelligence. Yesterday was a proud day for the farmers of the Genesee country. It was the first exhibition of the Genesee Agricultural Society. At an early hour the city was thronged with the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvement, from the surrounding country; many eminent agricultural breeders of choice stock,

from Upper Canada, were present. Among them was Adam Ferguson, Esq., celebrated as an importer of fine cattle; amongst the gentlemen from the surrounding counties, well known as enlightened and scientific agriculturists, were John Greig, Esq., of Canandaigua—formerly from Scotland—and Lewis F. Allen, Esq., from Buffalo. The latter gentleman delivered an address to a large concourse at the Court House, which was listened to with profound attention and evident gratification. The exhibition of stock, especially of cattle, was said by competent judges to excel any thing of the kind they ever had witnessed. Several premiums were awarded, but as the Society is yet in its infancy, and is without public aid, the premiums were not as numerous as would have been desirable. To-day the Fair takes place, at which much of the fine stock exhibited yesterday will be sold.

It is cheering, in these times of political excitement, when the whole of the community is set by the ears by office holders and office seekers, to see so much spirit exhibited in the laudable effort to develop the agricultural resources of this most delightful country. The thanks of all true patriots should be rendered to those eminent gentlemen who devote their time and means to spreading agricultural knowledge. Agriculture is the basis of national and individual wealth, and its pursuit is ennobling in its tendencies. There is no other pursuit in which man can so well practice the maxims of sound Christian morality, and is liable to so few temptations to stray from the path of virtue. I have given you this slight sketch of the first exhibition of the Genesee Agricultural Society, thinking it might interest many of your readers, and perhaps induce you to devote some portion of your highly valuable paper to agricultural matters. Yours, &c.

Rochester, Oct. 8, 1840.

—N. Y. Herald.

Meeting of the Society,

The election of officers did not take place as advertised, owing to the impossibility of making a report at this time. At a meeting of the Society held at the Arcade House on the 8th of October, it was resolved "to amend the constitution so as to hold the annual meeting of the Society on the first Tuesday in February; at which time the executive committee shall make a report, and the officers of the Society for the ensuing year shall be elected." Also "to amend the constitution so as to add six managers to the executive committee."

The following gentlemen were then elected additional managers:—

ISAAC MOORE, Brighton;
HIRAM PITTS, Honcoug;
JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY, Farmington;
WILLIAM C. CORNELL, Henrietta;
EDWARD L. E. ROY, Caledonia;
DR. A. BALDWIN, Clarkson.

The Society then adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday of February next.

H. M. WARD, Sec'y.

The Funds of the Society—Legislative Aid.

Quite a number of the persons to whom premiums were awarded, have generously made a donation of them to the Society; still, we are sorry to say, the funds of the Society are completely exhausted, and some premiums are yet to be paid. The amount offered as premiums by the committee, was much greater than the amount received from members; so that if the premiums are to be paid, the committee must suffer loss. This ought not so to be; the friends of the Society must exert themselves more another year, and obtain a larger list of members before the day of exhibition; and not leave the burden of expense as well as labor, to be sustained by a few individuals. What intelligent farmer is there, who will refuse to contribute his dollar to aid this Society and sustain the annual exhibitions? What farmer is there who attended the Fair on the 7th and was not instructed, and gratified more than enough to compensate for one dollar bestowed?

Appropos on the subject of funds. Why is it that agricultural societies ought not to receive some aid

from our Legislature, as formerly? Ought not the sovereign people to give their servants at Albany some instructions on this subject, the coming winter? What say you, farmers! What say you, correspondents? We should be happy to hear from some of you on this subject.

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All Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and remit money to the publishers.

Address, BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester, N. Y.

Publishers of newspapers who will give the above an insertion, will aid the cause of improvement, and shall have the Farmer sent them without an exchange. B. & C.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into an agreement of Copartnership in the business of the Rochester Seed Store and publication of the New Genesee Farmer. All debts due to, or from the concern, previous to this date, will be settled by and with M. B. Bateham. The business will hereafter be done in the name of BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

M. B. BATEHAM,
C. F. CROSMAN.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1840.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

East side of St. Paul-street, nearly opposite Mount Hope.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots Double Dahlias, &c. &c. Orders sent per mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to, and all articles will be packed so that they can be transported safely to any part of the country. Gardens laid out and skillful gardeners furnished at short notice. Persons wishing assortments of any of the above articles to sell again will be supplied on very reasonable terms.

They would also inform the public that they are now removing their establishment from Buffalo and Sophia streets to the Garden as above, where they have new and more extensive Green Houses almost completed.

This establishment is intended to supply the Western States and Canada, with all articles in the line of Horticulture, and to prevent that delay and disappointment which almost invariably occur in obtaining them from the east; and in a short time, as soon as Trees, Plants, &c., can be arranged, a regular Botanical and Pomological Garden will be formed, of which due notice will be given to the public so that they may visit and inspect it.

Prices in all cases will be as moderate as at any other establishment in the country, and no fruit of inferior or doubtful quality will be cultivated.

HILLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, N. Y. Sept. 1, 1840.
N. B. A quantity of Morus Mutiliculis and Moretti, will be disposed of on favorable terms.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM,
C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors.

VOL. 1. ROCHESTER, DECEMBER, 1840. NO. 12.

JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3,—*Twelve* copies for \$5,—*Twenty-five* copies for \$10.

The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

Index to Vol. 1.

Our readers will find the *Index and Title Page* on the two middle leaves of this number. On cutting open the paper, these two leaves should be taken out and placed in front of number one; then the whole volume stitched together. Those who desire them bound, will do well to wait till next year, so as to bind two volumes together, as it will save expense, and make a better shaped book.

LOOK HERE!!

This number completes the first volume of the *New Genesee Farmer*. *The next number will only be sent to such persons as renew their subscriptions.* We hope therefore that all who desire the paper, and wish the cause success, will send in their names soon, *with the necessary accompaniment.*—**DO IT NOW;** and do not forget to ask your neighbors to do likewise. Subscription papers are in the hands of most of the Agents and Postmasters, and the money can generally be remitted to us without much trouble or expense.

Old Debts.

A few Agents and Postmasters are still indebted to us for Vol. 1.; and with this number we send their bills which we hope will be promptly paid. If any of the bills are incorrect, we will rectify the errors on being notified.

Uncurrent Money.

Bills on solvent Banks in this, and the Eastern States, are at par with us. Canada, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are about 5 per cent. discount.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and most Southern, money, is about 8 per cent.; and Michigan and Illinois, 10 to 12 per cent.

We hope our friends at a distance will take pains to send us the best money they can obtain. We do not *refuse* any of the above, when sent us free of postage, and nothing deducted for commission; but the amount of discount paid by us during the year, is a serious item.

Post Masters

have very generally assisted us by obtaining subscriptions and remitting money. For this they have our sincere thanks, and deserve the thanks of the community at large. We trust they will see good results from the circulation of the paper in their towns, and that they will feel disposed to continue their efforts in our behalf.

Subscribers in Canada,

should remember that their Postmasters cannot frank letters further than the lines; so that we are compelled to pay postage on all letters coming by mail from here. This we do not mind, if bills not under \$1 are remitted; but on small bills the postage and discount together, are too great a sacrifice.

Subscribers residing near the places mentioned below, may pay their subscriptions to the persons named.
Kingston—JOHN CREIGHTON, (Chron. & Gaz. Office,) and CHARLES HEATH.
Port Hope—D. SMART, Post Master and President Agricultural Society.

Toronto—LESLIE & BROTHERS, JAMES F. WESTLAND, and GEORGE LESLIE.

Hamilton—SAMUEL KERR, Merchant.

London—JOHN NORVAL, (at News-Room.)

In addition to the above, Postmasters and friends of the cause generally, are requested to act as agents
BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several Communications arrived late, and are crowded out.

Acknowledgments.

We are indebted to Mr. CHARLES DOWNING, of Newburgh, N. Y., for a cask of fine calcareous Marl. We will make some experiments with it.—Also to Hon. ADAM FERGUSSON, for some interesting English and Scotch papers; from which we may make some extracts hereafter.

The Public Press.

We are under great obligations to many editors of newspapers who have published our Prospectus, or kindly noticed the *New Genesee Farmer*. To such we will continue to send it without asking an exchange; and if they desire it sent to a friend also, we will cheerfully add the name to our list. (Those who have not done so, but feel disposed to aid us, will confer a favor by inserting the prospectus below.)

Editors of Agricultural, Scientific, or Literary, papers, who generously give us an exchange, will please accept our sincere thanks.

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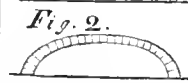
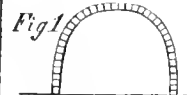
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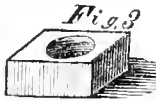
ITEMS.

BRICK OVENS.—As these possess some advantages over cook-stove and other ovens, they continue still to be very extensively used. Improvements are consequently of importance. A great objection to them, is the large consumption of fuel required



in heating them. This necessarily results from their construction. They are usually two, or two and a half feet high inside. A large fire is therefore required to heat them throughout. This may be remedied by constructing them with a much flatter arch. None should be built more than a foot or fifteen inches in height, though they be three or four feet broad. A much smaller fire is then necessary for heating them, and the hot bricks being so much nearer the baking bread, throw out their heat to more advantage. In the common brick oven, the flue is made directly over the mouth, and all the air for the consumption of the fuel passes in at it, and flowing round through the cavity of the oven, escapes at the flue. In the improved oven here mentioned, there is not of course space enough for the air thus to pass in and out freely; it is consequently necessary to have another small flue at the further extremity. But care should be taken that the draft be not strong, or too much heat will be carried off by the current. Fig. 1, represents a cross section of the common brick oven, and Fig. 2, of the improvements.

SPLITTING WOOD.—By means of the following contrivance for splitting sawed store-wood, the work is rendered much easier, while there is a saving of more than half the time usually



required. Fig. 3, represents a flat block of wood, 6 or 8 inches thick, and about 18 inches wide and 2 feet long, through the centre of which a hole is cut 8 or 9 inches. This is the whole apparatus. The block to be split is placed in this hole in an upright position, and the axe is brought down upon it repeatedly until it is divided as finely as is wished,—the sticks being held to their place, and no replacing by the hand required.

GATE LATCHES.—In large gates, made to swing both ways, great accuracy is required in adjusting the hinges, so that when suffered to fall to, the latch may finally



settle in the notch, when the latter is made in the usual manner. Even where the gate is hung thus with the greatest care, a little settling of the posts, will throw the latch an inch or two out of the way, and thus prevent its fastening. Fig. 4, represents a mode of forming the notch, which remedies this difficulty. When the gate is suffered to fall shut, the curved sides of the notch offer no obstruction to the free passage of the latch, until by swinging a few times from side to side, the force becomes diminished, and it finally settles into the notch. The gate will thus fasten itself, though it be so bungled as to be an inch or two from the centre. This will be found a great convenience, especially to persons on horseback. A figure of this kind of fastening was published some years ago in the *New York Farmer*, but it appears to be little known.

Hints for the Month.

In wintering all domestic animals, let there be at least a sufficiency of food. It would be better to have too much, than to run any risk of putting them on short allowance. Therefore if you have not a very full supply, sell off a part of your stock, though at a low price, and the increased value of the remainder in spring, will more than repay all loss. The great error of most farmers is deficient feeding in spring.

But be careful not to waste your feed. Cattle are often half starved, when the food they consume, if properly managed, would keep them in the best condition. Is this incredible? Then try the experiment:—

You doubtless know something of the quantity of fodder to keep animals through winter, when they are irregularly fed—exposed to all weathers—stinted in drink—and suffered to tread the hay by forkful under foot in the mud, or to use it as litter in the night.

Well, reverse the treatment:—Provide comfortable sheds and stables for your cattle, sheep, and other animals. Remember that a want of comfort is always a waste of flesh. Give them a sufficiency of food and drink, with great regularity. A meal ten minutes later than the usual time, causes the animal to fret, and fretting lessens flesh. Most animals will drink several times a day, and should therefore have it as often as they want it. They should eat their hay from good racks, so that it may not be trampled under foot, trampled upon, nor blown away by the wind. And they should have plenty of clean litter as often as needed. With such management there will be an almost incredible saving of food.

Tight stables should always be ventilated. The breath and manure from animals always causes impure air, and this should be suffered to pass upwards through square or triangular tubes, made by nailing boards together. These may be placed in a corner, or beside a post, and occupy but very little space, where the hay loft is over the stable.

Coarse hay and straw are readily eaten by cattle, when urine is sprinkled upon them.

Corn-stalk fodder should always be cut or chopped,—otherwise the body of the stalk is wasted. This is the best part. It is sweetest and most nutritious. And it is the chief part in bulk. Chop it fine, and cattle will eat it, if the fodder has been well cured. A little meal or brine, sprinkled over, will be useful.

It is estimated that an acre of corn-stalks, cut and well secured, and chopped when fed, is quite as good as an acre of hay.

Farmers who have not yet threshed their grain, should keep a look out for the rat—they are eating up huge quantities, and will devour more than you are aware, if suffered to remain undisturbed.

Take good care that roots in heaps be properly ventilated. Heaps of ruta bagas, turnip, and sugar beets, potatoes and apples, when buried in the open air, should all have holes made in their top, for the escape of pure and heated air. These holes may be made about two inches in diameter, and filled with a little straight straw, not packed close, so that the air may escape freely.

Apples that lie in the cellar, gradually decay, during winter. Pick them over at least once a month, taking out the partly decayed ones for immediate use.

Many implements and tools will not be any more needed till next spring, and should therefore be snugly packed away. Ploughs, cultivators, barrows, wheelbarrows, horse-rakes, carts, hoe, chain, scythes, and every thing else not needed, should be put made in good shelter, so as not to occupy space required for other things. There should be a place for every thing, and every thing in its place, and then you will not waste precious hours, when in great haste, hunting for

something you cannot find. All this should be done early in the month, if not done already.

But, before the month is through, we hope you will do one thing for yourselves and us,—that is, not to fail sending in your subscriptions for the next volume of the NEW GENESEE FARMER: and if you can get a number of your neighbors to subscribe also, we shall, we can most sincerely assure you, like it all the better.

The Fruit Garden.

We suspect that but few people are aware of the great number of fruit trees that would grow well on half an acre: but it may be easily shown that a lot containing that quantity of land, would accommodate one hundred trees, if set fourteen feet and nine inches apart. It is true that some of the kinds which we shall name, would spread in a few years so as to crowd each other at this distance, and overshadow the whole surface of the ground; but we do not think these circumstances constitute any valid objections to such arrangement.

Most, if not all, of our fruit trees require frequent pruning. By removing the stunted branches, and encouraging new and vigorous shoots, much larger and better flavored fruit is produced; and it will generally be found that the most spreading limbs are the most proper to be amputated, independent of their interference with other trees. Not that we would recommend high training, for it is a great convenience to have the fruit within reach, so that neither a long pole nor a long ladder shall be necessary.

The overshadowing of the ground is in some respects beneficial. The grass will not be so injurious to the trees; and if hogs run within the enclosure, there would be little to complain of, while their manure would keep the soil in good condition.

To give our readers however, a clearer view of the luxuries which may thus be brought within their reach, and which would supply them through more than half of the year, including summer and autumn,—we will mention the kinds that may be accommodated on such a piece of land.

- 15 Cherry tree,
- 25 Pear do.,
- 12 Plum do.,
- 8 Apricot do.,
- 20 Peach do.,
- 10 Early apple do.,
- 10 Quince do.,
- 10

Now what farmer is there, who could not afford to appropriate half an acre for this purpose? But besides this, he would have a safe yard for his hogs when they are disposed to trespass. Their value in a fruit garden, as destroyers of insects, is of great account. The proportion of one, where hogs were not permitted, once remarked to us that much of the fruit was wormy; and in a remote part of our fruit garden, being frequented by them, the plums and cherries in some seasons are very inferior, while those which grow nearer to the trough, are generally free from such defects.

In some situations however, where the fruit garden is to be of great extent, perhaps it might be better to plant the trees in a different manner. If placed in rows thirty feet apart, more or less, and set five feet apart in the rows, the ground between them might be cultivated with the plough, excepting a space of three or four feet in width on each side of the rows. This might remain as a pasture for the hogs, while peas or any other vegetables that would furnish food for them, might be sown on the cultivated part. Our experience in this line would warrant us in saying that

such a system of culture would be economical and successful.

Flowers.

The frost and snows of autumn, as a prelude to winter, have left us many a withered flower, bright, but fading; and but few that are not withered. Amongst the latter kind however, the Christmas Rose (*Helleborus niger*) is the most conspicuous; and seems scarcely to regard the inclemency of the season.

It is now a proper time to examine the borders, and consider what plants would be benefitted by some protection. Many indeed will live without it, and yet well reward the florist for such care, by a finer bloom in the following season. This class chiefly consists of such as have green leaves in winter, and especially if recently transplanted,—as the pink, the English primrose, and the auricula; and no covering is better than the branches of the pine, the spruce, or the cedar. Straw is objectionable on account of its harboring mice.

At a time when the garden is so destitute of ornament, and so little to be said on the subject, it may not be amiss to offer some extracts from the letter of an eminent florist in the eastern part of the State, which we lately received, apprising us that the following rare plants were on their way for our garden.

Paeonia albiflora v. *Reevesii*,

— — — — — *Pottsii*,

Double white peach-leaved Campanula,

Double white Ayrshires Rose,

Double Michigan Rose.

"The *Paeonias* were imported by Mr. W——, of Boston, and he assures me they are true to their names, though varying from the descriptions generally given. The *P. v. Pottsii* is semi-double, of a deep crimson, with a mass of yellow stamens in the centre. The *P. v. Reevesii* resembles the *Whiteii* in the form of its flower, but its color is a fine blush.

"The double white peach-leaved Campanula is worthy of your care, but you need not expect it to do its best next year. You want a strong plant, and then it is fine indeed. I have also the double blue peach-leaved Campanula, but it is worthless.

"You will be pleased with the Ayrshire Rose when it gets to be a strong plant; and if I am not greatly mistaken, the double Michigan Rose is destined to be a general favorite. Mine was transplanted last fall, and consequently its bloom this season was inferior to what it would have been, had it not been disturbed; still there were some very beautiful flowers, and they appeared to possess the rare quality of retaining their freshness and beauty for some days under an intense sun. W—— (our neighbor) was delighted with it.—Of one thing I feel certain: the Michigan Rose is yet to be the parent of a great many superb varieties.

"I thought Breck's seedling Phlox would please you. He informed me, when in Boston this summer, that he had another seedling still finer, and I have the promise of a plant. With yourself, I have observed that the Phloxes, especially the tall ones, should be frequently divided and replanted.

"I have been long under the impression that *Gladiolus psittacinus* and *G. natalensis*, were one and the same thing; and Loudon confirms this opinion in his *Florus Britannicus*. I presume it varies greatly with the culture to which it is subjected.

"I agree with you in regard to this beautiful genus, and hope, in a year or two, to possess a number of them. They will then soon find their way to Aurora, if they do well."

The reference to our opinion in the last paragraph, related to treating these fine species like the *Tuberosae*; that is, to take them up in the fall, as soon as their foliage is spoiled, wrap them up in a cloth or paper, and hang them up in a cellar free from frost—or pack them away in dry sand. The next season, about corn planting time, they may be set out in the open border. With this treatment *Gladiolus natalensis* has succeeded finely.

The following sketches of some of these plants are abridged from Buis's Flower Garden Directory:

- Gladiolus floribundus*, large pink and white flowers.
- *cardinalis*, superb scarlet spotted with white.
- *byzantinus*, large purple flowers.
- *blaudus*, bluish rose color, hardy one.
- *cuspidatus*, white and purple.
- *racemosus*, rose and white.
- *psittacinus*, magnificent, striped with green, yellow, and scarlet—four inches in diameter.

The Farmer's Reading—his Social & Government Predicted.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent, H. M. C., is somewhat discourteous towards W. S. T. in his remarks on the use of "Rainy Days."

'Tis true that the mind of the farmer should be improved as well as his farm; but does the mere fact of his working at a carpenter's bench on a wet day, instead of spending it in reading, presuppose that he is not substantially a reading man? The greatest men are not often the greatest readers—none out of ten read only for amusement,—the duty of reflecting on what they read, is too severe a task for the great mass of men and women. I generally find that those who read most, reflect least. Give me the man who is judicious and even fastidiously select in his reading. Who believes that St. Paul would have been a better metaphysician, a more acute reasoner, if instead of working at tent making, he had employed the intervals of his apostolic labors, in reading Plato and Demophon?

Kotzebue tells us that during his banishment in Siberia, he learned more practical wisdom and self-knowledge, from a single volume of Seneca, than he could have done had he been immured (claustrated) in royal liberty. Confined, in a desert, to a single book on moral ethics, his fine, active mind was neither dissipated by indulgence, nor confined by variety.—reflection and self-culture was the necessary consequence.

We contend, that as society is constituted in the free States of the North, the life of the independent farmer is much more congenial to the offices of reading and reflection, than that of the man who is compelled to live in and undergo all the toils and hazards of a mixed society, with its modern soul-killing conventional forms, its godding business responsibilities, its true that "the face of the man sharpens that of a friend;" but this sharpening is not the result of intellectual collision which comes from study and deep thinking; it is merely a colloquial sharpness, verbal flippancy; the mind has less to do with it than the muscles of the tongue. The Northern farmer is not the life of a serf; he is a sovereign prince, free and independent in the midst of Nature's liberties. Why is it that he yet knows so little of her simplest laws?

The solution of this question can only be an were history. Under the feudal system, the rural laborer was an ignorant, besotted slave—magna charta gilded his chains—the protestant reformation moved and bettered his condition—the Plymouth pilgrims broke his fetters; but the prejudice against him has never yet been eradicated. The American revolution made us politically free, but morally we are still slaves to aristocratic delusion. To his shame be it spoken, the wealthy American farmer bows to this prejudice, instead of making his riches the means of disenfranchising his caste, by ameliorating their social condition, instead of educating his sons to preserve their own exalted calling, with all the lights that modern science has shed upon it, he gives way to the ignominious delusion that Law, Physic, Divinity, or even Archandize, confers more dignity, and commands more respect from this gay world of men and women.

But the dawn of a new day has commenced, which is to make the free rural classes of the North more respectable, both to their own eyes, and in the eyes of the world at large. The late revolution in the business community is hastening this result. Science and learning are fast coming to aid and stimulate the arm of agricultural industry, and the shackles of aristocratic prejudice are fast falling. Then the farmer, for the first time in his history, will be an independent, intelligent man; *adversus* not in name only, but in manly feeling—clinging to no aristocracy, moneyed, or hereditary—his wings only to that great Power of our religion, whose precept and example alone he should emulate him free. S. W.

The In-Active Character of Farmers.

Messrs. Editors—When I go by a farm which has rather a neat looking house, but a large, well painted barn, with ventilating blinds at the windows; a small, but well tended, garden, fenced in good order, unincumbered with alders and birches,—say I to myself, here is a thrifty Pennsylvania German farmer. If the house is finer than the barn, with the panels of the front door painted a bright yellow, fewer cabbages and more peach trees in the garden, I say him down a Jerseyman, particularly a T. I discover in his fields a little too much pigeon weed, and a sprindling of Canada thistles. The Yankee is less distinctive in the character of his domain and its surroundings. If rich, he always builds a high house, and paints it white. If shrewd and selfish, as Yankees are when thrifty, he is sure to copy more from the German than the German copies from him;—hence he learns that a little too much ploughing and harrowing in the wheat fallow, is better than not enough; that too early sowing, is better than too late, &c., &c. But for his life, the Yankee cannot learn his neighbor to imitate the simplicity, frugality, and outdoor industry, of the German farmer;—hence he has more weeds than cabbages in his garden. If his grocery bill for a cod fish, &c., is less than the German's, he patronizes the village merchant and milliner's shop, much more. The Yankee and Jerseyman will sometimes have an ambition for office, or a desire to be something more in the fashionable and intellectual world, than their fathers were. Not so, with the German; should he transcend his father's one step in intellectual improvement, he feels that his father's ghost would rise up and rebuke him. All language not daily spoken, and all books, except those of elementary instruction, he deems of no importance to any body but his priest; and to him he will refer you touching all matters intellectual and spiritual. The father was born a serf—a transatlantic and more kindly government, emancipates the being of the son but the iron is yet in his soul!!

Strange as it may seem, Germany is filled with more countries, in science and letters. The number of universities—where all that can be learned in the lit—to be found in a single principality, not larger than one of our counties, should make the ignorant, benighted American, hide his head. But the German peasant is only a laborer with the plow and hoe. In no respect of Europe, not even in feudal Russia, has the granding hand of the aristocracy more completely manured the rural laborer, body and soul, than in Germany. SENLCA.

Preserving Pork.

Messrs. Editors—The following hints respecting the preservation of pork, may be useful to some of your readers.

It is generally the practice of farmers, I believe, to scald their old brine, before putting it on their pork; and I should, lately necessary it is supposed to be, by many people, that nothing short of the price of their

pork, would induce them to use the old brine without first scalding it. Now, allow me confidently to say that the idea is erroneous, and the practice entirely unnecessary. If your old brine is sweet and good, and has kept your old pork good, depend upon it, it will keep the new. For what possible reason is there to suppose that brine which will keep old pork, will not keep new also? It may be said that the brine is full of matter which it has received from the old pork.—True, it is; and therefore it cannot extract the best juices of the new.

For eight successive years, I assiduously put down pork, and pouring upon it the same brine, without being once scalded; and the older the brine, the sweeter and better was the pork. The brine was always sweet, and had plenty of salt at the bottom.—The pork was laid down in the usual manner, with salt, and the old brine poured back upon it. The advantages are, having better pork, besides a saving of labor and trouble. P.

Seneca, October, 1840.

Manure—large Farms unfavorable to its Economy.

Messrs. Editors—There is more than one hundred loads of bog manure wasted in the Seneca outlet daily, from the distilleries at or near this village (Waterville.) Added to this, there are thousands of tons of Gypseous marl and plaster, wheeled into this outlet from the plaster mills below Seneca Fall—to say nothing of the fine white shell marl, which underlays the whole tract of the marshes below.

The high price of labor, and the low price of produce, is urged as the excuse by the farmers in the vicinity of these distilleries, for not availing themselves of the manure. Strange as it may seem, the proprietors of the distillery, *Great Western*, were threatened with a prosecution by a farmer adjoining, if he did not prevent the liquid manure from flowing his land.

The day probably far distant when the full value of manure will be understood in this county. There is a manure thieving delusion among farmers when they grow rich, which leads them to extend their domain, by buying out small farmers. If not, the system of large, badly worked fallows; manuring with green crops only; and letting large fields lie long in unprofitably sward-bound pasture; thus dispensing with the ten-fold stimulus of elementary manure, with more than ten-fold loss to man and beast; insulating the intention of nature, which is, *that nothing is lost*.

SENLCA.

Hoax on Cattle.

We copy the following remedy from the Farmers' Cabinet, but cannot personally vouch for its efficacy, but it is simple and deserves trial. The practice of thrusting a sharp knife into the side of the animal, for the escape of the vital, just forward of the hip bone, we know to be efficient, and has always proved perfectly safe, on a strong little farm, and soon long ago. Cattle sometimes become dangerously diseased, by wind in which, by overeating themselves on unripe and their remains should be borne in mind.

"Mr. Editor—In a late conversation with Capt. James Cooper of Hudsonfield, he mentioned a certain cure for broken cattle, which ought, I think, to be made universally known, for the good of the community. It is this:—

Make a twisted band of straw, three of the wrist, and place it in the mouth of the animal, drawing it tight, and making fast the ends over the head, just behind the horns: this will cause the horse to endeavor to rid itself of the inconvenience, by chewing the band, and the act of moving the tongue and jaws will open the gullet, and permit the pent-up air to escape. The efficacy of the mode here recommended, was tested a very short time ago, on a valuable cow belonging to the Captain, by one of his neighbors, who finding her

most dangerously affected in this way, instantly applied the twisted band of straw, and was quite astonished to find that, in a moment, the air rushed furiously out of the distended stomach, and in a few minutes more she was perfectly recovered.

Now, I consider your readers indebted to the Captain for this communication, to an amount far more than the value of a year's subscription to the Cabinet, but, in return, he only asks every one to do good, by communicating, by means of its pages, whatever they may know which would at all be likely to benefit the world by its publication." J. R.

Keeping apples for spring use.

We were much gratified last spring with the appearance of some apples which we saw at the house of our friend and neighbor Walter F. Shotwell—they were so fresh and unwithered. On inquiry respecting the method of keeping them, he gave us the following account:

They were kept in a cask. In putting them up, a layer of chaff on the bottom sprinkled with quicklime, received a layer of apples, followed by another stratum of chaff and lime, succeeded by more apples, covered in the same manner until the vessel was filled. It was then headed up.

It is well known to those who have been in the practice of burying apples in heaps, that the fruit comes out in the spring much fresher, and often better flavored than it does when kept in open bins in the cellar,—a part of the flavor in the latter case, doubtless evaporating. W. F. S.'s method has all the advantage of burying, with another which we will explain. When one apple among many in a bin, rots, the adjoining ones are contaminated; and not unfrequently a mass of rottenness occurs, surrounded by much sound fruit. Now the use of the lime is to absorb the gases generated by the putrefactive fermentation, and prevent such *lauren* from spreading.

The quantity of lime necessary for this purpose is not great, and less than a quart for a barrel is deemed sufficient.

It is not too late for our readers to profit by this method; and we would remind them that no casks but such as are perfectly sweet and clean should be used. Old salt barrels have the discredit of being particularly unfavorable to the keeping of apples. †

The King of the Pippins.

A few weeks ago, before we gathered in these apples, the tree was a splendid object—one of the most so in our collection. When small, it was injured by the borer; and in consequence the fruit was inferior in size and quality; but it has now recovered and we have seen no apple that is more beautiful.

The following description of it, is given in Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden:

"Fruit above the middle size, inclining to oblong, broadest next the base; the outline tolerably free from angles, about two inches and a half deep, and three inches in diameter. Eye large, deep, in an even, very little plain hollow. Stalk an inch long, slender, about half inserted in a funnel-shaped cavity. Skin smooth, pale orange yellow, generally tinged with red next the sun, and faintly streaked with the same color. Flesh yellowish white, firm, breaking, very sweet, juicy, and highly flavored."

Lindley adds: "A very beautiful dessert fruit in November and December. This very excellent apple was brought into notice by Mr. Kirke of Brompton. It is hardy, and a plentiful bearer."

Our apple agrees well with the description, except that instead of being "very sweet" it is decidedly acid. Most of our pomologists however, appear to make no distinction between sweet and sour apples; and not unfrequently the juice is both "sweet" and "subacid" as in Lindley's description of the Borovitsky; or "saccharine" and "acid" as in the Baldwin according to Kenrick. This may be all correct; and yet to our comprehension the classification of ap-

ples into SWEET and SOUR would be much more definite; and much easier to be understood by the generality of readers.

As a beautiful fruit of good size and a great bearer, we can speak of the King of the Pippins in positive terms; but whether it will lose enough of its tartness in mellowing to become pleasant to our taste, is a question we are not prepared to answer.

The Jonathan Apple

Is another splendid variety. Our tree was planted out six years ago (a present from the late Judge Buel) and came into bearing very early; but it has produced no crop so fine as that of the present season. We would describe it as follows:

Fruit middle size, inclining to oblong ovate, contracted towards the apex. Eye closed, in a deep narrow depression. Stem slender, about an inch long in a deep cavity. Skin white when in contact with a branch or leaf, but streaked and mottled with red in the shade, with dark crimson next to the sun. Flesh white in some specimens—yellowish in others, delicate, juicy, rich, subacid.

Since writing the above, we have found the following account, copied into the second volume of the Genesee Farmer, which was doubtless written by Judge Buel, who did much to bring this variety into notice.

"The Jonathan, Philip Rick, or New Spitzenburgh, is an apple of recent origin, supposed a seedling, from the town of Woodstock, Ulster county, of uncommon excellence for the dessert. Within a few days, some of these apples have been compared with the Spitzenburgh, Seek-no-further, Vanderveer, and other esteemed varieties, by several amateurs of fruits, and pronounced to be superior to any of them, as an eating apple. B. March 2, 1832." †

Scraps.

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

TO IMPROVE EARLY RIPENING OF SEEDS. An experiment was made some years ago by James Freeman of Mass. to improve the early maturity of seeds. The ense-knife bean was chosen,—the earliest selected for the next crop; "by means of which, while the bean did not degenerate in quality, the ripening of the seeds in five years was forwarded *twenty-six days*." The first year they required 112 days to ripen;—the 2d, 102;—the 3d, 90;—the 4th, 88;—the 5th, 86.

THE IMPORTATION OF SILK, into the United States, appears to be nearly double that of any other article, being, for the past year, to the amount of \$23,949,357. How long before its manufacture in this country will clog the market?

RATS AND MICE, according to the experiments of the American Farmer, are easily destroyed as follows:—Take a salted herring, freed from bones, and mix it intimately with as much arsenic as will lie on the point of a small case knife; spread this on places resorted to by these animals, but not by young or grown children, (of which latter there are many,) and they will soon vanish. We would however caution our readers against using this remedy, where the poison might be scattered by the wandering of these animals, so as to be in danger of doing injury.

London says they may be destroyed by *bird lime*, smeared round their holes, which will adhere to their sides, and make them scratch themselves, till they are *scratched to death!*

VALUE OF THE ROLLER. Judge Hayes, of S. Berwick, Me. says that his grass seed has never failed, where the ground was laid down with the Roller.

LARGE CALVES. The following are the names, ages, and weight, of nine Durham calves, furnished by Wm. Heyser of Springdale near Chambersburg, Pa., and from his imported bull *Colossus*, and cows of Whittaker's stock.

Lady Franklin,	19 days old,	250 lbs.
Napoleon,	21 "	262
Flora,	9 weeks,	360
Belina,	3 months,	460
Dahlia,	11 "	880
Franklin Comet,	10 " & 11 days,	936
Three calves, at one hour old, weighed, 115, 120, and 125 lbs.		

WEIGHT OF GRAIN. The legislature of Indiana has fixed the weight of a bushel of wheat at 60 lbs., Rye 56 lbs., Corn 56 lbs., Barley 48 lbs., and Oats 33 lbs.

MANGEL WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEET. A good hint. Soak the seed, and get them ahead as much as possible before sowing—which should be done on freshly stirred soil, and then they will get a start before the weeds.

HORSES AS MANURE. In the city of Paris and environs, there are 16,000 dead horses annually converted into manure. Let it not be forgotten that animal manure is the most powerful.*

LUCERNE. John Baker, in the Farmers' Cabinet, states that after repeated experiments in cultivating lucerne, sowing it at different seasons, and on various soils, he has abandoned it—in most cases, though successful for a time, his crops were entirely winter-killed. A deep light soil, and cultivation, may however ensure success. Experiments are needed.

DOCKING HORSES. As an instance of the injurious effect of thus mutilating this fine animal, it is stated that an English gentleman had a fine hunting horse, that would carry his rider over a five-barred gate with ease; but the tail nature had given him, not being in fashion, he was nicked;—the result was, that when he got well, he could scarcely carry him over two bars.

INGENUITY. At the late fair of the Worcester Agricultural Society, there was exhibited a box of shell work, displaying great skill, "covered completely over with every variety of shells, arranged in the most tasteful order and elegance." The committee did not have time to count these shells, but upon a rough guess, they would state the number at about eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. At the same fair, Charity King, till within a year a slave in Maryland, and now 73 years of age, exhibited a bed-quilt which was favorably noticed by the committee; and we decidedly think she showed superior judgment in the occupation of her time.

SMOKING HAMS IN A PORK BARREL. A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet prepares his hams as follows:—He inverts his barrel over a pan or kettle in which hard wood is burned seven or eight days, keeping water on the head of the barrel, to prevent drying. He then puts in two-hundred weight of hams, and pours upon them a pickle, made by mixing, boiling, and skimming, in a boiler, 6 gallons of water, 12 lbs. salt, 12 oz. saltpetre, and 2 quarts molasses. In one week he has "*well smoked ham, very tender, and of excellent flavor.*" Will some of our readers try it—at least on a small scale? There appears no possibility of injuring the hams, and they can be smoked over again in a smoke house, if not done enough.

LIME. A farmer near Danville, Pa. raised 400 bushels of wheat from a field, which, five years ago, produced only 30 bushels. During these five years he has spread 1500 bushels of lime upon the field.

MILK COWS CLEAN. According to the observation of an accurate examiner, Dr. Seubler, the first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream.

* To convert dead animals into manure, cover them with earth and lime; the offensive effluvia will be retained, and the earth form very rich manure.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

To the Farmers of Wayne County.

A stranger travelling among us, would doubtless be gratified with the many evidences of prosperity which our county exhibits. He could not fail to remark the comfortable and even elegant appearance of our farm houses, the rich and varied character of the soil, equally removed from the rugged and broken surface of the eastern, and the flat and heavy loams of the western sections of the State. But suppose that he should proceed farther, and inquire into our modes of farming; the products per acre; the quality of the stock we raise, and the accommodations we furnish them; the attention we bestow upon manures, with other similar questions,—would not candor oblige us to admit that our wheat crop does not exceed fifteen bushels the acre, when good husbandry would secure at least thirty? that few farmers pay much attention to the size and shape of their animals, when it can be easily proved that a good made beast, will generally afford handsome profits, while the rearing of a bad one, is attended with almost certain loss? that many are found ready to agree stoutly against stabling, as tending to the injury of their stock, when nothing is more evident than that this is demanded by the most rigid economy? and that as to manures, our barnyards are seldom constructed with reference to their reception or augmentation, when experience shows that neglect of this will inevitably bring ultimate ruin upon the cultivator?

If these be facts, and they cannot, I think be controverted, ought we not, as men regardful of our own interests as well as those of the country at large, to take some decisive steps to improve our modes of farming?—True, our lands in their virgin state, brought forth by handfuls, with but little labor bestowed; but that day has in most cases passed, and for us to pursue the same method on our deteriorated soil, would be little less than absurd.

Let us take warning by the example of the counties on the Hudson, which, though formerly fertile, were in many cases, by a course similar to our reduced to complete sterility; and their farmers have been obliged, by a laborious process, to renew that strength which had been so wantonly destroyed.

A small degree of effort on our part *now*, would be of incalculable advantage; but how shall that effort be directed? Chiefly, in my opinion, towards two objects. The first of these is the establishment of an efficient Agricultural Society.

The benefits of such a society can scarcely be overrated. Look at Scotland, fifty years since almost a waste; without fences, without buildings, without roads, and of course her people, in the general, miserably poor. Look at that country now—nowhere on the wide earth is the standard of agriculture more elevated,—her wilderness has truly become a fruitful field, and her deserts made to blossom as the rose. Her farmers, though subject to the most enormous rents, are surrounded by comforts, and roads, good at all seasons of the year, traverse every section of the country.

What has wrought this change? It is almost entirely owing to the efforts of the Highland Agricultural Society, aided somewhat by others. This Society, from a small beginning in 1784, is now able to offer to the community *seventeen thousand dollars* in premiums.

As a matter of course, their annual exhibitions show the finest cattle in the world; and their reports state that where little wheat was formerly grown, vast quantities are annually raised—"three entire counties averaging *fifty-one* bushels to the acre." Have we not here, brother farmers, sufficient encouragement to give exertion?

The second object to which we should direct our attention, is the general diffusion of information by means of agricultural papers. In the minds of many persons a foolish prejudice exists against these, as being merely theoretical in their character. But the truth is, a good paper is chiefly the vehicle by which intelligent, practical, farmers communicate with each other. It is perfect nonsense to suppose that a man's ideas are not as valuable when written, as when delivered orally. The amount of information capable of thus being calculated, would be worth millions to our country. I do not exaggerate. Let me adduce a single circumstance in proof. Western New York is supposed to have paid considerable attention to the construction of her ploughs. It was here the cast-iron plough was invented; but it has recently been found that the best ploughs sent from Rochester, to compete for the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, required double the force to draw them, as did those made in Boston! Let every farmer then in our country possess himself of a Prouty & Mears, or a Howard, plough, and what an amount of labor would be saved, and how much better the work would be performed. But a knowledge of this and other improvements will not readily become known, unless papers devoted to the subject are widely circulated. All of these, within my acquaintance, are truly valuable; but I should do injustice to my own convictions if I did not particularly recommend the "*NEW GENESSEE FARMER*;" which, from the number and ability of its editors, and most of its correspondents, and the happy union of scientific knowledge with practical skill, which its columns exhibit, will bear honorable comparison with the best conducted journal of its kind. Not occupied with heavy and merely theoretical articles, suited perhaps to another climate, its selections seem in general to be judiciously made, and adapted to our wants.—And then its price—*only fifty cents!*—the price of two bushels of apples. Why, the articles on fruit alone, from the pen of DAVID THOMAS, are worth, to any farmer, the cost of a dozen subscriptions. Let each subscriber then induce his neighbor to take it.

I hope that what I have written may not be attributed to a diatribal spirit; but rather to a sincere wish for the promotion of our common benefit.

WM. R. SMITH.

Macedon, Nov. 27, 1840.

A voice from "Niagara."

The following letter deserves the particular attention of the friends of agriculture; and we hope many of the readers of the *New Genesee Farmer* will take the advice of Mr. PARSONS, whom we are happy to introduce to them as one with whom most of them have long felt acquainted by the borrowed name of "*NIAGARA*."—Eds.

Editors New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN—I am very highly gratified that "it is now fairly proved, that the *New Genesee Farmer* can be sustained at a price which places it within the reach of all." And it is a fact which I most sincerely deplore, that so small a proportion of our farmers avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from a perusal of its pages; and to devise ways and means whereby this evil may be removed, has been a matter, with me, (and I have no doubt with many others,) of serious inquiry, and very deep solicitude.

If we set forth the great comparative value of such a journal,—if we adduce ever so many reasons why such a periodical should be in the family of every farmer in our widely extended country, the great majority of them never see or read such representations, because they do not take the paper. Now, what shall be done? In answer to this question, I would beg

leave to make one suggestion; and that suggestion I would make not to, or at, such as never see or read the *New Genesee Farmer*; but to its *subscribers*, its *friends*, its *patrons*, and its *readers*. The plan, or suggestion, is as follows:—Let every subscriber of the first volume take one or two numbers to each of his neighbors, and request such neighbors to read them, and then return them and get one or two more. By this time they will become interested in their perusal, and one-half will subscribe for the paper without solicitation. To those who are somewhat backward on the subject, just say to them, "Pay me fifty cents and the paper shall be sent to you for one year; and if you will say, at the end of the year, that you have not received a greater advantage than the amount of the subscription, bring me the 12 numbers, in good order, and I will refund you the money."

I make this suggestion, Gentlemen, because I have the most perfect confidence that it would succeed to the increase of your subscription list more than four fold. I have partially tried this plan, and I am determined to make the experiment still further. And I do assure you that I very highly appreciate your useful journal; for I have received great advantages from it and its predecessor. From the very commencement of my farming operations, I have been in the habit of reading agricultural journals, and they have, in innumerable instances, been a source of profit to me, as well as much rational enjoyment; and I hereby pledge to you my co-operation in the accomplishment of the most worthy object of your journal, so far as is consistent with my other avocations, both with my tongue and my pen,

Yours truly,

W. PARSONS.

Thorn Hill, near Lockport, Nov. 1840.

Wayne County Agricultural Society.

By the following notice, copied from the *Wayne Standard*, we perceive that the friends of improvement in that rich county are not disposed to relax their efforts for the advancement of the great interests of agriculture. There are enough able and intelligent farmers in that county to sustain a society with great spirit and usefulness, if they would only give their minds to the subject, and unite their efforts. This we hope they will do, so that we may have a good account of them next year.

We believe there is now a more general disposition to make vigorous and united efforts for the advancement of agriculture in Western New York, than ever before existed; and we expect to have the pleasure of recording great things of *OLD GENESSEE* next year.

WAYNE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Wayne County Agricultural Society, was held, pursuant to public notice, at the house of V. G. Barney, in Newark, on Wednesday, the 15th of November, when an election of officers of the Society took place, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen:—

SAMUEL HECOX, *President*,
HAMILTON ROGERS, *1st. V. President*,
HARVEY MALLORY, *2d. V. President*,
DAVID M. KEELER, *Secretary*,
REUBEN H. FOSTER, *Corresponding Sec.*
JOSEPH A. MILLER, *Treasurer*.
SAMUEL E. HUDSON, } *Executive Com-*
A. L. BEAUMONT, } *mittee.*
CULLEN FOSTER, }

ESBON BLACKMAR and JOHN M. HOLLEY were appointed delegates to the State Agricultural Society, to be held at Albany, in January next.

The Premiums awarded at the Fair, were paid to such as were present and entitled to receive the same.

Resolved, That the next annual election of officers take place on the day of the next Annual Fair.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the *Wayne Standard*, in the other county papers, and in the *Cultivator* and *New Genesee Farmer*.

SAMUEL HECOX, *Pres't.*

DAVID M. KEELER, *Sec'y.*

Chautauque Agricultural Fair.

The Annual Fair of the Chautauque Agricultural Society, was held in this village on the 14th and 15th days of October, which the presence of favorable winds would not permit us to report in detail. The quality of the animals would fully answer the reputation which the county has acquired for the excellence of her stock. The doings were numerous, though not so numerous as might be wished; would still reflect much credit to the committee. Since these classes were conducted, which shows that the husbandry of our county is best, is much to be desired. This means a reliable source of wealth to the county at no very distant period. Since the spirit of our own industry, manifested in Portland, was not seen here, it is to be regretted in the enterprise, of which we must hope these are but the elements of an enlarged effort to supply ourselves with a self-sufficient and foreign labor.

On the whole, the Fair was creditable to the enterprise of the Chautauque, considering that it was the first time that premiums have been offered, and we doubt not that they will be convinced by the effort, that an excellent agricultural society may be kept up in this county, which shall be eminently successful in promoting their people's welfare and interests. The interest of their meetings would be much promoted, if they had an intelligent agriculturist to deliver an address before them.

On the last day, which was devoted to the settlement of accounts and the election of officers, the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS B. CAMPBELL, *President.*

- JOHN MILLER, } *Trustees*
- S. W. BROWN, }
- ANDREW CLARK, }
- JOSEPH PRATT, }

E. P. UHLMANN, *Secretary.*
 JOURNAL TRACY, *Treasurer.*

- JOHN MILLER, } *Assessing Committee*
- ANDREW CLARK, } *on*
- E. P. UHLMANN, } *Domestic Animals.*
- JAMES BROWN, } *Assessing Committee*
- R. P. FINCH, } *on*
- S. W. BROWN, } *Domestic Manufactures.*

The Committee on Domestic Animals awarded to the following persons, the premiums set opposite to their names, viz:—

To Dorius Knapp, for the best Bull,	\$10 00
John West, for second best do.	6 00
R. P. Fenon, best Stud Horse,	10 00
Cornels Felt, the best Mare and Colt,	6 00
Simeon Youngs, best Bred,	5 00
Joseph Trevis, second best do.,	3 00
Charles W. Nelson, best Sow,	5 00
T. B. Carr, best pig and best do.,	3 00
Charles W. Nelson, for 100 Eggs,	5 00
Wm. Prentiss, best 24 for best Cow,	5 00
Daniel Morris, second best do.,	3 00
Joshua Burch, the best of Oxen,	10 00
James Brown, second best do.,	5 00
David Burns, best Hock,	5 00
J. R. Tracy, second best do.,	3 00

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures awarded the following premiums, viz:—

To John B. Cook, for best sample of Sewing Machine,	\$2 00
John West, best sample Betsy,	3 00
Wm. Smith, for sample Faded Cloth,	3 00
Abnah Cook, second best do.,	3 00
N. Thayer, best quilt, linen,	3 00
S. W. Brown, best do. do.	3 00

Agricultural Papers.

Many have expressed opinions as to the true character and importance of an Agricultural paper. Will it be to enlighten the farmer, or to entertain a very feeble interest in our people? It will not learn you how to work, or how to plough; neither will it inform you of work, or of any other thing, if you are averse or unacquainted to it. But a well conducted agricultural paper, as every citizen is present you facts by which, if you are ignorant of them, you are enabled to work to all possible advantage, thereby economizing your time and labor with increased profits.

Will it learn me to plough and mow? I will not learn you to plough the number of the plough, or to work in the furrow—these things it is possible you

have already learned, but it will place in your hands the secrets of the best plough, and it will present you with a copy of the *best practical farmers* as to the doings and manner of ploughing the various crops and soils, the time and weather when a plough, &c. &c.

Will it learn me to make corn? asks another.—If you told this you perhaps already know; but it will show you many more that there are many other crops, more profitable than corn; how to cultivate which, to the best advantage, perhaps you do not know. It will present you with the results of experiments on the cultivation of *the best practical farmers* with every variety of crops—and leave you to judge of their relative profit, and to your own choice, as to whether you will make corn or rye, potato or malted barley, buckwheat, wheat, hay, clover, or live stock, or all together.

A good agricultural paper, contributed to by practical and scientific farmers, will be an eye to you in so many points of view, that we are unable to know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a storehouse of general and special knowledge, to which the best of farmers may always draw something new and serviceable. For its contents are made up of the best opinions and best practices, the best results of the most careful and accurate experiments of *all the best farmers of the world combined.*

The leading object, indeed, in the publication of an agricultural paper, is to afford to farmers a common medium through which to impart and receive instruction. The opinions of the editor are of course entitled to no more weight than the opinions of any one contributor of equal merit, and they should occupy no more space than will barely serve to communicate his practical knowledge (let it be great or little) and the practical knowledge of others of which he is possessed, by a course of reading or otherwise.

Agriculture, including all its branches and ramifications, is not only a science, but in our view of it, a science not less difficult completely to master than what we termed the learned professions. Like all other sciences, it is constantly illuminated by new lights and improvements. There are few, very few, who have attained that perfection in it, which places them beyond the reach of being taught. But of the mass of farmers, we know of many who have reached great proficiencies in particular branches of culture, which have yet much to learn in others.

In the columns of our agricultural journals, they all meet to be compared as facts and practices. It is the medium through which they are all compared, whilst, at the same time, they all impart instruction to their fellow men.

The practical farmers learn through this medium, that there is a *great variety of soils*, each more or less generally adapted to certain species, and each more or less unsuited to certain other species of vegetable production. He learns through its geological descriptions, to what class of soils his lands belong, and through its chemical essays, how to analyze them for himself. Through the same sources, he is made acquainted with the chemical and other actions of the various manures, and learns what manures his particular soil requires, and how to apply them. Through this medium, he meets with all the improvements in the various implements of husbandry; with all the newly discovered modes of destroying the various predatory insects that prey upon his crops; with all the most approved remedies for diseases which beset and destroy the live stock, &c. &c. &c. In short, the farmer finds, in such a vehicle of conveying intelligence, every thing that pertains to strict agricultural economy, to enumerate all the points of which, would require volumes. We have only glanced at a few of them here, in the hope that the mind of the more judicious, capable, and reflecting, among our patrons will be given to a future and more detailed statement and illustration of the principles of this invaluable science. And we would here mention this as a leading object of the agricultural journals of the day—to mouse the *capable toe* to the point of diffusing throughout the *great mass* of farmers the existing knowledge now in their keeping, and of abstracting the benefits, both public and private, which must result from rendering it generally to be pursued. To this we will only append the forcible and just remark of the late Judge Emerson, that "which they are among the cheapest of periodicals of the day, no farmer of common intelligence can procure an agricultural paper, combined with ordinary ability, without being actually benefited, even in a penny point of view, to an amount at least ten fold greater than the price of his subscription."—*Southern Cultivator.*

High Wages and Taxation.

Mr. Eaton—I have read with very great pleasure, in the pages of the Cabinet, the excellent address delivered by the President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, at their late exhibition, and cannot but envy those who were able to be present at such "a feast of fit things." His view of the question of high wages is fully and convincingly correct, and the declaration of the late Mr. Gov. Walker, that his farm-work was one-twenty per cent. cheaper in this country than in England, is only a corroborative of what I have heard that gentleman say, "I need only to be informed what is the rate of wages in any country, to enable me to form a correct estimate of its prosperity and happiness; the thing always in exact proportion, whether high or low." And it is proverbial, that where low wages are, there are poverty and discontent—witness the present state of England and the whole continent of Europe—these being the causes of that stream of emigration which is ever pressing towards our shores.

The President's estimate of the difference in the value of land in this country and in England, is correct, as is also the difference in the rate of taxation, if it be confined to *direct taxation*, while the *indirect* impost which falls upon every thing that can be seen, felt, and understood, soon swells the amount far beyond the limit which he has assigned to it; for after the tax-gatherer and tything-man have made their appearance, and taken from the farmer fifty-three per cent. upon his rent, then comes *domestic taxation*, which, silently and imperceptibly, robs him of a great portion of the means of his existence, and renders him incapable of paying to his laborers more than is sufficient to procure them a bare subsistence; and were it not that labor is obtained there at about one-third part of its value, the farmer would not be able to subsist at all. No one in this country can conceive to what an extent taxation is carried in England; were they not indeed a "nation of shopkeepers," they must long since have sunk under it; their industry and perseverance have alone supported them.

The following sentiment in the President's address does him honor—may I be long live to witness its truth and justice, and rejoice in his country's welfare and prosperity! "Depend upon it," says he, "there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages and God grant that for a many long year it may be the lot of our countrymen, who subsist by the labor of their hands, to *work well, to be paid well, and to live well.*"

But I must copy from an English publication, "the following delicious moral on the 'Universality of Taxation.'" It is sufficient to convince every one of the preference due to this country over all others in the world; but it ought, at the same time, to operate as a warning to us how we indulge in a too great fondness for "national glory," a sin, by which all the old governments of Europe have been reduced to a state of poverty and confusion, and which will, in the end prove the ruin of many of them.

"We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory:—Taxes upon every article which enters the mouth covers the back, or is placed under the foot—tax upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, see smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and in the water, and in the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pumps man's appetite, and on the drug which restores him to health—on the crime which decorates the judge, on on the rope which hangs the criminal!—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nail of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—on the bed board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school-boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth mangles his taxed horse, with his taxed bridle, on the tax-dropt road;—and the dymg Englishman, pouring his mebecine, which has paid seven per cent., into a silver spoon, which has paid fifteen per cent., brings himself back upon his chinny bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent.—and expires in the arms of a taxed apothecary, who has paid a license of one hundred pound sterling, for the privilege of practising his calling!—The whole property is then immediately taxed from twenty to ten per cent.; and, besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the Chancel; his virtues are hauled down to posterity upon taxed marble, and he is at length gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!"—*Farmers' Cabinet.* W.

* Sydney Smith's Works, &c. &c. 1:39.

Protection of Cattle.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS IS A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

Cattle whose bills are kept well filled, have an active, vigorous circulation of the blood, which keeps them warm during the inclement winter season, provided they have access to an open shed to protect them from wet. It is much to be regretted, that so many barn-yards are destitute of open sheds, to furnish protection to cattle. Those animals which are furnished with warm stables during the night, suffer much more from want of protection from wet during the day-time, than if they were exposed night and day to the elements. An advantage of no trifling amount also, arises from open sheds in a barn yard protecting the manure under them from being bleached by rains, which depreciates its value one half. An accurate experiment has been made by an intelligent farmer on this subject, which resulted in proving that one load of manure which was protected in this manner, goes as far as two loads which had lain exposed to all the rains of the season. A rough shed costs but a small sum, and it matters not how cheap an rough it is made, so that stock can be kept dry under it.

Try it; go to work and erect one yet, before winter; it can be done in a day or two, at a very inconsiderable outlay, and it will pay for itself, with a hundred per cent. profit, before this time twelvemonth.

Have you water in your barn-yard for your stock, or do you permit your cattle to wander abroad for several hours every day, in pursuit of it elsewhere? If you have not, turn to page 314, Vol. 4, Farmer's Cabinet, and read, "A penny saved, is two pence earned." &c., then think and act, with out a day's delay, if you desire to thrive. But if you don't wish to improve your condition, go on in the old way, and let your stock get drunk where they can find it, and drop their manure where it will be a nuisance rather than a benefit, for this is the plan pursued by all careless, lazy farmers; and they are uniformly rewarded according to their works.—*Far. Cabinet.* AGRICULT.

The Hessian Fly.

DEAR SIR—I have this day finished a work which I never did before, and I hope may never be under the necessity of doing again. What your correspondent, "Vir," and "Edward Cross," as well as yourself, may think of the operation, I do not know. It is nothing more or less than this: A few days ago I started my teams and ploughs into a wheatfield, which had a most flourishing and promising appearance to a superficial observer. The wheat was sown on the 15th of September, but, owing to the dry season, it did not make as much progress as it sometimes does in the same length of time, yet, it was the best field, to appearance, in the neighborhood. Every person that passed along the turnpikes would stop, and enquire the reason of so unusual an occurrence, as ploughing up a fine wheatfield. Some think me mad; some advise one thing, and I scare another; all would beg me to leave, at least, a part unturned, to convince me, as they think, of my folly—but all to no purpose—because, had I left a part standing, this would have been a nursery for the fly to stock the whole field again in the spring.

Now the cause of all this mischief is the fly—the fly. Not a plant or sprout could I find in the field, but what had from two, or a dozen, or more, of nits, or eggs, at the roots; and I am confident, that henceforth the wheat would have been getting less, and the weeds more, until the whole would have been a thing but a mass of rank weed—an eye sore—that I had added to look upon. I have, however, some satisfaction in burying such a mass of corruption, and, if the season is favorable, hope to reap a better crop than if I had left the first remaining. This wheat was attacked by the fly as soon as up, and was certainly not diseased at that time, and, in fact, did not show symptoms of disease above ground, at the time I ploughed it under. The fact is, the season is favorable to the fly, and unfavorable to the wheat, attack it they will, no matter what kind of a soil, or how the soil has been cultivated. When the soil is highly manured, either with dung or lime, or both, it sometimes outgrows the fly, and they do very little damage; but if the wheat is kept back, as your correspondent says, to harden it, the fly has the advantage. Fortunately, the sample of wheat you sent me, with ten others, received from Boston, I did not sow until after the frost (23d September) and these are all clear of fly, as yet. I am afraid the fly will do much damage this fall and next spring; I see it in other fields besides my own. Respectfully, J. G.

October 23, 1840.

[*Farmers' Cabinet.*]

A Hen House.

A hen-house should be a building for that purpose exclusively; and for the accommodation of fifty hens and their progeny, in size about 10 by 12 feet, and 7 to 8 feet height of walls; with a door in the centre of the south or east end, made to shut as close as the doors of our dwellings; and a small aperture near the door, about 8 by 10 inches, and 2 feet from the ground, for the admission of the fowls. In each gable end, a window hole 18 by 30 inches, with a lattice, so as to exclude ravenous birds, and a shutter inside to be closed tight in winter, but to be kept open in the summer for the purpose of ventilation. The inside of the house should be plastered and white-washed as thoroughly as a butcher's kitchen. There must be no ground floor, but a tight floor on three sides, 3 feet wide, and well joined to the wall, about 4 feet from the ground. Above the floor place the roosts, two on each side, the outer one 12 inches from the wall, the other 15 inches from that. The roosts, if practicable, should be sassafras poles with the bark on, as this wood is found to be a slow conductor of heat, and is thought to be less liable to be infested with lice than most other kinds of timber, owing to its peculiar aromatic smell. Under the floor, place a row of boxes for nests 2½ feet from the ground. The boxes to be 10 by 12 inches, and 6 or 7 inches deep. In the bottom of the boxes put ½ of an inch of fine lime or ashes, then fill neatly full with fine straw. The interior of the house, should be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed early in the spring, and the ground well covered with sleeked lime or ashes. In cold weather, put a little fine straw on the ground. If at any time the house becomes infested with lice, clean and white-wash as before directed. On the ground place your feed boxes, which should not be very deep, but of sufficient capacity to hold half a bushel each, and keep them well supplied, the year round, with corn, buckwheat and oats, or other kinds of grain, having one box for lime and gravel in the winter. I am satisfied that whoever will adopt the above plan and regulations, will soon find themselves well paid for the expense.—*Ab. Cultivator.* P. of N.

Farms in England.

Nine-tenths of the cultivated lands of Great Britain are leased to tenants, who pay from two to five pounds sterling per acre, annual rent. Now admitting taxes and labor and other expenses to be no higher here than they are there, it will at once be seen that our common cultivation will nowhere do much more than pay the price of rent; but by superior productiveness, occasioned by superior cultivation, the British farmer is not only enabled to pay rents and taxes; finding every thing for husbandry, and all articles put upon the ground, and all utensils by which the ground is worked; but he obtains also, wealth from the pursuit of his calling.

Murwen stated the produce of an English farm of 894 acres, in the year 1841, to be £8,578—equal to \$35,909. On this ground were carried, in that year, the almost incredible quantity of 13,746 one-horse cart loads of manure, and in the next year 10,250 more! Suppose the rent of this farm to be twelve dollars an acre, the expense of manure and its application twelve dollars more, and the interest on outlay, taxes, and additional labor of cultivation, &c., twelve dollars more; still there will be left, as profit, ten dollars an acre; leaving a clear gain of about ten thousand dollars to the tenant.

A hay-farm, near London, of 160 acres, was rented for twelve dollars an acre, or 1920 dollars a year; the tenant commenced with a great outlay for manure—an outlay which would have been considered at least equal to the value of the land before it was manured, a large outlay for farming implements, and for accommodations and wages for laborers; and yet the tenant has consequently been accumulating riches from this farm, after paying all expenses.—*Monthly Visitor.*

Book Farming.

Do the words produce a sneer? Be that as it may—the thing, or what is often signified 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 a description of every method of husbandry that is mentioned in print; not a departure from all the maxims of our fathers and neighbors; not a propagation of the theories contained in books, to the detriment of experience. No! I pay 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 be-

come mere theorists, and the victims of ruinous experiments. What does a man lose his own 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 learned man's course, than in that of him who has learned out, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I ask 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.—*Mr. Putnam's Address.*

Prepare for next year.

There are causes at work, which will by another year materially advance prices, particularly of bread-stuffs and other provisions. It is the part of true wisdom to be in readiness to make the most of good fortune. It is a vexation to have one's dish wrong side up when it rains pottage. This fall let farmers make simple calculations and preparations for extensive sowing and planting next spring. Turn over sward land with the plough before the winter frosts set in. The action of frost upon the inverted soil is excellent; and besides, what work of this sort is done in Autumn is so much gained upon the labors of Spring, when every thing must be done in a hurry. As to wheat, we think there is reason to hope and believe that the worst days of the weevil's depredations are over. The past season was less disturbed by these vermin than the preceding. It may be we shall see and hear but little of them in the next year. Such scourges are, in the providence of God, seldom perpetual. At any rate, let us do our duty, and trust to Him for good results. If we do not sow, it is certain we shall not reap.

There is no danger of planting too many potatoes. If raised in locations too far for market, they may most profitably be consumed by hogs, neat cattle, sheep and horses, and they will pay for themselves well thus invested. In towns near the railroad or rivers, where vessels can come, they will always command market; for Maine potatoes are so much better than those raised west and south, that vessels will always visit us to take cargoes of them to Boston, New York, New Orleans and all along shore. The raising of potatoes at 25 cents per bushel, which is about the average in our market towns, is as profitable a business as our farmers can go into.

We must, too, prepare largely for corn. Say what you will about it, this is an excellent crop—not perhaps to sell, but to consume at home. And as for the old idea that Maine is no place to raise corn,—this is all moonshine. It is as sure as most other crops. It is well to depend upon some early variety, so as to make sure in a bad season. We know of some early sorts, which produce long and large ears of heavy corn. They were originally brought from Canada, and have attained a large growth and become acclimated by long culture in this latitude.

The Tree Corn. We are satisfied that this will yield more than other sorts; but ordinarily it is too late for our climate, and exhausts the soil too much by its exuberant growth. Last year, which was a dark season, it did not have a fair chance, and but little of it ripened hereabouts; but that which we planted this year was fully ripe long before we had any frost.—*Maine Cultivator.*

"Keep Moring."—Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanition, and death. Trenk, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes, "I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame, food or motion." Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of ampler practical knowledge—more happy in their domestic lives—more enterprising, and more attached to their duty as men. The highest improvement of the mind, without bodily health, can never present any thing more than half a human being.

A Letter of Encouragement.

FROM WM. GARBUTT.

A consciousness of doing good, and the approbation of those whom we esteem, will always be considered, by us, no small reward,—consequently the following letter afforded us much gratification. MR. GARBUTT has long been well known in this section of country, as one of the warmest friends of improvement, and was for a number of years President of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. We hope his advice and example will stimulate others to put forth new efforts in the cause, especially in old MONROE, who is far behind what she ought to be in the march of agricultural improvement.—Eds.

Editors New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN—The present month will complete your editorial labors for the year; and I cannot let the occasion pass, without offering you a word of encouragement. It is not probable that you have thus far received any pecuniary reward for your labors; but if the forwarding of useful improvements, the advancing of agriculture, and the elevation of the cultivators of the soil, affords you any satisfaction, (as I know it does,) then surely you have much reason to be gratified with the results of the past year. But this is not sufficient,—I sincerely hope that your subscription list for the coming year will be greatly increased, so as not only to afford you a compensation, but so that the beneficial influence of the paper will be exerted upon the great mass of farmers in our land. The New Genesee Farmer ought to be taken by every cultivator of the soil, and every well wisher of agriculture, especially in Western New York—"OLD GENESEE." The cost is so trifling, that no one can refuse to subscribe on account of the expense; and I am confident that nothing is wanting but a little prompt effort on the part of the friends of the cause, to double your subscription in this section of country within two months. I obtained some subscribers for you last year, and I intend to double the number for the coming year. Let every friend and reader of the paper do the same, and the work will be done, *and well done*. I intend to have the Farmer sent to a number of my friends who are not subscribers. I think I cannot make them a better "New Year's present."

Sincerely Yours, W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, Nov. 25, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Legislative aid to Agriculture.

Really it is too bad that the wants of the farming portion of community, should be so much neglected by those who profess to represent us at Albany. The scheming politician and speculating tradesman, may have every desire gratified; but the farmer, boasting of being the originator of most of the substantial comforts, and the real wealth of the country, must plod on without any assistance. Railroads and canals must traverse every section of the country; colleges and high schools receive their share of the Literature Fund; and the claims of the merchant receive special attention—and this is well—but when has a single dollar been applied to advance the particular interests of that class of community, without which railroads would be but splendid theories, schools would languish for want of support, and the merchant soon be compelled to substitute the spade for the ledger? Why is it so? Not surely because aid is not needed, or would not be highly beneficial. That man must be an ignorant rascal, as Sargent says, who does not see at a glance that a profuse liberality in this particular would be rigid economy; that one dollar taken from the treasury and judiciously expended for this object, would soon return to it in company with ten others.

It is much to be feared that this state of things is chiefly owing to the apathy of the farmers themselves. I was assured lately, by a gentleman, who, when in the Legislature, was deeply engaged for the promotion of Agriculture, that he found no difficulty in bringing the professional members, the mechanics and tradesmen, to his views, but the farmers always "smelt a rat;" they "would never drain the treasury in support of such visionary projects." This is certainly humiliating, and should arouse every intelligent mind to a serious consideration of the evils which necessarily result from sending those to represent us who are chiefly recommended by their strong devotion to the interests of party.

I was much gratified in reading this evening an account of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, the usefulness of which has been materially increased by liberal donations from the State.

Why is it that hard and rocky Massachusetts is decidedly taking the lead in whatever relates to the productions of the earth? A few years ago, it was thought that her wet and sterile hill sides could produce little besides a scanty crop of rye or corn; now the culture of wheat is rapidly increasing. Their agricultural implements are far superior to ours, particularly their ploughs, their experiments on which, if published in the "New Genesee Farmer," will afford us unpleasant proof that half our strength in this important operation has been thrown away. This state of things has doubtless been produced chiefly by the exertions of the State and county agricultural Societies, which, under the patronage of the government, are able to offer the most liberal premiums.

If New York would, like Massachusetts, support an "Agricultural Commissioner," it would be worth more to the State than all the *Bank Commissioners* that ever existed. I sincerely hope that our different societies will take some decisive steps in the matter. Petitions should be circulated; they should express definitely what we want; and if I might be permitted to suggest, I would say, ask in the first place, for the appointment of a Commissioner paid by the Legislature, whose business it shall be to traverse the State, collecting information, and holding meetings; next ask for a sum of money, not less than two hundred dollars for each member of Assembly, to be paid to each county society. With these aids alone, in my opinion, the products of our State would in five years be doubled.

W. R. SMITH.

Albion, Nov. 27, 1840.

"The People's Colleges."

This is the name—the appropriate name—bestowed upon our Common Schools by one of our eminent statesmen. The Common Schools are emphatically the "People's Colleges"—the seminaries, good or bad, where the vast majority of the citizens of this great Republic are and ever must be educated. In view of this important fact—in considering the immense influence which the common schools must always exert on the people of this Republic and the improvement of mankind—who is there, with the heart of a Patriot or a Christian, that can refrain from contributing his or her influence in extending the beneficial influences of those invaluable institutions? And yet—we confess it with deep regret—how few, how very few, are there among us, who manifest, by their acts, any adequate degree of interest in the all-important subject—the subject of Education—a subject which lies at the basis of morals, and patriotism, and happiness—a subject which concerns most solemnly the temporal and eternal relations of mankind!

We are led to these remarks by a communication received from a valued friend, (E. B. PARKER,) whose object is to aid in arousing proper attention to our

common schools. While we concur most cordially in his philanthropic suggestions, we are happy to have it in our power to correct an error into which he has fallen. There is *not* a paper "devoted exclusively to the interests of Common Schools in Western New York." The "District School Journal," recently commenced at Geneva by FRANCIS DWIGHT, (published monthly, at only 50 cents per annum,) is established, as its name indicates, to promote the great cause towards which our friend PARKER is endeavoring to arouse attention in the communication above mentioned, which we have taken the liberty to send to Mr. Dwight for insertion in his valuable publication.

While we commend this "School Journal" to the energetic support of every man and woman who values the prosperity of our Seminaries, and hope that that publication may find its way to the hands of thousands of families throughout city and country, we cannot forbear from occasionally throwing some hints into the "Genesee Farmer," designed to promote the same great and good cause, without wishing to encroach on the peculiar province of that publication, or to change to any extent the agricultural character of our own work. It will afford us much happiness to assist in arousing a proper feeling on this matter, among the Agriculturists of our own highly-favored land. The welfare of AGRICULTURE cannot be more essentially aided than by the spread of knowledge through the medium of Common Schools. Talk as warmly as we may about the culture of the soil, that culture will be comparatively slow of progress if unaccompanied by improvement of the "immortal mind." ¶ The WINTER, which is now commencing, offers leisure and opportunity for mental cultivation, which we fervently hope will be thoroughly improved. ¶

We may add, in conclusion, that we design to devote a small space in each number of the "Farmer," to matters connected with the improvement of our Common Schools and Seminaries generally. O.

Preserving Hams.

MESRS. EDITORS.—There are various opinions in the world respecting the best method of preserving hams, and although my mode may not be the best in the world, it is one which I have long practised with very good success, and may be of service to some of your readers.

My recipe for making brine:—

For each 100 lbs. of hams, take 8 lbs. of salt, 4 gallons of water, 1 quart of molasses, and 2 ounces of salt petre; mix well together.

After remaining in the brine from ten to twelve weeks, they will be fit for smoking. Wash then clean before hanging them in the smokehouse. Some farmers burn maple chips, and others saw-dust, to create smoke, but I believe the majority agree with me that *corn cobs* are the best material for this purpose. The smokehouse should not be perfectly tight, as it will cause the hams to sweat and injure their flavor. After being smoked about four weeks, the hams should be taken out, and those intended for summer use sewed up in cheap cotton sacks, and hung in a cool place till wanted.

Hams preserved in this way will have a better flavor and keep longer than in any other way that I know of. If any of the readers of the Farmer know of a better method, I should be pleased if they would make it known.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. TUPPER.

South Venice, Nov. 21, 1840.

When a man looks learned and talks big, we invariably set him down as a ninny, and ninety-nine times in a hundred we are right.

Care of Animals in Winter.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I missed the usual "Hints for the Month" in your last, and hope the cause of that omission will not long exist. At any rate, I hope you will not fail, in your next, to impress your readers with the necessity of providing proper shelter, as well as food, for their farm stock. Winter is again upon us, and in our anxiety to make ourselves and families comfortable, we often seem to forget that our domestic animals are susceptible of pain from cold or hunger, or that the more comfortable we keep them, the more thrifty and profitable they will be. The language of the poet on this subject is particularly appropriate, and should be borne in mind by every farmer. Speaking of winter, he says—

"Now farmers, to your flocks and herds be kind,
Oh deal out to them food with liberal hand;
Shelter them, too, from winter's blast severe—
And they will richly pay you for your toil."

W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, Nov. 25, 1840.

Domestic Economy.

LARD, in trying, is very frequently injured by being scorched. This difficulty is easily removed by paring and slicing a few raw potatoes, and throwing them in immediately. The original whiteness will be restored.

In order that lard may keep well in warm weather, it is requisite that it be cooked enough in trying, but burning it is to be carefully avoided. *

A Thrifty Porker.

MR. WILLIAM SHOEMAKER, of Gates, near Rochester, killed a hog last week, 14 months and 5 days old, which weighed, when dressed, *five hundred nine and a half pounds*, (509½ lbs.) and made two barrels of clear pork. It was a cross of the Leicester and Lancaster breed. If any person has slaughtered a greater hog, of its age, we should like to hear of it.

Hoof Ail—Inquiry.

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM.—Will you or your correspondents inform us what is the true cause of Hoof Ail among cattle, which is becoming quite prevalent in this section of country; also, why it affects the hind and not the fore feet?

Why does cream rise on milk?

Also, tell us why it is that cream rises to the surface of milk, instead of settling to the bottom according to the law of gravitation, and much oblige

AN INQUIRER.

Brighton, Nov. 25, 1840.

Remarks.—The first question of An Inquirer we will leave for our correspondents to answer; but the second is not worth waiting for. Cream rises on milk exactly "according to the law of gravitation," for the simple reason that it is lighter than the milk, and of course the law of gravitation causes the heavier to settle and the lighter to rise. Cream is an oily substance, and, like all oils, is considerably lighter than water.

No Newspaper.

The time is coming when the man who has the means (and who has not?) and does not take a newspaper, will be looked upon by his neighbors as a fish without a fin, a crow without a wing, a blind horse, a mole, or what you please. Such an individual might do well enough to live in the manner of a Robinson Crusoe, but he has no excuse for thrusting himself among those who do take newspapers and are better informed, to gather whatever political or general intelligence they may choose to drop for him. We now have many such men, and might name them, but we refrain; but you, gentle reader, can point them out yourself.—*Am. Union.*

The Greatest Man.—The greatest man is he who possesses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and from without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is almost in storms, and most fearless under menaces.

Rotation of Crops—fine farming.

We commend to the particular attention of our readers, the following description, from a correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, of an excellent specimen of farming by a man who commenced the world a day-laborer, and is now worth ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. When thirty years of age he purchased, and paid for in part, a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, one hundred under cultivation, and in a very low state of cultivation. It was chiefly sand, and all upland. See what his farm affords now, and how he has managed it.

"When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of his experiment. His mode was as follows: having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, as nearly as possible, three of these fields are sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the clover-fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed as soon after harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year, is hauled, in the spring, on the field intended for open fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which rye is sown, is that from which a crop of wheat had been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops of wheat alternating with crops of clover.—Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been gathered the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover-seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat-fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has lain an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen four-horse loads per acre. His crop is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye-crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop, annually, about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY—and at former prices to double that amount—and his farm is withal very highly improved." Yours, P. W.

Farmers' Daughters and Homes.

BY ANNETTE.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In remarking on the causes of unhappiness and discontentment among educated farmers' daughters, and the reasons which lead so many of them to forsake their homes and seek a residence in the city, I before attempted to show that a *wrong system of education* is one of the most fruitful causes of these evils. My object at this time is to show that mis-education is by no means the only cause; and to inquire whether our *fathers* and our *homes* are not often as much to blame in the matter as our teachers and seminaries.

Many of the most respectable farmers in this country never enjoyed the advantages of early education, and have had no opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of, or taste for, the more refined comforts of life; especially those intellectual enjoyments so indispensable to the happiness of a well cultivated mind. They were brought up among the pioneers of this land, and their education consisted of the toils and privations incident to an early settlement in a new country. But now they find themselves in very different circumstances—in possession of a handsome competency, and surrounded by an enterprising and intelligent community. Public sentiment and the spirit of the age now require that the rising generation should receive a higher degree of education than was formerly deemed necessary: and therefore, in order that their children may appear respectable in the world, and be qualified

to fill their places in society with credit and advantage, they are sent to the best schools in the land, and much care and expense bestowed on their education.

Let us now suppose, as is often the case, that the daughter of such parents spends two or more years in a good boarding-school, where her mind becomes well stored with valuable learning; her manners and taste become refined and cultivated, and she is every way fitted to adorn society and bless her family and friends. But let her leave school and return to her home, and unless it is different from the majority of farmer's houses in this country, it is not surprising that she soon becomes unhappy and discontented, or at least, that she should wish to change her situation for one more congenial to her taste and feelings. The reason of this is obvious when we observe how few farmers take any pains to *make home attractive*—it is not loved because there is nothing about it to make it lovely. The educated and intellectual daughter finds nothing within or around it calculated to please the mind or delight the eye—nothing to gratify her taste, or call into exercise those faculties which she has long been cultivating, and which afford her the highest kind of enjoyment. No good selection of books and periodicals to furnish food for her active mind during leisure hours; no tasteful garden, with flowers, and shrubs, and winding paths, where she can luxuriate on Nature's charms; no fragrant rose or climbing honeysuckle asks her training care, and no shady bow or vine-clad arbor invites her to

"Converse with Nature, and commune
With Nature's God."

And what is worse than all, she seldom finds a congenial spirit with whom to share her pleasures or her griefs. On the contrary, even those to whom she has a right to look for kindness and sympathy, not unfrequently treat her with indifference, or ridicule what they consider her excessive refinement. Under these circumstances it is impossible for her to be happy or contented; and were it not for the pleasure that she derives from making herself useful, and the natural affection that she feels for her "kindred according to the flesh," home would be to her a prison-house from which she would embrace the first opportunity to escape. Yet the inconsiderate father wonders that his daughter grows tired of home and seeks enjoyment in a city life! Teachers and seminaries are made to bear the blame, and thousands grow up in ignorance who would otherwise enjoy the blessings of education.

Let no one suppose that this is merely an imaginary picture, for such cases are far too numerous. It is a ruinous error to suppose that a liberal education creates a distaste for rural life; on the contrary, it is calculated to make that life doubly pleasant, provided it is accompanied with those charms which the refined mind always associates with its ideas of a residence in the country. Let farmers who desire their children to follow their profession and love their homes, consider this subject, and see that their homes are rendered lovely. Then, and not till then, will the profession of Agriculture be speedily elevated to that rank and respectability which it so eminently deserves.

ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, 1840.

P. S. Will not my friend FANNY resume her able pen on this subject? I hope this communication will not excite her *combaticness* as much as my last.

A.

Remarks.—The subject which our esteemed unknown has introduced, is one of very great importance, and calculated to increase the happiness of the community. Our junior partner gently intimates however, that he hopes all of our readers will not consider it *invariably* an evil for a farmer's daughter to leave her home and take up an abode in the city.—*Eds.*

British Corn Laws.

The necessity of counteracting prohibitions on the part of the United States—a highly protective tariff does not in the end prove a bounty to the manufacturer, but to the consumer.

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—“Our harvest in the South is over. Wheat will probably be a fair crop. Oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips in abundance.—The working of our Corn Laws is very striking at this moment. Last week but one, the duty on flour, was 1s. 7d. sterling; last week 2s.; to day, (15th Sept.) it has risen to 6s. 5d.; next week it will be 7s. 2d.”

The foregoing extract is from a letter lately received from England and published in the New York Emancipator of the 5th.

Such are the corn laws of England, that no grain or flour is admitted from foreign parts, unless, from bad harvests, prices advance so high as to threaten a general famine in the land. Last year, owing to short and damaged crops, American flour was admitted at a very small duty; but at this time we are shut out by a duty of at least \$2.50 per barrel; so that for the coming season we cannot hope to find a market in England for any part of our great surplus. Yet with all this particular policy on the part of England, no countervailing protection has been adopted by the United States. So far from it, by our compromise act, the duties on British manufacture has been lessened annually, and are to decrease until the year 1812, when the duty on no one article is to be over 20 per cent.

We are so far the friends of free trade, that if England would admit the broad stulls of the United States on the payment of a duty of 20 per cent. on its cost in the United States, we would be the last to complain of our compromise act, which is to reduce the duties on British manufacture to 20 per cent. But, as we have no reason to expect that England will do this, what resource have we but to create a home market for our surplus agricultural productions. And how is this market to be obtained but by such an impost on British manufactures, as will encourage all the young and rising branches of manufacturing industry at home.

For eight years, previous to 1839, the average export of broad stulls from the U. S. to England, was not more than \$3,000,000; while the import of manufactured articles, from Great Britain alone, in one of those years, amounted to \$80,000,000. It is supposed that the average import during those years, into New York alone, amounted to \$20,000,000 annually.

It is computed that there is imported into the United States, \$8,000,000 annually, in silks alone; about \$1,300,000 more, each year, than was received for all the wheat, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, hamsent, flax seed, hops, &c., exported in 1835 to every part of the world.

It is true that the cotton of the South pays for the greater part of our European imports. It is also true that the South complains that a tariff on imports is not only calculated to interrupt her free trade with her European countries, but also to compel her to pay a bounty to the Northern manufacturer,—in other words, making her rich at her expense.

But the doctrine, specious as it is in theory, is found to be suicidal in practice, and wholly repelled by the facts.—Under a protective tariff, our domestic cottons have fallen from 25 cts. to 6 cts. the yard. Confidence in protection, induced capital to be embarked in manufactures—profits induced competition, and this again induced renewed improvements in machinery, division of labor, and every species of economy and saving that Yankee ingenuity could contrive, until our cotton manufactures at this time, at the lowest known prices, amount to nearly \$20,000,000 per annum.

Thus we find that a protective tariff in favor of our cotton manufactures, has produced more than all the

benefits which its most sanguine friends had anticipated, while not one of the evils which its opponents predicted has yet been produced by it.

This protection our cotton manufacturers now no longer need, as under its influence, they have so far increased in numbers, in capital, and in mechanical skill, that they now stand on a par with the cotton manufacturers of England in the great South American market.

But at this time the friends of domestic industry do not ask for a tariff exclusively for protection. Such are the increased expenses of the nation, that a duty for the purposes of revenue might be so judiciously imposed as to act effectively as a protection to many of the younger branches of American industry.

To show the importance of the article the production and manufacture of Silk, it is only necessary to say that it has already commenced, in the absence of any impost on the imported article. Valuable cotton, wool and non, silk has so far been considered by Congress as an alien to our soil, which had no right either to acclimation or citizenship; but we trust the time has arrived when both the production of silk and its manufacture is to receive the paternal and fostering aid of government.

From late statistical tables it appears that the silk manufactures of England in the year 1837, amounted to 268 in number, employing 11,011 hands, showing an increase of nearly 18 per cent. in the last three years.

Silk goods to the amount of \$,000,000 of dollars, have been imported free of duty into these States in a single year. It may be urged by Mr. Calhoun and the advocates of free trade, that if the United States imposes a duty on French silks, France will lay a countervailing tariff on our cottons; but would it not be much easier for the United States to dispense with French silks, than for France to do without an article of such vital importance to her manufacturing interests as American cotton. The successful growing of the morus, multicaulis belongs only to the cotton growing States; hence the production of the raw silk ought to be as essentially their staple as cotton itself, and if they lack the skill or enterprise to produce the manufactured article, the north can help them.

Much has been said about the infirmity of the factory system, and its pernicious influence on the health and morals of the people. I have no time to attempt a refutation of the charge; I will only say that man is a gregarious animal and must follow his instincts. But even in the unhealthy atmosphere of an English manufacturing town, it is ascertained that the average length of human life is 19 years longer than it was a century ago. The manufacture of cotton alone has largely contributed to this, the laboring classes are now better clothed, better fed, and better lodged, than they were then, and that is the consequence.

S. W.

Important Ploughing: Trial of Ploughs.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, with characteristic liberality, invited a public trial of the question as to which is the best plough, offered a premium of \$100 for the best plough by turning the seed flat, and a premium of \$75 for the best plough to lap the furrows or lay them on an an. The trial took place at Worcester, Oct. 13, and was conducted with great care and skill, as will be seen by the report of the committee, which we copy from the Boston papers.

“The first operation was to run furrows so that we might have narrow lands of about six rods in length. The fifteen ploughs were brought on and used successively. Each competitor was allowed to furnish his own ploughman; to make his furrow of whatever depth and width he chose; and thus to give us his own specimen of the work of his own instrument. Each was allowed to turn several courses of furrows. The

Dynamometer, or measurer of the power required to draw the plough, was applied to each, through a two or more furrows. This power was not 1 down; the depth and width of these furrows were measured; and our eyes saw the work of each. About five hours were consumed in the trial thus.

After having taken some refreshments, several members of the committee, whose hands were not entire strangers to the plough handle, went to the field and very carefully tried each of the ploughs as either of them was disposed to follow. On the following day, also, they held several of the ploughs; and they all agreed in the opinion that the ploughs of Mr. Howard and those of Messrs. Prouty & Mears, are managed with great ease and comfort by the ploughman, and that each when left to itself holds on in its proper position and course, where the soil is uniform and free from stones. They agreed also, that the form and position of the beam-handle of Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's plough is such that the ploughman cannot walk in the furrow erect and comfortably when the plough is in a position to make good work. They think too, that this plough when left to itself tends to narrow the furrow slice and run out; and therefore that a constant though slight effort on the part of the ploughman, is required to keep it in its place. It is true, however, that in the hands of a skillful holder, this instrument, in shallow and flat ploughing, makes as few *some work* as any that we have seen. But where all work is *handsome enough*, these must be considered best which make the smallest draft upon the strength of the team and the skill and comfort of the ploughman.

The power required to turn over a given quantity of earth by a plough, is a very important consideration. This power can be measured with great accuracy; greater than many of the committee had supposed before they witnessed the operation. The Dynamometer, inserted between the plough beam and the chain, measures with great accuracy the strength exerted by the team. Suppose the strength applied be the same that would be required to raise 335 lbs. over a single pulley; suppose also that the depth of the furrow is 6 1/2 inches and the width 13 inches. Multiply 13 by 6 1/2 and you have 84 with a fraction. Now if 335 lbs. of power will take up and turn over 84 inches of earth, then 112 lbs. will turn 28 inches. Tried in this way, the ploughs exhibited showed the following results. The power in each case is 112 lbs.

First Ploughs for tapping furrows.

By Charles Howard, Hingham,	20 1/2 inches.
By Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	21 “
By John Wilson, Deerfield,	21 1/2 “
By Steven's plough, Barre, Vt.,	20 “
By Jones Stewart, West Newbury, (Scott's Plough),	19 1/2 “
By Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.,	18 “
By Barnaby & Moore's, Ithaca, N. Y.,	17 1/2 “
By E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.,	18 “

For flat furrows.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27 1/2 “
By Charles Howard, Hingham,	25 “
By Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24 “
By Barnaby & Moore's, Ithaca, N. Y.,	19 1/2 “
By E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.,	14 “
Another plough by Prouty & Mears,	26 “
“ “ “ Charles Howard,	24 “

The above table, containing results arrived at, not by estimation, but by measurement, is given to the public, in the full belief that it will be accessible to all farmers who may read it, and that it will be useful to many manufacturers of ploughs; for here are exhibited some remarkable and highly important facts. Taking the extremes, we find 112 lbs. power applied to one of Howard's ploughs turning over 20 1/2 inches of earth, while the same power at one of Mr. Whiting's ploughs will turn only 14 inches—a difference of more than 100 per cent. The structure of the plough therefore, must be an important matter to the farmer's outfit; and the committee think they may add, that the excellence of the work performed with the plough was, with few exceptions, in the direct ratio of the ease of draft. Had our outfit the gift of speech, their proverbial patience would hardly hold them back from saying to their owners—“Pay more attention to the structure of the plough.”

The committee cannot forbear to call the attention of farmers to the vast difference in the power required to move ploughs which are all doubtless considered excellent in those sections of the country from which they were brought. Ploughs were exhibited from places hundreds of miles distant from each other, and all subjected to the same test—a test as accurate as

des and figures make: and it is apparent that the work which one yoke of oxen can perform easily at the plough will require two yokes at another. Farmers usually and properly judge by comparison, and then holding the best plough they have ever seen, pronounce it the best in the world. We request them to weigh well such facts as are detailed in this report, and estimate the profit of saving one half, or even one third of their team labor. A saving of even more in one half is possible by the farmer of some sections of the country.

The Milk-Cow.

A DIALOGUE FOUNDED ON FACT.

V.—Capt. J., is it true that you have paid fifty dollars for a milk-cow?
Capt. J.—Yes indeed it is; and you would not get were you to offer me a hundred for her.
V.—Oh! it is a monstrous price, she can never pay never: I would not give more than thirty dollars for the best cow I ever saw.
Capt. J.—Come now, let us talk over the subject, and if we can't discover that it is quite possible to make a cow pay for herself, even if she cost fifty dollars. Can you tell me what is the interest on fifty dollars for a year?
V.—Why, three dollars, isn't it?
Capt. J.—And how many weeks are there in a year?
V.—Fifty-two, to be sure.
Capt. J.—Well, then, before I purchased this cow, butter cost me a dollar and a half a week, besides it I had to pay for new milk for my family; now I sell all this, sell a dollar's worth of butter a week, and have all the skim-milk for my hogs. Now, do you think I put the value of all this too high at three dollars a week?
V.—Well, perhaps not.
Capt. J.—Then, you see, I pay the interest of the dollars—the price of the cow—for the whole year, by one week's receipts. And am I right when I calculate I have the remaining fifty-one weeks' rests, with which to pay the principal and her keep?
V.—I guess you are, and I am fifty dollars the winner on our conversation upon the subject.—Farmers' Gleaner.

Great Crop of Corn.

Mr. W. W. Bridgman, of Belchertown, informs us that he has this year raised one hundred and sixty bushels of corn, weighing 41 lbs. 2 oz. per bushel, 24 bushels of Rohan potatoes, on one acre of land. In the culture of this crop, Mr. B. says:—"The manure which I prepared my land for this abundant crop, was as follows: I put on it 22 loads of dung ure, made in an unboiled stable. I planted the first week in May, and had it the first time the last week of the same month, when I found that wire-worm was making great ravages among it. I had a bushel of stone lime and put on the corn. In five days I perceived that it had changed its color, and in seven days I put on six bushels of ashes, which is all success which I pursued."

Mr. B. says farther, in answer to the inquiry for a remedy for kicking cows, that if the milker will keep his nails short, not one cow in a hundred will kick; and that the use of an ointment made of lead and white lead twice, will cure cracked heels.—Agr. Cultivator.

Scratching Hens.

We never allow our hens to run in the garden, and are taught from the egg, that the dinner pot should be as safe a place for scratching operations as the garden. But if hens will scratch, a down-caster says the way to prevent it, is to tie the two dew-toes of one foot together, over the middle one. It so narrows her understanding, that scratching is impossible.—U.

Others and Daughters.—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to notice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become the wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, are the remarks of the unhappy husband of a vain, idle, dressy slattern. "It is hard to say it, but my girls are to have a share of growing up good in any thing, they must be sent out of the way of my mother's example." The latter was no doubt a true remark, and one which experience had fully illustrated.

The Working-Man's Home.

"Tell me on what holy ground
May domestic peace be found?
Behold a daughter of the skies,
The onerful wings she flies
From the pomp of scepter'd state,
From the rebel-noisy haire."

COLUMBIA.

There is a peculiar zest in the working-man's enjoyment of home. After weariness, both of body and mind, he has a refuge at the close of the day—

"Dear tranquil time, when the sweet sense of home
Is sweetest."

There are languages, it is said, in which there is no such word as Home, in our mother tongue there is none more potent. It marks the sacred spot to which the cares and tumult of the world do not reach; and where, except in cases of extreme depravity, its views do not intrude. If there are garbled affections in the heart, they will break forth around the hearth-stone; if there is an hour of tranquility amidst perturbed life, it will be that which is spent with wife and children; if there is such a thing as friendship or love, it will be developed among these dearest associates.

Homeless men are seldom happy. If it was not good for men to be alone, even in a tent, it is bad indeed to be alone in such a fallen world as ours. But I will go further, and assert the moral influence of domestic institutions. As it regards public offences, the man who has a wife and children has not so much a greater stake in society. He has much both to gain and to lose. He cannot sin, or fall alone. As it regards private virtues, it depends much on the kindly affections, and these are in their very essence in the family circle. I think I have observed that when a man begins to go astray, he becomes estranged from home. The quiet look of the wife speaks daggers to his guilty conscience. The caresses of children are so many reproaches to the man who knows that he is wasting their very hereditary by his habits of dissipation. I think I have observed that the most rude and quarrelsome men are orderly and quiet when they go abroad with their wives and children. Such is the safeguard of virtue which is furnished by the influence of home.

I would have the house of the working-man his most delightful resort. To be so, it should be pleasing, even in its outside. Why should it not be a well-proportioned cottage, with its windows overlooking with sweet briar and honeysuckle, and its roof shaded by spreading trees? Why should not the little courtyard be carpeted with grass, and bedded with shrubbery? There are not luxuries of the rich alone. Yet it is too common for people to think that because they are poor they must be slovenly and dirty. A little whitewash, a little paint, a little tarring, and a few days of labor about the vines and flowers, will serve to change the whole appearance of the humblest enclosure.

But let us enter the working-man's home; and in order to meet the extremes of the season, I am supposing the case of the poorest. The walls should be white, the floor and wood-work should be painted, the movable should be in their places, and no most filthy utensil should be more conspicuous than necessity requires. These are essentials, but they bear directly upon what is more inward and more valuable. Every day is more cheerful in a neat than in a slovenly room. When work is over, and every thing in its place, the visitor is more welcome, the husband's looks are brighter, and an affectionate dog spreads itself through the circle.

The difference between England and America in the one hand, and the southern counties of Europe on the other, is included in a good measure on the habits of the farmer, and the absence of them in the laborer. The country boy has seen where the principle that every man's house is his castle. It is true, in increasing the one. Home is the temple of all the virtues of the people. For by home we mean something more than one's habitation; it is the family that makes the home. It is the peculiar blessing of the man of the wife; and this one circumstance makes a out of human, and a Christian. Sacred we look to the fountain not only of its pleasure, but of its moral excellence. The parent is each who has virtuous, sensible, obedient, and industrious wife, is a man of wealth. Home is the abode of our children. Have they meet us with their arms and hearts open, do we not ungrudgingly enjoy to see them at home, to return to it, and the more we can make them enjoy it, the farther do we remove them out of our way. No man therefore are better men than those who, or more

apt to become stable and wealthy citizens, than such as are well married and well settled.

A learned foreigner of Spanish descent, of high distinction in the politics of his own country, was once leaving the doors of a pleasant family in New England, where he had been spending an evening. He had observed the Sabbath calm of the little circle—its sequestered utility and independence; he had marked the freedom of affectionate intercourse between parents, and children, and friends, the cordial hospitality, and the refinement of every thing abroad to this central spot of home. As he retired from the lovely scene, he exclaimed, with a sort of transport, "Now I have the secret of your national virtue, and intelligence, and order; it is in these domestic retreats!"

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Though few now taste thee unimpair'd and pure,
Oh, to find long enjoy thee! too unfirm
Or too insatiable to preserve thy sweets
Unmix'd with drops of bitter, which neglect
Or temper shall in tothy chrysalis cup;
Thou art the nurse of Virtue, in thine arms
She smiles appearing, as in truth he is,
Heaven-born, and sanctified to the skies again!"

[Working Man.

Filing Newspapers.—How easy it would be, and how much satisfaction would be derived from it, and how much more orderly and business-like it would look, if people would just file and preserve their papers after reading them. It is true, last week's paper may be very stale stuff, but keep it for your grandchild to read, and he will find it a richer treat than wine of the same age.—Boston paper.

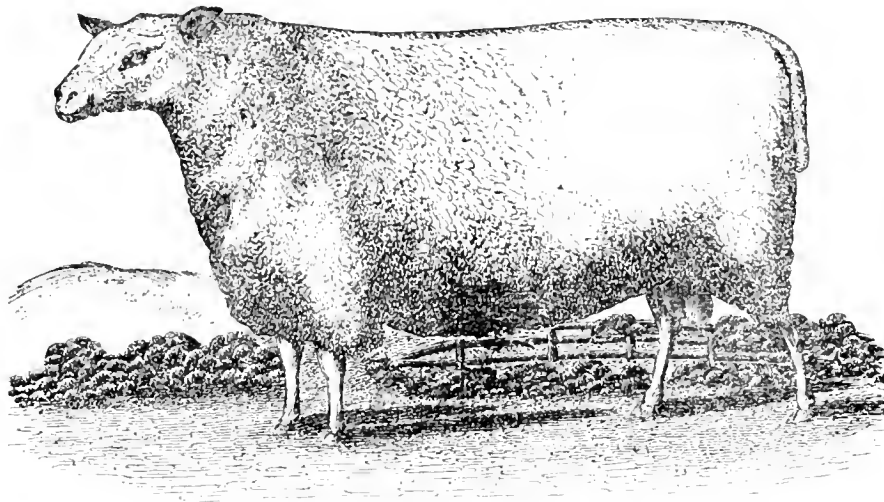
For the New England Farmer.

The Farmer's Saturday Night.

BY LEWIS C. ROBERTS.

"Nearly the morning's early beam,
The farmer drives his team,
Merrily, merrily to his toil,
Oh, how joyfully tilling the grateful soil.
His hand marks the furrow begins,
By which he yields the wine;
The glebe and high-land plow the ground,
In many a low, descending round:
With their "ding whop, and "ger, whoa, haw!"
He guides his oxen as they draw.
And when the sun is at high noon
Re-sings awhile, or hums a tune;
And to sing his oxen from the plough,
They crop the clover blossoms now—
While beneath the shadow of some tree,
He eats his dinner right cheerfully!—
At length refresh'd and gay of heart,
As a he goes to his useful art:
And would that all were free from sorrow,
Like him who owns the verdant furrow;
Health lights his cheek with manly grace,
And joy supreme illumines his face.
And when in the west the sun is low,
And perchance roll'd down his seat of snow,
Heaven spring from the low-land lyeke,
Whom from the flow of oak;
A hundred of flowers gathering, then
He eagerly turns his homing in,
To see the stable that await him there,
And the thousand joys that the farmer's are.—

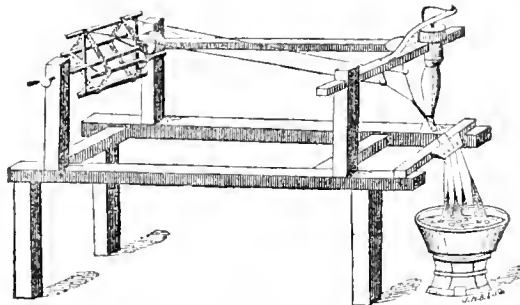
The day on day rolls swiftly away,
And the early dawn and the evening's ray
Witness the peace of the farmer's life,
And the sweet content of his wife's strife;
The yellow corn, the yellow corn,
The bright yellow corn, from Plenty's horn;
And from the bright yellow corn,
What life has been for us, let the lawn!
Thou'st a day a year of his life there,
Gays the dower of his wife's hair;
And may it ever be seen in youth,
To thank the old man in south,
In our old time they say the too,
And a country man there go;
And they find him looking like the white,
The youth in the morning the white,
As ever they sing a glad home strain
"His Saturday Night, his Saturday Night,"
Saturday Night, with its sweet chime!
Saturday Night, in winter time!
When home are bright, and Kites are clear,
Are the highest Night in all the year.



IMPROVED LEICESTERSHIRE BUCK.

OWNED BY THOMAS WEDDLE, ESQ.

This is one of Mr. WEDDLE's last importation. He carries a large fleece, having sheared 14 lbs.; the quality of which is very fine for such description of long wool. Another Buck, imported at the same time, sheared 16 lbs. of wool, and is a remarkably fine animal.



PIEDMONTESE SILK REEL.

We have been requested to give a drawing of a Silk Reel. The above cut represents a *Piedmontese Reel*, which, with slight modifications, is most generally used and approved in the country. It is simple in its construction, and can be made by any good mechanic who has seen one to copy from.

The frame is 6½ feet long, made of 3 by 5 inch stuff; the connecting bars 20 inches long in the clear.—The legs are 2 feet 3 inches long—the upright posts 2 feet long.

A movable bar extends across the machine, and passes through the top of the two posts near the furnace. This is made to slide back and forth by a shaft with cogs on each end, one of which is acted upon by a bearer fixed on the shaft of the reel, and the other end acts upon a burr moving on the top of the turned post in front, and having a small crank attached. This gives a vibratory or zigzag movement to the slide, and places the threads across each other. The cost of these reels is about \$10, in Philadelphia and other places.

The principal objection to this reel is, that two persons are necessary to attend it. Several attempts have been made to construct them so that one person is sufficient, and with fair success; but these have not yet come into general use.

Farewell, Readers!

What does that mean? Is the New Genesee Farmer to be stopped? No, readers; it will be continued, improved and beautified. But we wish you to remember that this number completes the volume; and, according to the rules of our *Cash System*, we must bid you *farewell*, until you send in your names anew, accompanied with the "*Compliments of the Season*."

We have reluctantly laid aside the list of our old friends, and are now making out a new one. We hope to have the pleasure of transferring all the names from the former to the latter, and adding a large number thereto.—*Send in the names promptly*; so that we may have them entered correctly before January. We will then, with a new dress and smiling face, wish you a "Happy New Year," and continue our monthly visits through 1841.

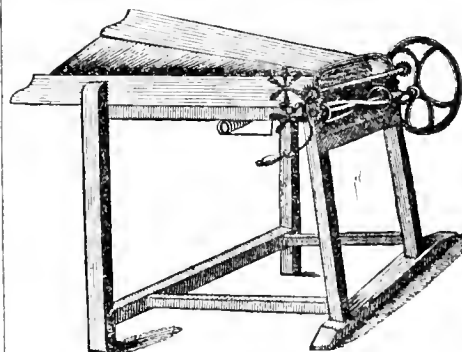
"We have long been friends together;
Shall a trifle part us now?"

PUBLISHERS.

Genesee County Fair.

A letter from the President of this Society informs us that owing to the absence of the officers, the re-

port is not yet prepared for publication. We may expect it in time for our next. He says—"There was a fine spirit manifested at our Fair, and the Society will now go ahead rapidly. It is no longer a matter of experiment."



GILSON'S STRAW CUTTER.

This machine has been fully tested by a large number of individuals, and is pronounced decidedly superior to any other of the kind. They are for sale at the Seed Store. Price \$20.

Inquiry about Imported Sheep,
Will receive attention next month.

J. Patterson & Co.'s Fanning Mill.

A CORRECTION.—There was an error in the report on implements published in our last, which we wish to correct. In mentioning the superior Fanning Mill made by J. Patterson & Co., it reads "of Chili;" it should read, *of East Rush, Monroe county.*"

RICHARD GRASS SEED.—Just received from Pennsylvania, for sale at the Seed re.
BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES,
ST. PAUL STREET,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.
Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.
All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed (post paid) directly to us.
Trees, Plants, &c., will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and packages will be marked and shipped as may be designated in the order.
Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted, are requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some person in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the payment.
ELLWANGER & BARRY.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

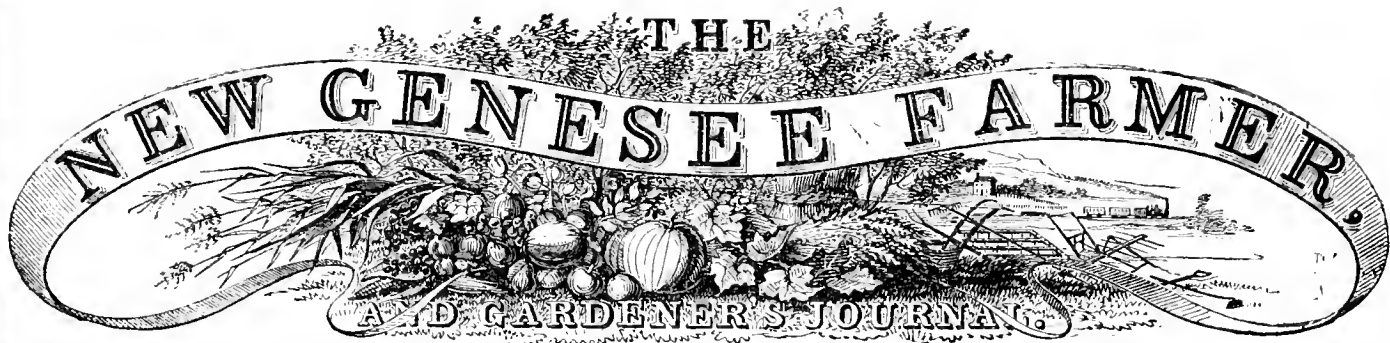
ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR	
THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, DEC. 2, 1840.	
WHEAT,.... per bushel,....\$	75 a \$
CORN,..... "	37½..... 41
OATS,..... "	25.....
BARLEY,..... "	35.....
RYE,..... "	50.....
BEANS, White,.. "	75.....
POTATOES,.... "	19..... 22
APPLES, Desert, "	25..... 31
" Common, "	19..... 25
" Dried,.... "	75..... 88
CIDER,..... barrel, ...	1,00..... 1,25
FLOUR, Superfine, "	4,25.....
" Fine,.... "	3,50..... 3,75
SALT,..... "	1.75.....
PORK, Mess,.... "	11,00..... 12,00
" Prime,.... "	8,00..... 9,00
" Hog,.... 100 lbs.....	3,50..... 3,75
BEEF,..... "	3,00..... 3,50
POULTRY,.... per pound,	6.....
EGGS,..... per dozen,	14..... 15
BUTTER, Fresh, .. per pound	12½..... 14
" Firkin,.... "	10..... 12½
CHEESE,..... "	6..... 7
LARD,..... "	7..... 8
TALLOW, Clear,.... "	8..... 9
HIDES,..... "	5.....
SHEEP SKINS,.... each,...	50..... 62½
WOOL,..... pound,....	25..... 35
PEARL ASHES,.... 100 lbs..	5,00.....
POT,..... "	4,50.....
HAY,..... ton,....	7,00..... 8,00
GRASS SEED,.... bushel,...	1,00..... 1,50
CLOVER,..... "	"
FLAX,.... "	75..... 1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.) per ton,	6,00.....
" bulk, (at Wheatland) 3,00,	"

REMARKS.—The weather, during the past month, has been unusually mild for the season, and navigation did not close till the end. The millers generally ceased shipping flour about the 20th, since which time very little has been done in the wheat market, and the price has declined a trifle.

Pork is very plenty and fine, and the price low. Butter and Eggs are on the advance. Poultry will be in great demand soon—Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New-Year days come in rapid succession this year, and will be a caution to fat Turkeys and Chickens. Thanksgiving is appointed for Thursday, the 17th inst.; and certainly there never was more reason for heartfelt gratitude towards the Dispenser of all good, than at present. The earth has brought forth her increase in the most beautiful manner; while health, peace, and prosperity, have blessed our whole land.

The New York and other commercial papers, speak in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the money market, and the revival of business generally. Confidence has become in a great measure restored, and a better state of trade will inevitably follow. The abundant crops of 1840 will nearly pay off our foreign debts; and so effectual a check has been given to extravagant importations, that similar embarrassments are not likely to occur again very soon.



A Monthly Publication, Devoted to the Improvement of

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

AND TO

RURAL AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

EDITED BY

JOHN J. THOMAS AND M. B. BATEHAM,

ASSISTED BY DAVID THOMAS AND OTHERS.

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1841.

A.

Acknowledgments, 16.
 Address of N. Biddle, 6.
 E. D. Smith, 171.
 Addresses of H. Colman, 42, 126.
 Advice, laconic, 15.
 Agents in Canada 1.
 Agricultural Commissioner, recommended, 9.
 papers, notices of, 20, 152, 161.
 experiment affected by climate, 51.
 implements wanted, 57.
 societies, notice to be given, 81.
 Chemistry, Leibig's, noticed, 92.
 publications, utility of, 96.
 exhibitions in different counties, 152.
 shoance, 152.
 Society, National, 83, 101.
 Societies shall they be sustained? 179.
 of Allegany county, 180
 Cayuga county, 120.
 Cortland county, 161.
 Durham, U. C., 41.
 Erie county, 120, 132, 167.
 Genesee county, 5, 165.
 Jefferson county, 132.
 Livingston county, 133 182.
 Madison county, 153.
 Mon. co 33, 41, 112, 132, 166
 New-York State, proceedings of, 58, 120
 remarks on, 72, 85.
 premiums of, 102, 154
 committees and regulations of 132.
 fair at Syracuse, 136
 account of 172.
 accommodation, 174
 Niagara co. 120, 133 182.
 Oneida county, 89, 168.
 Ontario county, 63, 163.
 Orleans county, 153.
 Seneca county, 120, 176.
 Wayne county, 180
 Agriculture, petition on, 1, 9.
 legislative aid to, remarks on, 28.
 in Nova Scotia, 53.
 Missouri, 143.
 New York bill to promote, 91.
 remarks on, 57, 99
 pleasure and profits of, 60.
 machinery applied to, 130.
 improved, remarks on, 143.
 disputed questions in, &c. 143.
 important discovery in, 163.
 American Institute, 107.
 Apparatus for a cheap laboratory, 57, 58.
 Apple, Sponge, description of, 18.
 Peck's Pleasant, description of, 51.
 molasses, to make, 27.
 Apples, remarks on, 178
 Artesian well at Paris, 78.
 Ashes as manure, 97.
 inquiries, 141—leached, 94.
 an important suggestion, 93.
 Asparagus, culture of, 72.
 improved mode of culture, 106.
 Aurora, Cayuga Co., 162.

B.

Barley, pearl, of the West, 157.
 Bee-hive, subtended, figure and description of, 137.
 self-supporting, fig. and descrip. of, 88.
 Bees, management of, 24—living, 106.
 Beets for cattle, excellent, 11.
 raised successfully by fresh manure, 31.
 uses of, experiments, 35, 55.
 directions for raising, 117.
 for Spring feeding, 123.
 value of in drought, 159.
 sugar, uses of, 69.
 Birds, love of, 179
 Board-fence, making, useful hints, 31.
 Book-farming, errors corrected, 29.
 Bots, good application for, 175.
 Brer, distinct from peach worm, 67.
 Botanical etymology, quere, 175.
 Botany, study of, 103.
 Bots in horses, to cure, 67.
 and horse-bees, 39, 63—account of 50.
 Bramble, to eradicate, 103.
 Bran as manure, 131.
 Brick lining to houses, cheap method, 21.
 Buckwheat, culture of, 111.
 Budding roses, 123.

Bushes, not bushes, 21.
 Butter, salting, 23.
 to be worked without water, 34.

C.

Calf, precocity in, 128.
 good half-blood Durham, 6.
 large half-blood Durham, 121.
 Canada, government of, 41.
 thistles, easily killed, experiments, 117, 129
 suggestion, 124.
 spreading rapidly, 142.
 Canker worm, locality of, 98.
 Carrot, white, value of, 67.
 premium crop of, 181
 Castor oil bean, culture and use of, 58.
 Carrage springs made of air, 183
 Cattle, importance of winter protection for, 18, 21.
 plan of stables for, 21.
 cream pot breed, 40.
 salt good for, 41.
 improvement in, indicated, 41.
 remarks on, by a drover, 60.
 grubs in, described, 72, 82.
 fat, 107—large ox, 67.
 remarks on, and weight of offal, 70.
 different breeds of, 185
 Durham, prices in England, 67.
 easy feeders, 67.
 in Yates county, 77.
 stock of Wm. Nell, 124
 figure of T. Weddle's "Gazelle," 8.
 W. R. Smith's "Jesse in ac," 40.
 W. Fuller's "Gypsy," 168.
 J. M. Sherwood's Bull "Archer," 180
 figure of Hereford ox, 165.
 Devon, noticed, 112.
 Census and statistics of Genesee Co., 12.
 Livingston Co., 12.
 Monroe Co., 28.
 the United States, 47.
 Cheering prospects, 88.
 Cheese making, 91.
 sold in Cincinnati, amount, 63.
 preserved in hay stacks, 130.
 fly, to repel, 17.
 Chemistry in nature, 111.
 Chertics, various facts and remarks on, 114, 111.
 a tin bucket of, 116.
 Chestnut trees for timber, 36.
 Clover among corn, how done, 21.
 injurious to fruit trees, 23.
 seed, raising and cleaning, 68.
 Coal in Michigan, 71.
 Cobble stone building, how made, 66.
 Cold water in warm weather, 157.
 Colman, Henry, coming to edit this paper, 178 188
 Color, importance of in rural economy, 149.
 Colors, complementary, 102.
 Compost, important directions, 26.
 Cookery:—to make Wisconsin mince pies, 39.
 Indian loaf bread, 39.
 Wisconsin sponge cake, 39.
 vegetable oyster pudding, 62.
 French honey, 103.
 junket, and scalded cream 152.
 Tomato figs, 158.
 Corn-laws of England, 78—agitation on, 89, 158.
 Corn, Indian, good crop, 6, 69, 76.
 great crop, 21, 164.
 importance of, 45, 156, 183.
 sowing for fodder, 104, 109.
 how to dispose of cobs, 139.
 to harvest, 159.
 oil made from, 183
 machine for husking, 67.
 and sugar beets, value in drought, 159.
 Cotton crop, 49—raised in India, 183
 Couch grass, to kill, 55.
 Country and city life contrasted, 142.
 Cows, period of gestation in, 19
 great profits of stabling, 29.
 village, how to keep, 29.
 Murus Maltreahs for, 121
 Durham, as milkers, 63, 187.
 excellence prov'd, 122, 174.
 Crops in Ohio, 9, 121.
 England, 128, 141, 157.
 East Bloomfield, 149.
 Venice, Cayuga Co., 149.
 remarks on, 72, 109, 113.
 Curedlio, experiments and remarks on, 93, 146.
 shut out, 116—remark, 128.
 to be attended to, 69.

D.

Dahlia, culture of, 46.

..... bone dust excellent for, 66.
 Daries, Dutch, description of, 3.
 Drag-log, to make, 142.
 Draining, experiments in, 114.
 importance of, 115—how done, 67.
 Drill barrow, new, 73.
 Drinking in hot weather, 123.
 Drought, to prevent, 110, 133—remarks on, 133.
 and succeeding rain, singular effects of, 161.
 Dry feet, 185
 Dyeing, directions for, 153.

E.

Early suppers, 138.
 Eclipses, influence of, on weather, 75.
 Education, 142.
 physical, 127.
 letter of inquiry on, 141.
 Elder berry wine, to make, 145.
 Emigrants to the West, hints to, 58.
 Eulogy on H. Colman, 139 188
 Exercise a moral duty 11.
 Experiments with manures, importance of accuracy in, 10.
 in agriculture, varied by climate, 51.

F.

Farm of G. Sheffer, visit to, 117.
 W. C. Cornell, visit to, 149.
 Farmery of W. R. Smith, excellent figures and description of, 56
 Farmers, education of, 10.
 of Niagara Co., address to, 5
 hints to, 11, 14.
 their blessings, 78, 183.
 Farmer's homes, 13, 14
 wives, and daughters, 30, 127.
 children, educ'n of, 32, 47, 55, 76, 111, 126
 Farming, two good specimens of, 4.
 specimen of the scratching system, 21.
 produce of one acre, 37—good, 49.
 experience in the first year, 114.
 in Allegany Co., 46.
 hints on, for January, 8.
 February, 17—March, 33.
 April, 49—May, 65.
 June, 81—August, 113.
 September, 129.
 October, 115.
 November, 161.
 December, 185
 Farms, new, best method to manage, 98.
 in Monroe Co., visit to, 148.
 Fence, cheap and durable 62
 post heaving by frost, 107
 Fibert, cultivation of, 73.
 Florist, Eaton's definition of, 31.
 Flowers, inflammable gas exhaled by, 118.
 in England, notices, 56.
 of spring, 68, 84.
 summer, 108, 116, 129, 151.
 and their odors, 95.
 notices of, 36.
 Fodder, timely hints respecting, 161.
 sowing, etc. for, 169.
 Forest trees, planting, 46.
 France, trade with, 20.
 Frank; dialogues on farming, 48.
 Fruit, effects of sick on, 2, 35.
 culture of in Western New York, 12.
 ripened on a latched wall, 41.
 garden, remarks on, 116.
 never stolen in Prussia, 138.
 to mark names on, 178
 buds killed in winter, observations, and prevention, 149.
 trees, to protect from mice, 22—to trim, 35.
 cannot be raised from cuttings, 16.
 raised from cuttings by grafting, 142.
 to transplant, 53, 137, 151.
 to protect from animals, 63.
 slugs on, account of, 121.
 peddling, 151.
 Fruits, native, account of, 91.
 of the soil, in the United States, 110.
 Fuel, cost of, in the United States, 40.
 practical remarks on the wood, 50.
 comparison in quality of, 67.
 Furnace, hot-air, summer all the year, 31.

G.

Galvanic plant protector, 81.
 Garden seeds, sprouting, 78
 and grounds of the working man, 15.
 Gardening in March, 40—April, 5—May, 61.
 for the ladies, 75, 111.
 practical directions, 95.

ates, sliding, 62.
Geology of Pennsylvania, 71.
..... N. Sherbrooke, U. C., 176.
rafted fruit, effects of stock on, 2, 35.
Fraham's Magazine, 48.
Fram cutter, Hussey's, 97.
..... successful experim'ts with, 156.
grass, orchard, sown with clover, 11.
..... blue, and couch, to manage, 54.
..... sown on inverted sod, 147.
grasses, loss by drying, 40.
..... Darlington's lecture on, 85.
hullibility, nonsense, 128.
lass, colored, germinating seeds under, 183.

H.
ail storm near Rochester, destructive, 130.
ams, to cure, 4.
arrow, Hunt's double hinge, figure and description of, 41.
ay, directions in making, 51, 105.
edge, to make, 39.
edges, instructions, 90—buckthorn, 135.
eater, a great one, 1-5.
eal's eggs, to have all winter, 121.
essian fly, M. H. Morris's experiments on, 41.
..... account of, 77, 118.
..... with engravings, 109.
rel men, treatment of, 91.
eg, enormous, 21.
ogs, to cure blind staggers in, 11.
..... sore throat in, 20, 57.
..... disease in, inquiry, 142—remedy, 157.
..... management of, by T. C. Peters, 25.
..... kept well on hay, 40.
..... very large, 42, 83.
..... in pastures, inquiry, 115.
..... Allen's newly imported, 168.
..... Berkshire, Sawyer's, figures of, 8, 21, 60.
..... great profits of breeding, 9.
..... description of, 21, 117.
..... correction, 44.
..... sale of, 104, 117.
..... rapid increase in weight, 121.
..... in Ohio, 146.
..... value of, 76.
of-ail, remarks on, causes of, 13.
..... not caused by wet, 22.
..... cause and cure, 40.
ose, Arabian, engraving of, 73.
oses, balky, to cure, 40.
..... to ascertain the age of, 26.
..... to cure scurvy in, 112.
..... yellow water in, 112.
orticultural meeting at Rochester, 41, 57.
orticulture, Society of Mass., exhibition of, 157.
orticulture, sentimental remarks on, 27.
orticulture, in Western New York, 29.
..... very nice hints to ladies on, 46.
..... won'ters of, errors corrected, 65.
o'els, to make, 10.
on cattle, to cure, 1.
onhugs, 119.

I.
houses above ground, to make, 19.
ois, letter from, 156.
orts, and exports, 9, 20.
ests, important discovery in destroying, 118.
gation, advantages, and directions for, 150.

K.
lowledge, importance of among farmers, 91, 156.

L.
ber, duty of, 110.
..... furnishes the only real wealth, 120.
ces in Western New York, 10.
ups for his land, 1-9.
y escape from being, Downing's, notice of, 101, 121.
sure days, 111.
nd us a hand, 1-5.
ter from Aie, 1-96.
e on cattle, to kill, 39.
atching rods, to make, 22.
e as manure, 107, 147.
..... application, 32.
..... interesting experiments with, 21.
er complaint in animals, remedy, 115.
use: see L, sowing, 39.
..... tree insect, 101.
..... trees, raising, 110.
g houses, value of, 43.

M.
agazine of Horticulture, notice of, 20.
angel wurtzel, good crop of, 40, 151.
ures, chemical or prepare, 1, 152.
ple sugar, vat for boiling, 18, 44.
..... clarified with Indian meal, 51, 97.
..... making, 72.
rl in New Jersey, profits of, 43.
ssachusetts, statistics of, 31.
..... manufactures in, 40.
asures, every man to make his own, 91.
at, consumption of, 193.
chigan, products of, 129.
ilitary lines, suggestion, 10.
lks-proa Bin, to remedy, 112.
llet, to cultivate, 94.
oney changing pockets, 9.
osquitos for leeches, rather not try, 60.
uck, swamp, use of, 23.
urran, cure for, 91.
..... to prevent, 157, 159.

N.
ills, driven easily into hard wood, 159.
lional gallery of American manufactures, 10.
lural philosophy, study of, 138.

New Genesee Farmer, Editors of, 17, 1-8.
..... success of, 17, 33, 1-2, 104.
..... notices respecting, 161.
..... favorably noticed, 165.
..... Prospectus for Vol. 3, 1-8.
New Year's gift to our readers, 1.
New York Merchants, notice of, 103.
Northern Light, a new periodical, noticed, 6.
Notices, publisher's, 40, 65, 101, 128.
..... to correspondents, 100.

O.
Oil plant, new, 97.
..... from sunflower, cotton seed, and castor-oil bean, 79.
Onion seed, should be soaked, 59.
Onions, raising, 37.
Orchards, clover in, 1, 23.
"Orchard" the, reviewed, 172.

P.
Paint, fire proof, 21.
Peach trees, culture of, 2—treatment of, 52.
..... yellows in, 102.
..... causes and prevention of decay in, 175.
..... worm and borer distinct, 97.
Peaches, how to have good, 1-3.
Pear, Napoleon, account of, 18.
..... cross, account of, 76.
..... description of new kinds, 36.
..... trees, practical remarks, 82, 90, 137.
..... early bearing and early ripening, 82.
..... blight in, 122—cure for, 157.
Pears, late, discovery in ripening, 75, 175.
Peas, golden vine, 6, 37.
Peat in Massachusetts, 40.
Philosopher's stone found at last, 67.
Pickles, 157.
Pie plant, culture of, 72.
Piggery of T. C. Peters' description and plan of, 25.
Pigs, large, 120.
Pitchfork, premium, 157.
Plants, ornamental, notices of, 36.
..... of Massachusetts, report of Prof. Dewey on, 131.
..... splendid, note of, 117.
..... influence of manure on, interesting experim'ts, 150.
Plaster, rationale of, 51—remedy for exhaustion by, 93.
Plough, Whiting's Wisconsin, figure and description of, 61.
..... merits of, 61, 65.
..... Wilcox's Scotch, remarks on, 55.
..... subsoil, figure and description of, 101.
Ploughing, length of furrow to an acre, 15.
..... by a nobleman, 9.
..... subsoil, interesting and important experim'ts, 82.
..... importance of, 113.
..... level land in broad ridges, 101.
Ploughs, wheel for, advantages, & mode of construction, 156.
..... trial of at Syracuse, a failure, & hints respecting, 69.
Plum trees, everescences on, 71, 109, 115.
Poetry—Cultivating flowers, 15—Winter, 31.
..... Use of flowers, 93—Morn, 125.
..... Go forth into the fields, 111.
..... Cotton statistics, 112.
..... True Glory, 158.
..... Voice of spring, 77.
Ponds, directions for making, 115.
Population, increase of, 7.
Post offices in United States, 7.
Portraits of ammas, remarks on, 16—notices, 101.
Potatoes, experiments with, 21, 76.
..... Mercer, productive, 1.
..... Robins, good, 6—Great crop of, 29.
..... increase, 20.
..... and merinos, comparative value of, 67.
..... Neshamocks, not Meshamocks, 72.
Poultry, fattening, 23.
..... inquiries, 72.
Premium crops, culture of, 129.
Pride and extravagance, 41.
Proclamation of the President, 73.
Public lands and Emigrants, 27.
Pump logs, to preserve, 56.
Punishments, large crop of, 9.
Putt, to remove old, 2-3.

Q.
Rats, to repel, 123—with tobacco, 29.
..... poisoning them, 45—eating them, 15.
..... and mice, immense cost of, 9.
..... to dest. by, 163, 109.
Riches of the West, 27, 120.
Roads, directions for making, 22.
Rochester Seed Store catalogue, 33—agents for, 65.
Roofs, cheap mode of covering, 153.
Root crops, experiments with, 23.
..... successful culture of, 100.
Roots, to make calves eat, 19.
Rose-hug, fact respecting, 110.
Rotation, importance of, 9.
..... specimen of, 100.
..... principles of, 1-3.
Ruta baga, decay in, 2, 20, 15.
..... seed, spurious, 105.
..... look, name of, 129.
..... premium crop of, 181.

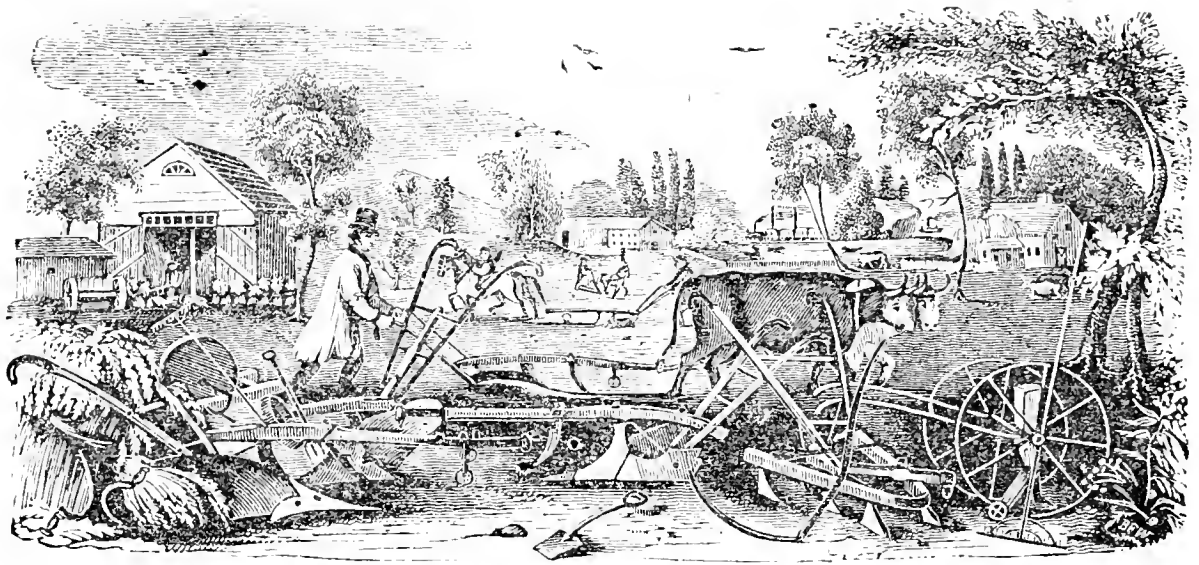
S.
Salt in Michigan, 175.
Sandy land, inquiry, 1.
Sel o'rs, common, hints about, 5.
Sheep, Merino, when first imported, 16, 63.
..... pois. med by common red cherry, 99.
..... den, I, should be sheared, 1, 1-5.
..... cure for stretches or stiffness in, 415.
..... Go to it in, prevention and cure, 130, 162.
..... different breeds described, 151.
..... South Down, for sale, 67.
..... improved by Allen, 162.
..... comparative weight of off, 1-70.
Shrubs for ornament in winter, description of, 13.
..... sentures, feelings, 51.
Silk, successful experiment in, 15, 23.
..... made in Georgia, 21.
..... importation of, 16.

..... State bounty for, 18, 92.
..... market for cocoons, 49.
..... manufactured in the State Prisons, 81.
..... report on, 62.
..... business in Pennsylvania, 110.
..... culture, success in, 121—in families, 181.
..... calculations respecting, 125.
..... facts showing the profits of, 133.
..... remark on, 117, 163.
..... recovery of G. Allen, 148.
..... Record, Burlington, extract from, 20.
..... Society, American, Journal of, 22.
..... State Soc. Fair, report on, 181.
..... worm frame, Morris's, figure and description of, 57.
..... worms, comparative value of different varieties, 52, 93.
..... disease in, 108.
Soils, description of different kinds, 63.
Sowing Machine, Hatch's, figure of, 33, 153.
Stables, damp, destructive to cattle, 17.
..... littered with saw dust for manure, 67.
States, agricultural rank of several, 61.
Stealing postage, 97.
St raw-carrier, Beal's, figure and description of, 29.
Striped bugs, to manage, 89, 97.
Stamp machine, figure and description of, 136.
..... patent expired, 153, 176.
Sugar from corn stalks, 175.
Systematic cultivation, importance of, 134.

T.
Tare or vetch, cultivation of, 154.
Tariff, remarks on, 2, 14, 37, 45, 52, 55, 90, 91, 100, 65, 71, 25, 129, 174.
Thrashing clean, 9.
..... machine, Pitts, 67.
..... best time for cutting, 54, 118.
Time, 65.
Tooth-ache, to cure, 17.
Trade with France, 11.
..... prospects of, 141.
Transplanting trees, important instructions, 53.
..... Evergreens, 23.
..... in autumn, injury and remedy, 137.
Travel, sketches of, 39, 155.
Trees and shrubs, noticed, 71.
..... law respecting in Japan, 1-3.
Trembly, recipe for successfully by tanner's oil, 51.
Turnips, cause of decay in, 30, 157, 71.
..... new varieties of, 101.

U.
Washington's letters on Agriculture, 70.
Waterloo woolen factory, 112.
Weather in May, 1—of June and July, 113.
..... the season, 76.
Wet feet, 17.
Wheat interests, remarks on, 19, 25.
..... culture, importance of, 54.
..... experiment in, 1-7.
..... turning to chess, \$100 reward, 54.
..... rust on, remarks, 28, 59, 100.
..... memorial of J. Leavitt on, (should be read by all,) 86.
..... with Canada thistles, to manage, 129.
..... and flour trade of the west, 130.
..... worn rejected by the skunk, 67.
..... insects, account of, 77.
..... new varieties by Gen. Harmon, 110, 176.
..... twelve new varieties, described, 110.
..... Italian spring, experiment, 23.
..... remarks on, 166.
..... Merino's, new, 178.
Whitewash, durable, 17.
Why don't he do it, 11.
Wild rice, inquiry, 153.
Winter of 1-19-1, temperature of, 62.
Wisconsin, letter from, 34, 82.
Wood, how rendered uncombustible and incombustible, 52, 70.
Woodland, preserving, 31.
Wood in Michigan, 151.
..... States, 151.
Workingman's dwelling, excellent remarks, 127.
..... home pleasures, 155.

INDEX TO ENGRAVINGS.
Col. Sawyer's Berkshire boar..... 8
..... sow..... 8
T. Weddle's Durham cow and calf..... 8
M. Adams' cow stubles..... 21
Col. Sawyer's two Berkslincs..... 21
T. C. Peters' puggly..... 25
Hatch's sowing machine..... 34
W. R. Smith's Durham cow..... 40
Hunt's double-lunge harrow..... 41
W. R. Smith's Farme cow..... 50
Burlington Silk-worm Farm,..... 57
Whiting's Wisconsin Plough..... 61
Arabian horse..... 73
Hall's Bee-Hive..... 88
Beal's Straw-carrier..... 89
Subsoil Plough..... 104
Hereford ox..... 105
Views of Door yard Scenery..... 121
Ruta-baga hook..... 128
Stump-pulling Machine..... 156
Milleck's Bee-hive..... 157
Agricultural Furnace..... 114
Hatch's Sowing Machine enlarged..... 153
W. Fuller's Durham cow..... 168
Wheat insect..... 169
J. M. Sherwood's Durham Bull "Archer"..... 180
O. Is. Corn Planter..... 184



ADVERTISEMENT.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

M. B. BATEHAM, PROPRIETOR.

Another year has been added to the successful history of this establishment, and the proprietor offers his renewed acknowledgements for the continuance of liberal patronage and public confidence.—He would now inform his friends, that having relinquished the charge of the *New Genesee Farmer*, (to abler hands,) he will hereafter devote his whole attention to the business of the Store, confident that he will thereby give increased satisfaction to his customers.

A full supply of all kinds of SEEDS are now on hand for the coming season; part of them raised in this vicinity the past season, by C. F. CROSSMAN and other careful seed-growers, and the rest obtained from the most respectable foreign sources. Knowing that success in this business must depend on *merit*, great pains will be taken to have all seeds just what they should be—*of the right kinds and the best quality*.

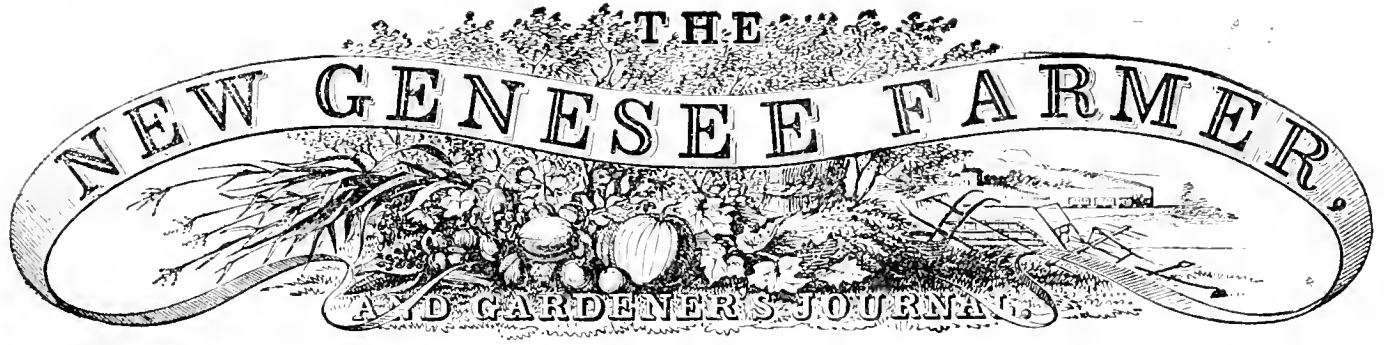
Of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN TOOLS, BOOKS, &c., there is a good supply on hand, but many more will be obtained in the spring, when it is intended to enlarge the establishment so as to allow more room for this class of articles.

MERCHANTS will be supplied with seeds for retailing, at very low prices. The usual number of Agents will receive assortments on commission as heretofore, during the winter.

✂ CATALOGUES will be printed hereafter.

Rochester, December, 1841.

M. B. BATEHAM.



M. B. BATEHAM, } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, JANUARY, 1871. NO. 1. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Happy New Year—New Year's Gift, &c. Circulate the Petitions "Election is Over." Agricultural Society Meeting—Meshanocks vs. Robans 1
 Effects of the Stock on Grafted Fruit. Culture of the Peach Tree. A Protective Tariff. Silk Culture, &c. 2
 Dutch Dairies 3
 Two Good Farmers. Improving Sandy Lands. Hoven Cattle. Curing Hams 4
 To the Farmers of Niagara Co. Hints about Common Schools. Genesee Co. Ag. Soc. Exhibition 5
 Summer Crops. Bohan Potatoes. Indian Corn. Gold-Vine Peas, &c. Billie's Address 6
 Post Offices. Increase of Population 7
 Portraits and Description of Thos. Weddle's Short Horn Cow GAZELLE, with Her Calf HEBE. Berkshire Swine Portraits of Col. Sawyer's two Pigs. Hints for the Month 8
 Legislative Aid to Agriculture. Petitions for do. Scraps from Exchange Papers. Imports and Exports. Thrashing Clean. A Nobleman Ploughing. Costly and Profitable. Large Crop of Pumpkins. Importance of Rotation. Hats and Mice. Money Changing Pockets. Agricultural Commissioner 9
 Reporting Experiments with Artificial Manures. Wheat and Hay-stacks Protected from Lightning. Ice Houses on the Ground. National Gallery of American Manufactures and Productions. Education for Farmers 10
 Why don't he do it? Cure for "Disease in Swine." Sowing Orchard Grass Seed. Beets for Cattle. Our Trade with France. Exercise a Moral Duty. Winter Evenings 11
 Population and Statistics of Genesee and Livingston Co's. Decay of Ruta Bagas—Inquiry. The Fruit Garden 12
 The Garden and Shrubbery. Farmers' Homes and Children. (Reply to Annette) 13
 To the Young of Both Sexes. Signs of the Times. Massachusetts Statistics. Pride and Extravagance 14
 The Working Man's Garden and Grounds. Silk. Laccenic Advice. Ploughing. Apology for Cultivating Flowers 15
 Early Importation of Sheep. The Public Press. Prospects, &c. English Markets. New-York do. Prices of Flour. Rochester Prices Current, with Remarks 16

Our Prospects.

We last month bade farewell to our subscribers for 1870, but felt strong assurance that we should soon renew our acquaintance. We are happy to say that appearances now indicate that our highest expectation will be more than realised. The names of our old friends, together with very many new ones, are now coming in with great rapidity. The success of the paper the past year, and the promptness with which the subscriptions are renewed, afford the strongest possible evidence that our labors are approved by the public, and encourage us to persevere with renewed energy.

Our most sincere thanks are due to the many Post masters and other friends of agriculture, who have kindly assisted us. We hope they may have the happy consciousness of benefiting others besides ourselves.

Uncurrent Money.

Bills on solvent Banks in this, and the Eastern States, are at par with us. Canada, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are about 5 per cent discount.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and most Southern, money, is about 8 per cent; and Michigan and Illinois is 10 to 12 per cent.

We hope our friends at a distance will take pains to send us the best money they can obtain. We do not *refuse* any of the above, when sent us free of postage, and nothing deducted for commission; but the amount paid by us for discount during the year, is a serious item.

Subscribers in Canada,

Should remember that their Postmasters cannot frank letters further than the lines; so that we are compelled to pay postage on all letters coming by mail from there. This we do not mind, if bills not under \$4 are remitted; but on small bills, the postage and discount together, are too great a sacrifice.

Subscribers residing near the places mentioned below, may pay their subscriptions to the persons named.
 Kingston—JOHN CREIGHTON, (Chron. & Gaz. Office,) and CHARLES HEATH.
 Port Hope—D. SMART, Post Master and President Agricultural Society.
 Toronto—LESLIE & BROTHERS, JAMES F. WESTLAND, and GEORGE LESLIE.

Hamilton—SAMUEL KERR, Merchant.
 London—JOHN NORVAL, (at News-Room.)
 In addition to the above, Postmasters and friends of the cause generally, are requested to act as agents
 BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are unavoidably deferred. Our friends will greatly oblige us by writing earlier in the month.

☞ A certain correspondent is requested not to attempt to hoax us by sending articles as original which were published under the editorial head of the old Genesee Farmer; nor parts of such articles slightly altered.

Circulate the Petitions!!

Let the farmers, and friends of Agriculture in the Empire State, exert themselves during the present month, and send to Albany such an expression of their wishes as cannot be disregarded. When the yeomanry of the land *speak out* on any subject they are not to be trifled with. Let our Legislature remember that. ☞ See page 9.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Election is Over."

The strife of the contending parties has ceased.—And now, that the important question of "who shall be our servants?" is settled, it becomes an interesting consideration, "what shall those servants do on our behalf?"

We have heard much during the past year of the distress occasioned by "tinkering with the currency," of the disastrous results attending "odious monopolies," and "Bank aristocrats." The *poor people* have been greatly pitted by either party, and much has been said by way of condolence; much by way of promise. There is reason enough for all this no doubt; we have felt enough, and heard enough, and read enough to satisfy us that our sufferings *is* intolerable.

But now, brother farmers, for fear that all these fine professions may not be *quite* kept in remembrance let us, in the most respectful manner possible, remind our friends at Albany, that our wants are not yet relieved; and that while we are very glad to see all other necessary objects attended to, we also believe an enlightened policy would require that much more attention should be given to the encouragement of agriculture, than has been for some years past.

Nothing is wanting to secure this desirable result but a general alacrity among farmers in circulating petitions, which it is important to remember should be transmitted to the Legislature at as early a day as possible.
 ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Clover in Orchards—Inquiry.

MESSES. EDITORS.—The opinion is quite prevalent among farmers, that Clover is injurious to orchards, but I cannot understand *why* it is so. If any of your correspondents can throw any light on the subject, it would gratify a subscriber.

SOUTH WEST.

Note.—The inquiry of South West should have been inserted some time since, but was accidentally mislaid.—EDS.

Meshanocks vs. Robans.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I have raised, the past season, thirty-six bushels of Meshanock potatoes from eleven square rods of ground. If any of your readers have done better, with Robans, or any other kind, I should like to know it; and if I am beaten, I will try again next year.
 Yours, &c., P. BRIGGS.

The Annual Meeting

of the Genesee Agricultural Society, occurs on Tuesday, the 2d day of February next. Business of great importance will then be transacted, and it is very desirable that there should be a full attendance. The Meeting will be held at the Arcade House, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
 H. M. WARD, Sec'y.

"A Happy New Year,"
 To you all, readers! We intended writing a most *exquisite and extraordinary* "New Year's Address," to fill up this page of our paper; and in order that our fertile brain might produce something that would immortalize our names, we kept the matter concocting all the very day of publication, when, lo! on asking the printer how much space had been reserved for our Address, he told us *only twelve lines!* So, gentle readers, forgive the disappointment we have occasioned, and we will, with all sincerity, wish you a very "happy new year," and do all in our power to increase your happiness, so long as we may be permitted to make our monthly visits.

A New Year's Gift.

We print several thousand extra copies of this number of the Farmer, and send them as a New Year's present to our numerous *unknown* friends abroad.—We hope they will duly appreciate our kindness; and if they will "please read and circulate," so as to obtain a few subscribers thereby, we shall feel most abundantly rewarded and truly grateful.

Effects of the Stock on Grafted Fruit.

A late number of the *Yankee Farmer*, contains some remarks of the editor, relative to the influence of the stock on grafted fruit, copied from a former volume, in which he lays down the following propositions:

1. "Stocks have an effect as to bearing years.
2. Stocks affect the scion in hastening or retarding the ripening of fruit.
3. Stocks produce defects on grafted fruit.
4. Stocks affect the color of fruit.
5. Stocks affect the quality of fruit.
6. Stocks have an influence in increasing or decreasing the size of fruit."

This subject is not new to horticulturists. An elaborate article by Dr. Mense of Philadelphia, affirming such influence was reviewed by us several years ago, in the 3d volume of the *Genesee Farmer*; but we did not think at the time, that the evidence was conclusive; and we have seen nothing since, to induce us to change that opinion. Still, we are willing to examine the subject anew with fairness and candor.

We should have been gratified if the editor had given in detail, the facts on which he founds those opinions; but as he has only done so in part, we would respectfully suggest that if these propositions are true, it would not be difficult to prove them by experiments faithfully recorded, from the commencement to the termination, and before witnesses of unexceptionable character. Statements of this kind would have a weight that solitary or imperfect recollections can never produce; and more especially where the observations are hastily taken, without a thorough examination of all the circumstances connected with the subject.

But we cannot properly omit on this occasion, the statement made by Professor Lindley, that "no such influence can be exercised." He adds: "Those who fancy that the Quince, for instance, communicates some of its austerities to the Pear, can scarcely have considered the question physiologically, or they would have seen that the whole of the food communicated from the albumen of the Quince to that of the Pear is in nearly the same state as when it entered the roots of the former. Whatever elaboration it undergoes, must necessarily take place in the foliage of the Pear; where, far from the influence of the Quince, secretions natural to the variety, go on with no more interruption than if the Quince formed no part of the system of the individual."

This decision is emphatic; and so far as we can perceive, the reasoning is as clear and conclusive as can be expected from theoretical considerations alone. If there are facts however, that come in conflict, their weight must be allowed, and the theory should then be revised and amended.

Bearing in alternate years is a habit chiefly observable among apple trees; for when the pear, the peach, the plum, and the quince fail to be regular bearers in this quarter, the deficiency is to be ascribed to unfavorable seasons, or the depredations of insects. The case is otherwise however, with some varieties of the apple; and we have supposed the habit was owing to the trees becoming through exhaustion, unable to produce blossom buds for the next season. In this indeed, we may be mistaken; but of two things we are confident; moderate bearers are commonly annual bearers; and those that we find unproductive, have generally borne profusely in the preceding season. As examples, we would name Yedder's pippins, and the Sweet Bough, or Harvest apple. The former is an alternate bearer; but the latter bears every year; and as we have half a dozen trees set on as many different seedlings, among which we have observed no variation in point of regularity, earliness or productiveness—

we feel at liberty to infer that these stocks have had no influence on the grafts.

But alternate bearers conform to circumstances in commencing their biennial course. We had six trees of a russet apple, all of the same variety, half of which bore abundantly at one time, and the other half in the following year. Now if alternate bearing is caused by excess in one season, and we prevent that excess by destroying a portion of the blossoms, we shall certainly prevent alternate bearing. How then can a stock subject to such conformity, induce a graft to alter its time of bearing? It appears to us, it cannot be.

There are some things in regard to the ripening of the same variety on different stocks however, that we are not prepared to explain. For instance, we have three trees of the Transparent Guigne cherry, one of which ripens a week or ten days before the others. The late trees stand near together—the other at the distance of sixty feet. The subsoil in that part of the fruit garden is very variable—small beds of sand in some places, and clay and stones in others; but we know not what the subsoil is under those trees. Neither do we know whether the stocks are all suckers of the Morello, or a part of Kentish* cherry. We may ascertain this next season. In the mean time we are quite as much disposed to ascribe the difference in the time of ripening, to the subsoil, as we are to the stocks.

It is well known however, that stocks have an influence on the ripening of wood, and tender sorts become hardier when grafted on hardy stocks—not because the latter exerts any specific influence on the former, but because the usual supplies of sap are withheld earlier in the season, and the wood has more time to mature. The same effect is produced when tender shrubs are planted in dry, sterile, rocky situations.

In examining appearances out of the usual order of things, great care is necessary to prevent us from drawing wrong inferences. When different trees derived from the same parent-variety, differ in their fruit, perhaps the first idea that occurs is a difference between the stocks, and the matter is settled too often we apprehend, without further examination. But let us not deceive ourselves. If the stock affects grafted fruit, its action must be regular, every year alike; for having neither leaves nor branches, it is less subject to vicissitude than any other part of the tree; and therefore no variation in the flavor, shape, or color of the fruit, can be justly ascribed to the stock, except it be regular and every year alike. If it is not so, we must search for some other cause; and even if it is so, there may be another cause. Several years ago, we had the Washington plum of a light but splendid red. The tree however, never produced fruit of that color either before or since. The cause therefore could not be in the stocks.

Again—we have three trees of the September pear (Summer Bon Cretien?) growing on pear stocks; and several branches of this fine variety on a Spitzenburgh apple tree. About nine years ago, the latter bore pears that were redder, and sourer, and more astringent, than the fruit from the other trees; and we fancied that the Spitzenburgh had imparted some of its qualities. The cause appeared very plain. Could it be in any thing but the stock? Yes—they never bore such fruit before or since; and the pears are as yellow, and as sweet, and as pleasant, as any that are produced by the other trees. The stock therefore could have had no agency in the matter.

We have two trees of the Summer Bell pear. For several years past, one has borne large fair fruit, chang-

*These two sorts as stocks, are well adapted to test this question.]

ing from green to yellow as it ripens,—while the other tree has produced reddish pears, but so knotty, astringent, and unpalatable, that we have consigned them to the hogs; and year after year there was no improvement. Well, what stronger proof can be wanted that the stock affected the graft?—Not too fast. That tree has begun to bear better fruit; and we have no doubt of its final recovery though the disease we can neither name nor describe.

The large White Currant is a delicious fruit; and we have had some dozen or fifteen bushels planted in a row, all from the same parent-variety, but about one half of them bear fruit very superior to the others—much sweeter and more juicy or melting; and every visitor who has tasted them, concurs in this opinion. And they are regularly so, every year alike. Well, is not this a clear proof of the effects of the stock on the graft?—No—they have no stocks—they stand on their own roots. †

Culture of the Peach Tree.

It has been mentioned by writers on the culture of the peach tree, that hot water poured round the trunk at the surface of the ground, will destroy the worm. We have not yet tried it, but we intend to do so; and in the mean time we would suggest to our readers, that it may be done at any time during the winter or spring when there is no snow and the soil is unfrozen. We think the work would be more thoroughly done however, if the gum be first removed, so that the hot water may enter the habitation of this insect.

Soot has been found excellent for this tree. In one case that has come to our knowledge, its pale leaves were changed into a dark green by this application round its roots; and though the effect may in part have been caused by the destruction of the worm, it has doubtless, acted also as a manure. Those who have stove pipes to clean and peach trees to cultivate, should save the soot for this purpose.

One of the most deplorable conditions that a peach tree can be placed in, is to stand in a meadow or grass ground which is annually mowed. Sometimes we see them in door-yards where the grass grows strong, but where neither pigs, nor sheep nor cattle, are allowed to enter. A half starved tree however, is no ornament in front of a house; but we will not find fault without proposing a remedy. Cultivate a circle round each tree, of two or three feet in diameter; and hoe in manure from the stable, the hog pen, the hen roost, the leach tub, or the wood pile, not forgetting the stove pipe, and the tree will soon compensate for the labor by its beauty and productiveness. †

A Tariff for Revenue made to subserve Protection. The importance of encouraging the Culture and Manufacture of Silk.

MESSEURS EDITORS.—The assertion that Domestic Cottons have been cheapened instead of becoming dearer under a protective tariff, is proved by the present extreme low prices of the article. It is not my purpose, however, to advocate the same measure of high tariff for the protection of every other branch of American industry. The falling off of the revenue on imported cottons, as home production supplied their place, must now be made up by increased imports on other articles of foreign growth or production. Instead then of laying a duty on tea and coffee, as is suggested by the Editor of the *N. Y. American*, why not collect a revenue from such articles as can be produced in the United States? Tea and coffee, although luxuries, are the luxuries of the most precious of all classes in the United States—the independent, well paid, laboring classes. Besides this, tea is not now, as formerly, paid for exclusively in the precious metals; but in the way of trade, either indirectly through England, or directly with China. Neither

is tea or coffee indigenous of the United States; and the latter article is always received in payment or exchange for articles of the growth and manufacture of the United States, to which is often added the commercial advantage on our part, of two freights and two profits. Such as these, are essentially the articles of free trade.

Without enumerating the articles on which an increased duty for revenue, might be levied to an extent sufficient to answer both purposes, namely, *revenue* and *protection*, I will now only advert to the article of Silk, both raw and manufactured; the more especially as the production of the raw material is introducing a new staple to the South, where the strongest opposition to the protective system is found; and where the over production of cotton at this time has induced ruinous low prices and extreme pecuniary embarrassment.

Almost coeval with our Constitution a bounty on codfish has been paid by the government, to encourage the raising of wealth from the ocean. I do not say that the like stimulant should be given to encourage the cultivation of the waste places of the land.—The exhausted and abandoned tobacco lands of Virginia, and the extensive tracts covered with the large leaved pine in the Carolinas.—But these lands are well adapted to the culture and growth of all the varieties of the silk mulberry, from the succulent, broad leaved, *morus multicaulis*, to the more hardy alpine variety.

If imported silks, instead of being admitted into the United States as they now are, free from duty, should be subjected to a permanent impost, sufficient to encourage the silk culture and manufacture at home; and by the duties collected on those necessarily imported, until the domestic article supplies their place, who can calculate the advantages which will accrue to the social independence of the people by such a consummation.

To him who lives in a manufacturing village, belongs the faculty to see and feel the extended influence of its trade; the fruits of its industry, and the variety and extent of its consumption of the products of rural labor.

One of the peculiarities (call it not an evil) growing out of the equality of our institutions, is that extravagance in dress which pervades the poorer classes in the United States. If this is an evil, it is indigenous to our moral and social atmosphere, and not to be eradicated. It is one of those passions of the soul, without which industry, in the great mass, would be deprived of more than half its stimulus and aliment. Let our government then, by a wise and fostering policy, enable the people to produce that which they must have, but cannot pay for if purchased abroad.

S. W.

Dutch Dairies.

The Journal of the English Agricultural Society, contains a long and interesting account of the Holstein Dairy system—of those splendid manufactories of "the best butter in the world." Its length precludes the publication of the article in full, but a few prominent features may not be useless nor uninteresting to many of us, who, *comparatively* speaking, make butter without any order or rule. The Dutch carry on the business on a large scale, the larger dairies varying from 100 to 400 cows, and the churning is done by horse-power.

Good butter makers often differ in their modes of operation, but in one thing they always agree, and always will; that is, *cleanliness* and *purity*. The Dutch understand this, and attend to it most rigidly in the construction and management of their buildings. These are, a milk cellar, a butter cellar, a churning house, a cheese room, and a kitchen for washing all vessels, and cooking for those engaged in

the dairy work. The milk cellar is made to front the north, and is shaded by trees from the sun; and in choosing the site of the dairy, particular care is taken to place it beyond the reach of every thing calculated to generate bad odors, or in any way to taint the atmosphere. The floor is sometimes flagged, but is generally of brick, neatly fitted, so that no water may lodge in the joints, and slightly inclined, to facilitate mopping, "which is never omitted to be done twice a day, notwithstanding that every avoidable impurity is carefully guarded against, and every drop which may fall at the time of the milk being strained, is instantly wiped up." A great improvement has been lately made, by dividing the floor into compartments or squares by brick ledges 3 or 4 inches high. In these, the milk dishes stand, and they are filled twice a day with cold water, by means of a pump, a small sluice being at the lower extremity of each, for the escape of the water. This is of great value, preserving the milk much cooler in summer, and more completely effecting the separation of the cream. We would suggest the use of water-lime mortar in the construction of these squares, as being cheaper and better.

The milk cellar is sunk 3 or 4 feet in the ground, and is 16 or 18 feet high, the best having an arched roof of masonry, as being more conducive to coolness, and are furnished with two rows of windows on the north, east, and west side, to admit circulation of air. The lower row are lattice, with blinds, and gauze frames, to exclude insects; the upper glass, which can be exchanged for gauze when needed.

The building for the cheese room is entirely separated from the milk, butter, and churning cellars, and is placed as far as practicable from them, a tainted air affecting the quality of milk and butter, to a degree, which is, in general, little suspected.

The persons required to manage a large dairy, are, an overseer, a cooper, one or two cowherds, one or two swine herds, a head dairy woman, and dairy maids in the proportion of one to eighteen cows.—The overseer has the general charge of the cattle, of the swine, and calves, and sees that they are properly cared for, the cows milked clean, that every thing is in its place, and that every man does his duty. The head dairy woman must understand thoroughly the whole management of the dairy house;—she must observe accurately when the milk is to be skimmed; the degree of acidity it must attain before churning; the temperature during churning; and must attend to the operations of working, salting, and packing the butter. She must be punctiliously clean herself, and keep every one else so. In large establishments, she has full employment, and needs the assistance of one or two of the more experienced dairy maids. The dairy maids, besides milking their 18 cows, washing vessels, &c., work in the garden in summer, spin in winter, wash, bake, and cook. They rise at 3, and sometimes at 2, in summer, but are in this case allowed two hours sleep at mid-day. Girls in this country, we presume, would hardly be willing to work so hard.

Each dairy maid marks her own particular cows by a colored ribbon tied round their tails. They bring their milk from the field to the cellar, by a wagon, drawn by one horse, having long bars attached, in which iron hooks are inserted, and on these the pails, containing 30 or 40 quarts each, are hung so as to swing free of each other. The milk is effectually prevented from spilling, though they get many a rude jolt, by thin circular plates of wood, floating upon the surface.

The particular process of butter making is too valuable to be abridged, and we quote it entire.

"It has already been stated as a rule, that the

cream must be removed from the milk before any acidity is perceptible, if butter of first rate quality is looked for; and it has been found by experience that a cellar temperature of from 60° to 62° Fahrenheit, is the most favorable; a complete disseverment of the cream then taking place in 26 hours: whereas a great degree of warmth, though it quicken the separation, still more hastens the souring process, which operates injuriously not only on the quality but the quantity of butter. In a cold temperature, the separation is effected much more slowly, so that 48 or even 60 hours may be required; this, however, is the longest period that may be accorded without incurring the risk of imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the butter, which even if not perceptible on its being first churned, manifests itself very shortly afterwards.

"The commencement of acidity in milk, is indicated by a very slight wrinkling of the cream, and a scarcely perceptible acid taste. So soon as these signs appear, the work of skimming must begin, even though the milk have only stood 24 hours; and the cream is poured through a hair sieve (which is kept for this purpose, and must never be used to strain up the new milk with) into large barrels, containing about 240 quarts each (usually sufficient for one churning) in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, which in summer follows in 24, in winter seldom under 36 or 48 hours; unless when the small quantity of milk admits of it being partly strained at once into the cream barrel, and the remainder added without skimming from the milk pans when cool.—This method, undoubtedly, gives at all seasons the greatest return of butter; but as is generally believed, not of so rich a quality as that produced from cream alone; and, moreover, in a large dairy, during the time the cows are in full milk, would occasion much additional trouble, an almost ceaseless churning, and a total prevention of cheese making. The cream having attained its requisite acidity, during the advance to which it must be frequently stirred with a small churn staff to prevent it coagulating, technically called becoming cheesy, the next object of the dairy woman's skill is, the degree of warmth or coolness which must be imparted to secure good butter. In warm weather the churn is rinsed with the coldest procurable water, in which a piece of pure ice is often thrown, and sometimes, though more rarely, cold spring water is added to the cream about to be churned, which operation is then always performed either very early in the morning or late in the evening. In cold weather, on the contrary, warm water is applied, both to rinsing the churn and to the cream itself. The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, hollowed out of the trunk of a beech or oak, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, (beneath which a small tub is placed to receive the expressed milk,) the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt, then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to soak and drain. In the evening it is thoroughly kneaded and bent, or rather slapped, the dairy maid repeatedly lifting a piece of 3 to 4 pounds, and slapping it with force against the trough, so as to beat out all the milky particles: and thus, lump after lump being freed from extraneous matter, the whole mass is spread out, receives its full proportion of salt in all about 1½ oz. per pound,) which is worked with the utmost care equally through it, and again moulded into one compact mass. The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, to be equally inimical as milk, to its preservation. When a sufficient quantity is ready to fill a cask, the several churnings are once more kneaded through, a very little fresh salt added and packed into the barrel, which is made of red beech wood, water tight, and previously carefully washed and rubbed inside with salt. Much attention is paid that no interstice shall remain either between the layers of butter or the sides of the cask. A cask is never begun to be filled until it can be completed, as thus alone the butter can be exactly of the same flavor and color, which is probable one reason why small dairies, under whatever management, never produce such good butter as large ones, as the small churnings must remain long exposed to the air, until the requisite quantity is in readiness.

The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be, 1st, a fine, even yellow color, neither pale nor orange tinted; 2d, a close, waxy texture, in which extremely minute and perfectly transparent beads of brine are perceptible; but if these drops be either large

or in the slightest degree tinged with milk color, it indicates an imperfect working of the butter; while an entirely dry, tallowy appearance, is equally disapproved; 3d, a fresh fragrant perfume, and a sweet kernelly taste; 4th, good butter will, above all, be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring an old or rancid flavor."

Two Good Farmers.—

Not too good farmers— for those that are merely good, are almost as rare as white blackbirds. When we say "good," we do not mean what is commonly understood,—industrious, money-making men,—but who perhaps apply a large portion of their labor to very bad advantage; but those whose whole course, in all its departments, is such as accurate and repeated experiments have proved best adapted to the soil and climate; which not only affords the greatest profit each year, but is constantly improving instead of exhausting the land.

These two specimens are given in the late report of the Farm Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, published in the New England Farmer. The first is that of John B. Davis, of Derby, whose farm consists of seventy-five acres, and from which the following very respectable average annual receipts are derived.

Apples and Cider,.....	\$500
Hay,.....	200
Potatoes,.....	100
Pork,.....	80
Sheep,.....	75
Grain,.....	75
Wool,.....	25

Two men labor on the farm the year through, with occasional additional help, but no precise account of the amount expended, was rendered.

It will be seen that the orchard is the most profitable, the trees being kept in the finest condition, to which frequent tillage doubtless contributes. *Five hundred dollars* were received last year (1839) for winter apples of the choicest varieties, and forty dollars for cider sold, besides thirty barrels kept [for what purpose?] and apples fed to hogs, cattle, and horee. All the farm, except the woodland, has been subjected to the plough, although hay is the chief object aimed at in cultivation. Only small portions of the land are tilled, on which the cultivated grasses have become less luxuriant. The routine of crops adopted is, 1st, corn on sward with manure; 2d, potatoes with manure (sometimes followed by turnips); 3d, rye or oats or grass seed. For the corn, (which is Dutton and White Flint,) twenty double loads of manure are spread on the grass before ploughing, and afterwards holes dug in each hill in which a small handful of plaster and ashes is dropped and mixed with the soil at planting. The average crop is seventy bushels an acre. The potatoes are planted with equal manuring, and yield two hundred bushels. The rye yields twenty-five, and the oats seventy bushels, two and a half bushels of the latter being sown to the acre, which is ploughed in, harrowed, and the grass seed covered with a bush.

About twenty acres are kept in madow, which continue in grass from six to eight years, and the average crop is estimated at two and a half tons to the acre.

Of manure, seventy-five loads are made yearly, and fifty purchased; one ton of plaster, half a ton of shell lime, (which is added, as indispensable, to the compost,) and fifty bushels of ashes are also used.

The stock consists of two yoke of oxen, two milch cows, seven hogs, thirty-five Bakewell sheep, and one horse.

The other farm, is that of Wm. K. Townsend, of East Haven, on New Haven harbor, and consists of 43 acres of salt grass, and 118 acres of upland. The report of this farm, by the committee, we have read

with great satisfaction, and, did our limits admit, we should be glad to give it entire. Such a report, mere matters of fact statement as it is, is more calculated to inspire a taste for farming, than all the fine declamation and eloquent reasoning we ever heard or read. As it is, we must content ourselves with a statement of some of the most interesting facts.

The buildings are arranged with a strict regard to convenience, being erected "after approved models, and they show conclusively that much labor may be saved by judicious arrangements, with but trifling additional expense. For each implement of husbandry, a special and convenient place of deposit is also provided." The fences throughout are good. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam, naturally light and thin, and left in wretched condition by its former occupant. Successive portions have been reclaimed from this condition, by careful and thorough tillage, collecting the stones into strong and durable fences, and applying a heavy coating of manure. With the exception of two fields, which have not thus been reached in the regular order, the farm has been greatly improved. "After such improvement, however," say the committee, "these lands are not, as is too often the case, again reduced to their former condition, or rendered still less productive, by injudicious and excessive croppings, without any return to the soil; but by such subsequent careful treatment, as every good farmer ought to give his land, they are kept constantly improving."

The corn crop, by measurement, has averaged seventy bushels the acre; potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels; rye, twenty-five bushels; oats, (rarely raised,) forty-five bushels; and barley, thirty-two bushels. Great crops of pumpkins are also obtained, by planting in large mowed hills ten feet apart each way, six or eight seeds, the two most vigorous shoots being allowed to remain.

Three hundred double loads of manure are annually made on the farm, of which more than fifty are from the hog-pen. It is always applied unfermented, except to meadows and root crops, where compost is used. Three-fourths of a ton of plaster are yearly spread upon the meadows and pastures, and fifty bushels of shell lime applied to the compost heap.

Great profit has been derived from the breeding of improved stock, consisting of Durham cattle, "Thin Hind" hogs, and Bakewell sheep. The use of the revolving horse-rake in securing hay, of the cutting box for feeding stock, and of stables for cattle in winter, has effected a great saving.

Accurate and regular accounts of all operations are constantly kept, from which the following statement is taken of cash received the past year, over and above the consumption of a large family:—

Fruit,.....	\$ 200
Vegetables,.....	50
Neat stock,.....	1,310
Hogs and pigs,.....	585
Wool,.....	50
Milk, butter, and calves,.....	2,143
Rent of stock,.....	50
Gross income in 1839,.....	4,388
Deduct cash paid for labor and feed of cows,.....	1,452
Nett income in 1839,.....	\$2,936

The great profit thus secured, appears to have resulted from the establishment of a well digested system of farming, faithfully and energetically carried out, and from the guiding of all the operations by constant and accurate accounts.

Improving Sandy Land.

Messrs. Editors—I find that your paper affords a valuable medium, through which we, who are young

or inexperienced, can obtain information. I therefore wish to ask one or two questions.

My farm is situated on the oak openings of Monroe county. The soil is what may be called a light, sandy loam—some parts nearly pure sand. One side borders on a flat marsh, part of which, to a considerable depth, consists of very black earth, which I suppose to be vegetable mould, formed probably by the decay of leaves and wild grass, which latter grows very abundant all over the marsh.

Now, I wish to inquire whether this black earth will make a dressing for the upland, of sufficient value to defray the expense of carting it on; and if so, how and when is it best to apply it?

I also want to ask what kind of a fence can best be made across the above mentioned marsh, where fence timber is very scarce, and money ditto.

A YOUNG FARMER.

December, 1840.

Hoven Cattle.

Messrs. Editors—The cure for this complaint which you copied from the Farmers' Cabinet, will, in slight cases, prove effectual; but in severe cases, resort must be had to other methods.

The contrivance of Dr. Morris, of England, first published in 1793, is the most effectual, and may not be known to all of your readers. It consists of a flexible tube, made of wire, covered with soft leather.—Dr. M. found that the distance from the fore teeth to the first stomach of a large ox is six feet; therefore the tube should be a little more than that length. On this being thrust down the animal's throat, so as to enter the first stomach, a large quantity of feated air, or gas, will be discharged, and instant relief afforded.

If this instrument is not at hand, recourse must be had to tapping. Take a sharp pen-knife and introduce it into the puncture, between the hock bone and the last rib on the left side. To assist the escape of the gas, a quill, or small tube, may be introduced into the orifice. As soon as it ceases to escape, a pitch plaster should be applied upon the place; and, if all is done with care, but little injury will result from the operation.

The following cordial may afterwards be given with advantage:—Take 2 ounces of Anise seed, Diapente, and Elecampne, in powder; 2 ounces tincture of Rhubarb, and one ounce of spirits of nitre. Mix and give in a quart of warm gruel.

Respectfully yours,

AN ENGLISH EMIGRANT.

Near Albion, Orleans co.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Curing Hams.

What! another method? Yes, we answer, and request the incredulous to try it before they condemn. On the day, or day before, killing your hogs, scald your tub, (a pine tub is preferable,) and turn it over a smothered fire of corn cobs or maple chips. If this process is skilfully done, it will thoroughly infuse the smoke into the wood. Let the tub be wet or moist when smoking.

When your hams are perfectly cold, sprinkle the bottom of the tub with salt, and pack in the usual manner, with little or no salt. Pour upon the hams a pickle (perfectly cold) sufficient to cover them. To six gallons of water add six pounds salt and one fourth pound salt petre. This completes the whole process of curing; and your hams for winter and spring use, are much better than when cured and smoked in the old way. The process of keeping hams in a tight and over heated smoke house, is the great cause of their premature decay.

If the hams are to be kept during the next summer, the brine must be changed and more salt added. H.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

To the Farmers of Niagara County.

Purely from the desire that agricultural knowledge may be disseminated, and our husbandmen thereby rendered more prosperous, intelligent, and respectable, do I address you a few thoughts, through the columns of this paper. I am well aware, however, that I am by no means the proper man to perform this task successfully; for I acknowledge myself but a child in practical agriculture; a farmer of only eight years experience, while many of you have devoted a whole life thus far to the pursuit of husbandry. I know my ignorance, I am deeply sensible of my destitution of agricultural science, and, indeed, I am no less deeply ashamed of it. Nevertheless, I have felt towards this department of business an ardent attachment, as also towards the farming community, for these many years. And if there is about me anything of the nature of pride, it is not of the manner in which I pursue it, but of the calling in which I am engaged.

There is to me a substantial pleasure in agricultural pursuit—a satisfaction, peace of mind, a tendency to contentment, freedom from vexations, and an influence, which leads a man into close intercourse with his Maker, which is no where else to be found in any earthly avocation. It is a calling, the enlightened and scientific pursuit of which gives more substantial independence, more dignity, more stability of character, and generally a greater competence than any other.—It is a fact, not to be controverted, that agriculture, in the broad sense in which I would use the term, is the foundation and support of all others. Would a statue fall on the removal of the pedestal? So surely would commerce, mechanics and manufactures, were they without the support of agriculture. She is the only produce of material wealth, and therefore every other trade and profession is, either directly or indirectly, dependent upon her, and they can advance but a step without her.

But it will readily be conceded, that the peculiar advantages and qualities which are set before the farmer, and which for the most part are attainable by him, are possessed only by a comparatively few. And why? Is it not for the want of agricultural science and intelligence! If this be the fact, ought we not to make use of all the means within our reach to remove it!

And how can this be done more surely, more effectually, or more cheaply, than by the general circulation of agricultural papers? There can be no question that very great advantages are derivable from this course. Some of you, I know, will accede to this statement; for, not long ago, a respectable and an observing farmer, whose residence is not five miles from my own, said to me, that merely in passing through the country he could tell whether a farmer was in the habit of reading agricultural journals, by the general appearance of his farm, fences, buildings, stocks, &c. And again, I heard a farmer say, not long since, (and a thorough-going, business man he was too,) that he wished there was not an agricultural paper to be had, for by their influence the crops were so superabundant as to ruin the market. And besides; it was the estimate of the late Judge Buel, that every additional subscriber to such journals, increased the annual product of the soil at least ten dollars. So that five hundred thousand new patrons (only the farmers of New York and Ohio) would add five millions of dollars to our agricultural productions.

On the same calculation, suppose the twenty-five hundred farmers in our county, who are without an agricultural paper, were all to become subscribers, at the commencement of the new year, a net profit would be added to their annual income of more than twenty-three thousand dollars. And I have no doubt

the amount of happiness, and useful entertainment would be ten fold greater than that.

A paper, like the *New Genesee Farmer*, at fifty cents a year, (less than one cent per week) is so low that none can find an excuse for not taking it. We do not consider our true interests, when we neglect to take so valuable works at so small an expense; at least, from my own experience I do not so judge. I refer particularly to the *NEW GENESSEE FARMER*, in preference to other papers of the kind, for the reasons that it is, in my estimation, ably conducted journal; that it is offered at so very low a price; that it is published in our own neighborhood; it is acquainted with our own soil and climate, and it is better adapted to the agriculture of Western New York than any other.—And if we who are in the habit of reading such journals, would induce one half of our brethren of the plough to become subscribers, I have no hesitation in the opinion, that more than twenty times the cost of the paper would be their advantage. SHALL WE TRY?

Yours respectfully,

Thorn Hill, Dec. 1840.

W. PARSONS.

Hints about Common Schools.

Pursuant to our promise for devoting a portion of our paper, regularly, to the promotion of Education, we now insert some paragraphs from a friend in reference to *Common Schools*. Elsewhere, in our columns, there will be found some articles of a general character respecting the advantages of education.

TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS.

Much as we hear of the difficulty of procuring good school teachers, we believe that an ample sufficiency of well-qualified instructors may be had at all times,—if proper encouragement be offered to those who labor faithfully in our schools.

Offer FAIR WAGES, and treat with PROPER RESPECT the person whom you engage to discipline the "immortal minds" of the rising generation around you. Such a course would command for our schools much of the talent usually devoted to other pursuits—pursuits which generally at present offer pleasanter and more profitable inducements for the exertion of such talents and qualifications as are necessary to constitute a GOOD TEACHER. "Supply" would readily follow the "demand" in this, as in the legal and medical professions, and in other pursuits, IF THE INDUCEMENTS WERE—as they ought to be—RENDERED EQUALLY STRONG.

ARE YOU A PARENT?

If you are, the love which you bear your children should stimulate you to cast a friendly eye towards the school-house wherein the children of your neighbors are instructed along with your own. Your presence occasionally in the school-room, with a few remarks from you, showing your respect for the teacher and your solicitude for the welfare of the scholars, would promote the progress of the school far more than the money which you pay in taxes for its support.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES, ETC.

Were our Common Schools regularly visited by even one in a hundred of the persons who profess the most zealous regard for the rights and welfare of the people, a spirit of emulation would be incited that would soon benefit teachers and scholars in a manner that would shed incalculable blessings on the population of the State.

Even of the Trustees of Schools—the men elected specially to promote the welfare of the system of Public Instruction—there are thousands in the State who scarcely enter the school-house for any purpose during the year! How can any honest man satisfy his conscience for such criminal disregard of the solemn duties devolved upon him as a Trustee for promoting the spread of knowledge and morality among the youth committed to his charge?

Genesee County Agricultural Society's Exhibition and Fair.

HELD AT ALEXANDER, OCT. 11, 1840.

The First Annual Exhibition and Fair of this Society was very numerously attended and the competition spirited, considering the time it had been in operation. The Society was not known until after the middle of July, and it had become so late in the season that there could be but little competition except in animals, and of them there was a fair show.

The premium for the best short-horned Latham bull was awarded to Mr. B. Murphey, of Le Roy; and he well deserved it, for it is a very fine animal.

The premium for the best Devonshire bull was awarded to Mr. Vernon of Le Roy. On his imported bull.

The best Durham bull calf was adjudged to L. E. Heston of Batavia. The calf was from the herd of P. A. Remsen, Esq., of Alexander.

Mr. Heston also drew the premium on the best yearling steers.

Mr. Beck, of Sheldon, who exhibited a fine herd of Devonshires, drew premiums for best bull calf, best yearling bull, best cow, and best three year old steers, all Devonshire. Mr. B. sold several of his animals on the ground at very fair prices.

P. A. Remsen, Esq., drew the premium on the best short-horned Durham cow.

To Mr. S. Allen was awarded the premium for the best common cow.

Mr. A. Toney of Alexander, received the premium for the best yoke of oxen; and Mr. C. Dickison the second best.

Mr. Samuel Heston of Batavia, received the premium for the best four year old steers, and the second best yearling steers.

There being but little competition in horses, Mr. J. Hammond received the premium for the best breeding mare, and Mr. Ward of Le Roy, the premium for the best span of working mares.

There was a very fair exhibition of Swine. Mr. J. S. Harrison of Darien, received the premium for best boar and sow and pigs; all Berkshire. Mr. O. T. Fargo the premium for second best boar: Essex half black.

In Sheep there was a fine competition. Best buck, for wool, was awarded to Mr. L. E. Heston, of Batavia, and best buck, for butcher, to Mr. J. Heston, of the same place, for South Down buck. Gen. Stanton of Middlebury, had the premium for the best pen for three or more ewes.

In Field Products there was but little competition. The best acre of Winter wheat was awarded to Mr. Lewis Clark of Darien; product 60 bushels 10 lbs.—Best acre of Spring wheat to Mr. H. Bramard of Alexander; product 36 bushels 1 qt. Also the best acre of corn; product 82 bushels 5 qts. Best acre of potatoes to Mr. A. R. Taylor; product 400 bushels.

In the Domestic Arts, there was of necessity but little competition; the most in silk, however. There were some fine specimens shewn of silk in various stages of manufacture, from the Cocoon to very fine reeled.

The premium for best 10 pounds of Cocoons was awarded to Col. S. Danham of Batavia. Best specimen of reeled silk to Mr. Hart of Le Roy.

Mr. L. E. Heston received the premium for the best piece of domestic flannel. Mrs. J. Heston of Batavia, received the premium for the best 25 lbs. of butter—Mrs. E. Bishop of Attica, the premium for the best cheese.

Discretionary premiums were awarded to Mrs. E. Bishop of Attica, for specimens of linen in thread, stockings and napkins, and they were very fine indeed. Mrs. Herrick of Bethany, for specimens of silk tow stockings. Also to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Duncan for specimens of filled cloth.

Mr. L. E. Heston, Mr. J. Heston, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Beck, Mr. Remson, Mr. Bramard, Mr. Clark and Mr. Bishop, donated their premiums to the Society.

An address was delivered by the President, and the following persons elected officers for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS C. PETERS, Esq., of Darien, President. Gen. P. Stanton, Middlebury, E. Bishop, Attica, E. J. Pettibone of Elba, Truman Lewis of Onondaga, Phical M. Ward, Perry, Holland Earle, Penn-broke, F. P. Pendle, Batavia, Jesse W. Drummond, Le Roy, Vice Presidents.

C. P. Turner of Batavia, Secretary. Thomas Biddle of Darien, Corresponding Secretary. Lewis E. Heston of Batavia, Treasurer. And a Manager for each town.

Respectfully yours,
T. C. PETERS.

My Summer Crops.

Messrs. Editors—According to my promise, I now send you an account of some of my crops of the past season. My object in thus exhibiting my farming operations to the public, is not that I think them extraordinary, but that I consider it the duty of each member of society to do that, as an example, which he would have others also do. Knowledge, by communication, becomes common property. The plan of comparing thoughts and notes, leads to correction of errors and adoption of truth; and also enables us, by taking advantage of the experience of others, to avoid many things which it would otherwise require our own experience to convince us as being fallacious; by which we also avoid not only loss from failure, but also that vexation of mind, which is the attendant of loss. And for this reason, we should tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." All important truths, whether of failure or of success, in the operations of the farm, should be given to the public, that they may become known to all.

ROBIN POTATOES.

These I planted on the 2d of May, on a clover sod, without manure. The amount of seed was about three quarts short of three bushels of whole potatoes, cut into pieces of one or two eyes, and spread over three-fourths of an acre of land. The rows were four feet apart, and the cuttings were placed sixteen inches distance in the rows. The manner of planting, was to make the holes from two to three inches deep with the corner of a hoe, which can be done about as fast as a man can walk, with one stroke of the hoe; a child to follow and drop the cuttings, one in a place; and a boy to cover up, level, with loose earth. I planted thus shallow, in consequence of having about lost a crop of potatoes last year, on rich land, by having planted deep, as I had been advised by a brother farmer. When the potatoes were about six inches high, they were weeded with cultivator and hoe; then plastered, and on the 15th of June they were capaciously killed, as the distance between the rows allowed. No more labor was bestowed upon them till they were dug in the last of October, when they yielded me two hundred and twenty-eight bushels; equal to an increase of seventy-eight fold.

I have used these potatoes in my family, and pronounce them equal to the best for the table; they are dry, mealy, and well flavored.

With regard to the value of these potatoes, they are superior to other varieties, inasmuch as far less seed is required; there are fewer small potatoes; they can be planted with about half the labor; owing to their size and to their growing in a cluster close to the foot of the stalk, they can be dug with much less labor; and in no respect do they yield to any others in point of intrinsic excellence.

INDIAN CORN.

I had two pieces of corn:—the first, two acres and seven-eighths, was clover sod, on which I drew eighty loads of long manure, and ploughed under. The seed, the red blaze variety, after soaking twenty-four hours in soap suds, and being rolled in plaster, was put into the ground on the 20th of May. The rows were three and a half feet apart each way. During the season, plastered once, and went through with the cultivator twice each way, followed each time with the hoe. About the middle of September, cut up the corn at the roots, carted it off the field, and stooked it for ripening, and at the husking got four hundred and sixteen bushels of ears, which yielded on shelling, thirty-five quarts of corn from two bushels of ears; making two hundred and twenty-seven and a half bushels of corn; equal to seventy-nine bushels and six quarts per acre. The other piece, two and a quarter acres, was of the same character, equal-

ly good, clover sod, as the other, but was not manured. It was ploughed and planted six days later; the seed was of the same kind, prepared in the same way; but owing to the ground having become quite dry, at least one-third of the seed failed, which would not have been the case had it not been soaked. The after culture was the same as that of the first field, and the yield was forty-seven bushels per acre.

FIELD PEAS.

The latter part of April, I put in two and a half acres of Gold Vine Peas, (having obtained the seed at Mr. Batcham's Seed Store,) from which I harvested sixty-three bushels; equal to twenty-five bushels per acre. The land was neither good nor bad, but indifferent. Adjoining, in the same field, and at the same time, I sowed two acres to Marrowfat Peas, from which I harvested thirty-two bushels, or sixteen to the acre. Many of the vines of the Marrowfats became mildewed, and were consequently barren; whereas the Gold Vines remained perfectly bright through the summer, and every vine was prolific; many bearing from eight to sixteen pods.

Owing to the superior excellence of the Gold Vine Peas, and their scarcity, I have reserved the crop for seed; which I unhesitatingly recommend, and offer to my bretheren of the plough for six shillings per bushel.

SPRING WHEAT.

The Italian and Siberian varieties were very badly shrunk.

HALF BLOOD DURHAM CALF, OSIRIS,

Was dropped April 26th. At three and a half months old he weighed 380 lbs.; at five months old he weighed 470 lbs.; and to-day, Nov. 26th, at seven months old, he weighs 650 lbs. And this is a "skim milk calf;" taken from the cow at a week old; fed on new milk two weeks more; from that time till the first of Nov. fed on sour skim milk and hasty-pudding, and from that time to the present, on boiled potatoes and hay.

Now, Gentlemen, I have done my duty to myself and to my brother farmers; I have told them what I have done, and now I wish they would reciprocate the favor; and if they can tell a greater story than I have, I will attempt another year to be even with them.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD WILBUR.

Pittsford, Nov. 26, 1840.

REMARKS.—In behalf of our numerous readers, we tender Mr. Wilbur many thanks for the foregoing communication. One page of such statements, containing the results of actual experience, is worth more, in our estimation, than a whole volume of theorizing speculations. We unite with Mr. W. in the desire that many of our readers will reciprocate the favor, and send us accounts of their farming operations, whether successful or otherwise, during the past season.—Eds.

Biddle's Address.

Editors of New Genesee Farmer:

GENTLEMEN—I have read with much edification, the address delivered before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, by NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.; and I sincerely believe you would confer a favor on many of your readers by giving it a place in your columns.

Yours sincerely,

A LOCKPORT FRIEND.

REMARKS.—The address alluded to, is indeed a most excellent one; and we should be glad to publish it entire, would our space permit, and were it not for the circumstance that many of our readers dislike long articles. As it is, we select the most interesting and important portions, and omit those of a more local character. We have no doubt that most who read the following, will wish we had published the whole.

After congratulating the society on their exhibition, and what they had accomplished—the aid received from Government, and the bright prospects before them; and alluding to the numerous advantages possessed by the farmers of Pennsylvania, the eloquent speaker proceeds thus:—

"Having thus spoken of the advantages which we enjoy, I proceed to the less agreeable but more profitable inquiry, why our farms are not so productive as they ought to be—and I make the comparison between Pennsylvania and England, because I think England, on the whole, the best farming country in Europe; and our English friends must understand, that while we amuse ourselves occasionally with some of their peculiarities, we pay them the highest compliment we can, by proposing them as the constant models of our farming. Now why is it, that with all the natural advantages in our favor, the English farmers beat us? I will tell you what I think of it.

"In the first place, we do not do justice to our own profession. Farming is not liked, either among the young people, because it is considered a lonely exercise from gaudy—or among the calculating, because it is thought unproductive. This last is, I think, a total misapprehension; and as I regard its correction essential to our success, I venture to say that farming ought to be more profitable in Pennsylvania than in England. The common notion is, that the high price of labor in Pennsylvania, make farming unproductive, and the opinion is repeated without examination, till at last it is generally believed. Now the productiveness of farming, like the productiveness of every other occupation, depends on the expense of raising an article and the price you can get for it when it is raised.—These expenses are the rent for the land, the taxes, the manure, the prices of laboring cattle, of laboring implements, and of laboring men.

"The land which can be rented in America for two or three dollars, could not be rented in England under ten or twelve dollars an acre—so that already the land itself costs three or four times as much. When you have got possession of the land, the tax-gatherer and the tithe-man soon make their appearance, and take from the farmer fifty three per cent. on his rent. Here there are no tithes, and the tax, out of the immediate vicinity of the city improvements, would scarcely be one-tenth of the English tax—so that while on an English farm of two hundred acres, the rent and charges would be about \$3,000
The same rent and charges would here be 7,000

Making at once a difference of \$2,300
Next, all manures are cheaper in Pennsylvania—cheaper in themselves, and rendered more cheap by the facilities of transportation.

Laboring horses are about one-fourth cheaper in Pennsylvania; and, moreover, the work which two horses do in England, is generally done here by one. Cows, too, are much cheaper here.

"Laboring implements are cheaper and better, the wood being so much lower-priced and durable. Of all these elements of work, there remains only laboring men who are cheaper in England; they are cheaper by about 30 to 35 per cent.; but even say that wages are 50 per cent. higher in Pennsylvania than in England. But then, although the nominal rate of wages is higher, yet you actually get more work done for the money. The climate gives you more long working days than can be relied upon in the climate of England, where out door work is necessarily much suspended, and the American laborer works better, for the very reason that he is paid better. And the proof, which seems decisive, is that although money wages are higher here, piece-work, contract work—whether to dig a canal or to reap a field, is done cheaper in America. And, accordingly, one of our most intelligent Philadelphia county farmers, Mr. Walker, always declared that his farm-work was done twenty per cent. cheaper in Pennsylvania than in England.—But supposing it to be higher—labor is only one of the elements—for we have seen that the rents are three or four times as high—taxes ten times as high—manures, implements, cattle, all dearer—and far overbalancing any difference of wages were it even real.

"Let us now see what are the prices obtained for what is raised. Wheat is higher in England—flesh markets are higher. But wheat forms only one-fourth of the crop—and, on the other hand, the great staple, wool, is dearer here—potatoes are twice or thrice as high here—and, therefore, the English compete with us in our own market—turnips, cabbages, all vegetables, generally dearer; so that, after all, taking the average, farm produce is not higher, or very little

higher, in England, while all the materials of raising it are much higher there—so that, on the whole, farm labor ought to be as lucrative in Pennsylvania as England.

"With regard to wages, it may sound strangely, yet I believe it to be true, that the real interest of all farmers is, that wages should be high, and for this reason. A laboring man is not a mere machine—a human poor-boy, into whose mouth is put a daily number of cents never to re-appear, but a living being with wants and desires, which he will not fail to gratify the moment he possesses the means. If he can earn only a scanty pittance, just enough to keep him alive, he starves on accordingly—his food, bread and water, a half-fed, half-clad, wholly untaught animal, with a useless mouthful of carnivorous teeth. But if his wages increase, he instantly employs them in comforts; in clothes for himself and family; and as he rises in the scale, ventures on the taste of meat. He employs a tailor—a shoemaker—a hatter—a butcher—and these in turn, purchase the materials of their trade from the farmer himself. The laborer becomes thus a customer of himself, and the buyer of other customers—and the farmer receives back, with abundant interest, the difference which he advances in the first instance between high wages and low wages. It is for this reason that one of our shrewdest farmers used to say, *yes, give our laborers good wages, and they will buy our beef.* Thus, too, the bounties of Providence go around, a beneficent circle—and, after making the laborer better fed, better clad, better taught—in short a better man, the farmer himself is richer for the very benefits he dispenses. Depend upon it, there is no surer sign of national prosperity than high wages—and God grant that for many a long year it may be the lot of our countrymen who subsist by the labor of their hands, to work well—to be paid well—and to live well.

"And now we come to the reason why our crops do not equal those of England. It is, that our farms are all too large—too large for the means we employ in farming them. Agriculture is the only pursuit I know, where the owner does not employ his capital in his business. He rents or buys a large farm, and then has nothing left to stock it with. He might as well rent a large store without goods enough to fill a single corner of it. In England, it is supposed necessary, before renting land, that the tenant should have a working capital, of thirty or forty dollars an acre, to employ. It is calculated that, besides lime and other enriching substances, the cost of the mere animal manures applied to the soil of England, amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of the whole of its foreign commerce. Yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so it would do here, if we would only trust the earth with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made any money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure; or he puts out his money in some joint stock company, to convert sunshine into moonshine; or else he buys shares in some gold mine or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn-yard, and that whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is *live stock and ploughshares.*

"Another thing which we should strive to amend, is the unfermlike and slovenly appearance of our fields. Clean cultivation is like personal neatness to an individual, a great attraction to a farm; but who can see without mortification, our fields of Indian corn and potatoes, just as they are verging to maturity, outtopped and sullied by a rival crop of weeds which seem waiting with impatience for the removal of the real crops, when they and all their seed may take exclusive possession of the ground. The rule of farming should be, never to let any thing grow in our field which we did not put there; and the value as well as the beauty of the crop would more than pay the expense of removing these noxious intruders.

"Nor do we pay sufficient attention to our gardens. We are too often content with a small enclosure where a few peas and beans and a little salad are left to struggle with a gigantic family of weeds, not to speak of the frequent inroads from the pigs; and what can be saved comes at last on our table the scanty companions of the masses of animal food which form almost our exclusive subsistence. For such a wilderness, how easy would it be to substitute the cheap and wholesome luxury of many vegetables which would grow without the least trouble, and, while they gave variety to our tables, would diminish our excessive and expensive use of animal food.

The same want of neatness pervades the exterior of our dwellings. We look in vain for the trim grass-plot, the nice border, the roses, the climbing vines, and all the luxuriance of our native wild flowers. These cheap and easy works—which seem trifles—make up a great mass of enjoyments; they are the innocent occupation of the young members of the family—the elegant luxury of them all; and they impress even a passing stranger with a sense of the taste and ease of the farmer.

"In fruits, too, we are deficient. Our climate invites us to plant; and there is scarcely a single fruit which will not grow in the open air, and all of them prosper with a little shelter. Undoubtedly there are insects which infest them; but these, care will exterminate. Undoubtedly some species are short-lived; but it is easy to provide a succession—and even many productions which we used to think uncongential to our climate, will succeed if we only try them. For instance, I am satisfied, from my own experience, that every farmer may have his patch of grapes quite as readily as he can his patch of beans or peas. He has only to plant his cuttings, as he would Indian corn, at sufficient distances to work them with the hoe-harrow. They will live through the winter without any covering and with less labor than Indian corn, because the corn requires planting every year, while the vines will last for a century. He will thus provide a healthy pleasant fruit for his family use, or a profitable article for the market.

I have spoken of farms and of farming, let me add a few words about the farmer. The time was when it was the fashion to speak of the Pennsylvania farmer as a dull, plodding person, whose proper representative was the Conestoga horse by his side; indifferent to the education of his children, anxious only about his large barn, and when the least cultivated part of the farm was the parlor. These caricatures, always exaggerated, have passed away, and the Pennsylvania farmer takes his rank among the most intelligent of his countrymen, with no disposition for improvements beyond the natural caution with which all new things should be considered before they are adopted. But an unwillingness to try what is new, forms no part of the American character. How can it be, since our whole government is a novelty; our whole system of laws is undergoing constant changes—and we are daily encountering, in all the walks of life, things which startle the more settled habits of the old world. When such novelties are first presented, the European looks back to see what the past would think of it—the American looks forward to find how it will affect the future—the European thinks of his grandfathers—the American of his grandchildren. There was once a prejudice against all these things—against what was called theory and book farming—but that absurdity has passed away. In all other occupations, men desire to know how others are getting on in the same pursuits elsewhere, they inform themselves of what is passing in the world, and are on the alert to discover and adopt the improvements. The farmers have few of these advantages; they do not meet daily at exchanges to concentrate all the news of commerce; they have no factories, where all that is doing among their competitors abroad is discussed; no agents to report the slightest movements which may affect their interests. They live apart—they rarely come together, and have no concert of action. Now, this defect can best be supplied by reading works devoted to their interests, because these may fill up the leisure hours which might otherwise be wasted in idleness or misemployed in dissipation; and as some sort of newspaper is almost a necessary of life, let us select one, which, discarding the eternal violence of party politics, shall give us all that is useful or new in our profession. This society has endeavored to promote such a one in the *FARMER'S CURSER*, a monthly paper, exclusively occupied with the pursuits of agriculture—where we may learn what is doing in our line over all the world, and at so cheap a rate, that for a dozen stalks of corn, or a bushel of wheat or potatoes, we may have a constant source of pleasing and useful information.

"I think, however, that we must prepare ourselves for some startling novelties in farming. We were taught in our youth to consider fire and water as the deadliest foes. They are at last reconciled, and their union has produced the master-work of the world. Steam has altered the whole routine of human labor—it has given to England alone, the equivalent in labor of four hundred millions of men. As yet, commerce and manufactures alone have felt its influence, but it cannot be that this gigantic power will long be content to be shut up in factories and ships. Rely

upon it, steam will ere long run off the track into the fields, for of all human employments, farmwork is at this moment the most dependent on mere manual labor. Be not, therefore, surprised if we yet live to see some steam plough making its hundred furrows in our fields—or some huge engine, like the extinct mammoth, roving through the western forests, and mowing down the woods, like a cedar in the harvest-field. Wild as this seems, there is nothing in it stranger than what we have all witnessed already. When Fulton and Oliver Evans first talked to us about the steamboat and the rail-road, we thought them insane, and already we enjoy more than they ever anticipated in their most sanguine moments. One of these applications of steam—the raising of water for agriculture—I have already attempted in my own small way. You know that the greatest enemy of our farming is the drought of mid-summer, when all vegetation withers, and the decaying crops reproach us with suffering the insignificant rivers by their side to pass away. In the southern climates of the old world, men collect with great toil the smallest rills, and make them wind over their fields—the hand-bucket of Egypt, the water-wheel of Persia, all the toilsome contrivance of manual labor, are put in requisition to carry freshness and fertility over fields not wanting them more than our own. With far greater advantages absolutely nothing has yet been done in that branch of cultivation; may we not hope that these feeble means of irrigation may be superseded by steam, when a few bushels of coal may disperse over our fields, from our exhaustless rivers, abundant supplies of water.

"All these improvements which may adorn or benefit our farms, are recommended to us not only by our own individual interests, but by the higher sentiment of our duty to the country. This is essentially a nation of farmers. No where else is so large a portion of the community engaged in farming; no where else are the cultivators of the earth more independent or so powerful. One would think that in Europe the great business of life was to put each other to death; for so large a proportion of men are drawn from the walks of productive industry and trained to no other occupation except to shoot foreigners *always*, and their own countrymen *occasionally*; while here, the whole energy of all the nation is directed with intense force upon peaceful labor. A strange spectacle this, of one, and one only, unarmed nation on the face of the earth! There is abroad a wild struggle between existing authorities and popular pretensions, and our own example is the common theme of applause or denunciation. It is the more important then for the farmers of this country to be true to their own principles. The soil is theirs—the government is theirs—and on them depends mainly the continuance of their system. That system is, that enlightened opinion, and the domestic ties, no more stable guarantees of social tranquility than mere force, and that the government of the plough is safer, and when there is need, stronger than the government of the sword. If the existing dissensions of the old world are to be settled by two millions of soldiers, all ours will soon be decided by two millions of voters. The instinct of agriculture is for peace—for the empire of reason, not of violence—of votes not of bayonets. Nor shall we, as freemen and members of a domestic and fireside profession, hesitate in our choice of the three master influences which now rule the world—force, opinion, and affection—the *cart-ridge-box*, the *ballot-box*, and the *hand-hoe.*"

Post Office.

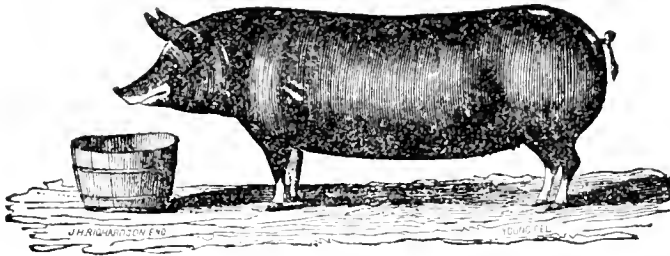
There are more than 21,000 Post Offices in the U. States. By the law of the land, the annual compensation is not to exceed \$2000. In only thirty-nine offices does the regular commission or per centage allowed to a Postmaster amount to that sum. Of these, seven only are in the New England States; six in New York; four in Pennsylvania; two in Maryland; two in District of Columbia; three in Virginia; three in Georgia; two in Alabama; three in Ohio; and one in each of the States of North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri. In eighty Post Offices, the compensation ranges from \$1000 to \$1200. A very large number of Postmasters receive a compensation ranging from \$500 to \$1000.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—According to the official returns in the hands of the U. S. Marshals, giving the population of the whole State of New York, it appears that, in 1830, the State contained 1,918,698—in 1840 it contains 2,429,476 souls. Increase in ten years, 510,778.

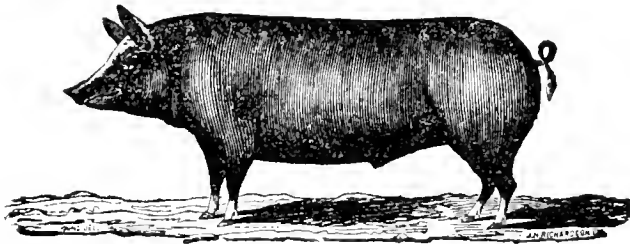
"The rust of the hand (dleness) is the blight of genius."—*Socrates.*

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

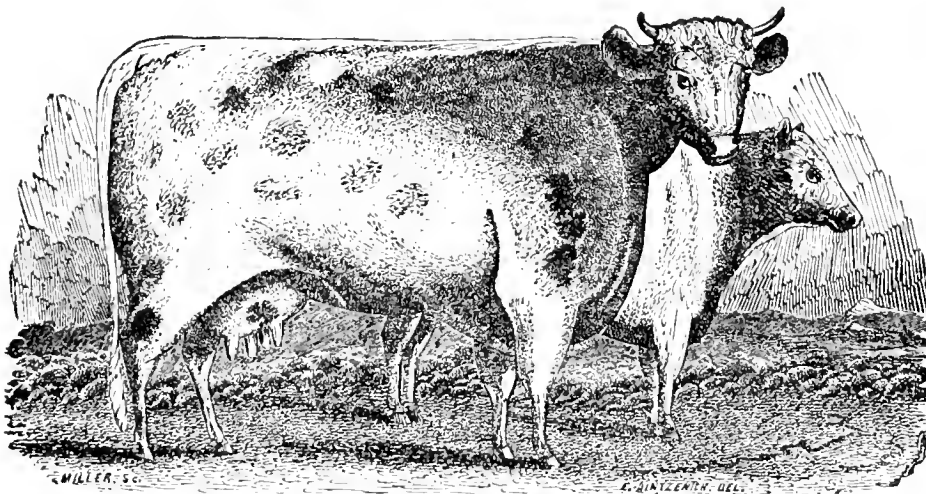
The experience of the past year, we believe, has fully sustained the claims of the Berkshires for superiority over other breeds of swine. We do not deem it necessary to devote much space to their praise; but lest some of our readers should suppose that Rochester is "behind the age" in this species of improvement, we give, below, correct portraits of two pigs, belonging to Col. Amos Sawyer, of this city, which received the first premiums at the late Fair of the Genesee Agricultural Society. In our next we intend giving a more particular account of this breed of swine, together with portraits of two full grown animals, belonging to Col. Sawyer.



The above is the likeness of a sow pig, 7 months old, weighing 170 lbs.; got by a boar formerly owned by Mr. Lossing, and sold to Ohio for \$200.—(NOTE.—The curve, or hollow in the back, seen in this cut, is not usual with the breed, except when young.)



This is a boar pig, same age as the other; weighing 155 lbs.; got by Mr. Allen's "Prince Regent."



IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORN COW "GAZELLE,"

WITH HER HEIFER CALF "HEBE."

THE PROPERTY OF THOMAS WEDDLE, ESQ.

Gazelle is three years old, roan color, with the red and white indistinctly and richly blended; and is an excellent handler. The cut exhibits the symmetry of her form, which in its true proportions and full development of all the fine points, is not often found in such perfection in one animal. She is not particularly large, but short in her legs and fine in her bone, of great width and remarkably straight both on her top and below. She has indications of a good milker, but having brought up her own calves, neither the quantity or quality have been particularly tested.

GAZELLE was bred by Thomas Weddle; is by his imported Rover (alias Charles—1816) from the herd of the Earl of Carlisle; dam, his imported Prize (alias Crocus) from the herd of Henry Edwards, by Romulus, (2563;) gr. dam Prize, by Mulbro', (1189;) gr. gr. dam Tulip, by Regent, (544;) gr. gr. gr. dam Primrose, by North Star, (459;) gr. gr. gr. gr. dam by R. Colling's White Bull.

HEBE is nine months old, color pure white; by American Comet, possessing all the choice points and frame of her dam; a fine mellow hide, and of course handles admirably.

Hints for the Month.

The most important hint, we believe, which we can give to farmers at this season of the year, is to avoid working without pay. Working for half pay, too, is to be shunned. To remove as far as possible from such unprofitable labor, it should be the aim of every one to make his work tell to the best advantage. A man may be wonderfully industrious, rising at four, and laboring till eight at night, but unless he gets a full return, it is still rather discouraging. To enable him to do so to profit, let us enter a little into detail.

The farmer works for half pay, who suffers his domestic animals to eat, drink, and sleep, exposed to all the fury of rough winter in this northern region. He has labored to obtain his stock—paid full price for them—and his hay, straw, grain, and roots, (if he has any,) have cost him their due share of sweat and fatigue. Now, a want of care,—suffering his animals to shiver in the winds, treading their hay under foot, starving them at one time, and over feeding them at another,—will cause the consumption of twice as much food as will keep them in good condition if properly managed, and he will have poor, weak, and perhaps diseased ones, as the reward of his labor next spring. He will work for half pay.

Let all your animals therefore be well supplied with shelter—with racks—feeding troughs—clean litter—and good watering places; let them be kept clean and fed regular; and save your hay by the free use of a good straw cutter,—if you wish to avoid unrequited labor.

Shelter, will prevent cattle from suffering from cold, thus reducing their flesh—will prevent disease—and keep them in better condition for the same amount of food given. It is absolutely necessary where animals have been suffered to become weak and diseased. In sheep, it will not only prevent emaciation, disease, death,—but increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fleece.—Good racks for feeding will prevent a great waste of hay. Feeding troughs are necessary for roots, meal, and chopped straw. Clean litter is not only indispensable to the health and comfort of the animal, but exceedingly valuable in the manufacture of manure, and should therefore be used freely. During severe weather the most manure will be made by not removing it from the cattle stable, oftener than once in two or three weeks, the successive layers of straw absorbing and retaining more effectually the liquid parts, except the stable floor has been expressly constructed for this purpose; but in continued moderate or thawing weather, the stable should be daily and thoroughly cleaned. Good watering places are especially necessary, as animals often suffer the want of water from the inconvenience in procuring it. Springs are better than running streams, the ice often shutting out the animal from the latter, unless some one can break it several times a day for them. Under drains, from wet portions of land, by forming artificial springs at their foot, make excellent watering places in winter, as well as improve the land. Cleanliness is highly important, filth often being the first step to disease, as well as the last. And regularity in feeding is also very necessary, as every animal has a clock in its head, by which it accurately registers the times of feeding—or at least appears to do so. Dr. Franklin said that creditors were a superstitious sort of people—great observers of set days and times; domestic animals appear to be equally so—rigidly observing appointed periods; and doing penance for their owners by fretting away large quantities of their flesh, if these periods are not strictly observed.

The farmer works for full pay, who employs himself through winter in doing work which most otherwise be done in summer to the detriment of all order

and all profit. Such a farmer takes time by the fore-top—cuts his stove wood and has it well seasoned and in abundance by next summer—cuts next winter's wood, and has that also well seasoned, thus saving one third of weight in drawing, more than half its value for burning, and prevents cold rooms, smoky fires, and long faces, on cold winter mornings. He puts every thing in order about his premises which can be—lays up fallen rails on fences—repairs his stone walls where needed—nails loose boards fast, on his board fences and gates, especially those next the public road, so as not to be troubled by all the vagrant cattle and ill-bred colts of the neighborhood, who are ready to pilfer every thing in an eatable shape that they can lay their rascally mouths upon, without regarding the rights of *meum and tuum*. He procures seed for next season, repairs and puts tools in order, and attends to a hundred other things sufficient to keep him busy. And every farmer would find enough to occupy all his time during the short days of winter, at full, or even *double pay*, by constantly keeping a *memorandum* of what needs doing in his pocket, on which every thing, as it occurs to him, is at the moment recorded; especially if he employs his long evenings in reading and storing his mind with useful facts and information, derived from the experience of others.

Petitions for Legislative Aid.

The following extract is from a letter not written or publication, but we give it as a specimen of quite a number received by us during the past month. It will be remembered that Mr. Parsons was President of the Niagara County Agricultural Society as long as it was in existence.

"On the subject of 'Legislative aid to agriculture' in this State, I am glad the subject is beginning to be treated. I am a most decided friend to such a measure.

If only one hundred dollars would be appropriated each Member of Assembly, to be expended, together with an equal, or greater amount collected by the County Agricultural Society, and (for the *Empire State*) two or three commissioners appointed, of the plan pursued in Massachusetts, I have no doubt the sum thus expended by the State, would soon be returned to her treasury, in tolls alone, with an increase of fifty per cent. I hope measures will be taken, without delay, for bringing the subject, at an early day, before our Legislature, in a strength of voice, and a fullness of expression, that will not be regarded. There is, in my opinion, no question, that such an appropriation can be obtained at the next session, if the voice of the farming community could be so expressed.

And the farmers would, most undoubtedly, so express themselves, if the subject were but fairly brought to their consideration.

Yours, &c. very respectfully,

Lockport, Dec. 18, 1840. W. PARSONS.

There seems to be but one opinion as to the propriety of petitioning for Legislative aid—and not much difference of opinion as to *how* that aid can best be obtained. After consulting quite a number of experienced individuals on this subject, we drafted the following petition with a view to meet the wishes of the majority, and believe it will give general satisfaction. Several hundred of them have been printed and sent to Post masters and others who it was supposed would circulate them. Any persons who desire to sign or circulate them, and do not find one at the post office, may write a copy.

It is hoped that all who receive the petition, will give it their prompt and efficient attention. Take your horse and sleigh, and in half a day you can call on a whole town or neighborhood, and get a score or more of signatures, (and also a number of subscribers to

the New Genesee Farmer.) Try this, and we trust the result will be such as will convince you that your time was not mis spent.

The petitions should be sent to some member of the Assembly, at an early day of the sitting of the Legislature. Where several are circulated in one neighborhood, the names can be cut off, and all attached to one petition.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened:

WE, the subscribers, being mostly Farmers in the County of ——— do humbly present—

That, as AGRICULTURE is the origin and foundation of all real wealth and prosperity, and the chief source of human sustenance, its improvement is a subject of the highest importance, and demands the particular encouragement of Government. And, past experience having shown that the improvement of Agriculture is best promoted by County Societies, Exhibitions, and Premiums; which the same experience has shown cannot long be sustained by individual contributions: we do therefore pray your honorable body to encourage the formation of Agricultural Societies in each County, and grant a small appropriation from the public fund for their support—according to the ratio of population—say one hundred dollars annually to each Member of the Assembly; to be continued for the term of ten years, subject to such regulations and restrictions as may be deemed necessary, and conditionally that an equal amount be raised by the Society.

And we further pray your honorable body to provide for the appointment of three or more Agricultural Commissioners, for the term of three years, whose duty it shall be to visit each County in the State, and encourage the formation of Societies, deliver addresses and write communications on the improvement of Agriculture; and make an annual report to the Legislature.

Your petitioners humbly conceive that such appropriations would tend greatly to promote the prosperity and honor of the EMPIRE STATE—increase its wealth and productions—augment its canal tolls and revenues, and enhance the value of its lands. We do therefore confidently hope that your honorable body will grant our request; and that a law for that purpose will be passed during the present winter. And, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

SCRAPS.

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—During the last ten years, imports have been \$41,000,000 of wines, \$118,000,000 of silks, and \$84,000,000 of iron; total \$243,000,000.

In 1839, exports of domestic productions were but \$97,000,000; imports were over \$170,000,000.

Why not raise our own silk, manufacture our own iron, and so forth, and save our hard money?

THRASHING CLEAN.—Henry Colman says, that in passing wheat that was considered *well thrashed* by the flail, afterwards through a good machine, he has obtained at the rate of two full quarts to the bushel, or one sixteenth of the whole: reminding him of the Irishman's straw, who on being asked the cause of the fine condition of his horse replied, "He has nothing to eat but white straw, and that not half thrashed."

A NOBLEMAN PLOUGHING.—At the late exhibition of the English Agricultural Society, an American plough, (the kind or name not mentioned,) sent there on purpose, was tried. It was "huddled in a masterly manner" by the Duke of Richmond, but was commended for its simplicity only, but not for its efficiency.

COSTLY AND PROFITABLE.—Wm. P. Curd, Esq., of Fayette County, Ky., has 14 Berkshire, and 3 Irish

Grazier breeding sows; and 4 Berkshire, and 2 Irish Grazier boars; which cost him *three thousand dollars*. Was he a fool for paying this enormous sum? Let us see—during two years 31 silver cups have been awarded at different fairs to these hogs. From them he has already sold 110 pairs of pigs at \$40 a pair—equal to \$4,400. 254 sows, some of which have been sent 200 miles, have been bred to his boars at \$10 each—making \$2,540. So much for having the very best animals. And his customers will find it quite as profitable before they are done with farming.

CROPS IN OHIO.—A. B. Allen, in a late number of the Cultivator, writing from the valley of the Scioto, says the crops are so abundant, that corn commands only, 12½ to 15 cents, and wheat 45 to 50 cents per bushel; and that hay in the country is \$2 to \$3 a ton.

LARGE CROP OF PUMPKINS.—E. Hecsey Derby of Boston, planted 70 square rods of ground, in well-manured hills 9 feet apart. A heavy crop was the result. Some of the pumpkins weighed 112 lbs. The weight of the whole crop was no less than 22,220 pounds, or at the rate of more than 50,000 lbs. to the acre—about 50 wagon loads of ordinary size.

IMPORTANCE OF ROTATION.—M. S. Kirkbride gives, in the Farmers' Cabinet, the produce of a lot of ground, cultivated for the last three years with sugar beet, as follows:—1st year, 42 tons per acre; 2d year, 25 tons; 3d year, 21¼ tons.

RATS AND MICE.—A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet, estimates, at a very moderate calculation, the amount of depredations caused by rats and mice, in the State of Pennsylvania, at \$600,000, annually. He recommends terriers and ferrets as the best means of destroying them.

MONEY CHANGING POCKETS.—Henry Colman says that in consequence of the English having blockaded Canton and the rise in the price of teas, that the profits of a single Canton ship are stated at 300,000 dollars! and that three commercial houses in Salem have realized by this advance of price the vast amount of 1,500,000,—"if any farmer can enumerate such a sum."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Agricultural Commissioner."

The importance of having a State officer of this kind can scarcely be overrated. Most farmers are so much occupied with their needful labor as to leave them but little opportunity for ascertaining the nature or value of the improvements in their profession, which are constantly taking place.

If a qualified individual could give his entire attention to whatever pertained to the interests of this important subject, a great amount of valuable information would soon be placed within reach of all. New implements, or those already in use, would be subjected to rigid examination, and their comparative merits ascertained. The purchaser then, instead of relying upon the interested manufacturer, would receive a valuable article without paying double its worth—Thousands of dollars are annually expended in our country for labor-saving machines which prove to be inferior or worthless.

The Commissioner, by frequently visiting the several counties, would become familiar with the methods of farming adopted in each, and prepared to recommend whatever experience might justify. He would examine the different varieties of seed, and establish their relative value; and the monthly reports would convey a definite idea of the condition of some portion of the State.

He would hold frequent meetings for the purpose of imparting information and encouragement, assist at the formation of societies, circulate agricultural papers, and, in short, by every means in his power endeavor to make the knowledge of each individual a part of the common stock.

W. R. S.

The following very just remarks should be well understood by every experimentalist in agriculture.—Although applied only to manures by the writer, they are not less applicable to every thing else connected with the cultivation of the soil. Experiments often produce quite different results, from the difference of soil, climate, season, or other circumstances connected with them, which may be all essential, but which are entirely omitted or indefinitely mentioned in the statements of those experiments.

From the British Farmers' Magazine.

Reporting Experiments with Artificial Manures.

In all our agricultural publications now issuing from the press, we see many accounts of experiments made for ascertaining the value of certain substances recommended as manures, either for top-dressing or ploughing in. Some of these accounts are elaborately, and, no doubt, faithfully written; and sometimes favorable, or, as it may happen, unfavorable. Sometimes, too, we are told of the same material having contrary effects on land of precisely the same character, especially if situate in different parts of the kingdom. Now these discrepancies may often arise from ignorance or want of consideration of the peculiar effect or action of the material employed.

Besides the various substances which have been used as manures from time immemorial, there are others, chiefly minerals, which are brought into use with various success. The reports of such trials are not always uniform; and defective in so far as the character of the weather or season following the application is omitted to be stated. In my own practice I have used soot extensively for top dressing wheat, and have harrowed and rolled it in; but if a dry spring and summer followed, the soot was of no service. I have used chalk and lime as dressings for light gravelly land; but if a wet season succeeded, little or no immediate effect was observable. The same result followed the application of salt, on the same description of land, under the same circumstances of season. And the reason for the non-efficiency of these three last named substances was perfectly obvious: all three are ready absorbents of water from the air, and in dry seasons are eminently useful to growing crops; whereas, in a showery time, the crops need no such assistance.

Saltpetre and nitrate of soda are at present fashionable top-dressings; and those best acquainted with these substances affirm that they are often injudiciously used. On wet tenacious land they can never be so efficacious as on dry sandy or gravelly soils; nor in wet seasons so much as they certainly must be in dry. If I be not mistaken in attributing to them such effects, they will always be considered as doubtful fertilizers; because they must be used before it can be ascertained, except by conjecture, what sort of season is to follow.

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson observes, that the "agricultural uses of saltpetre have not been examined so carefully or generally as they ought to have been;" and G. Kimberley, Esq., of Trosworth, "regrets that it has been 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 have at once condemned them to neglect and oblivion."

Such reports show decidedly how necessary it is to know precisely the effects of those artificial manures; whether as the food of plants, or improvers of the staple; whether as exciters of vegetation or solvents of the nutritive matters already in the soil; and also under what circumstance of weather or season they are most active, or altogether neutral. These are questions for the agricultural chemist to prosecute; so that no farmer need work in the twilight, or be in doubt concerning the direct effects of any manure which comes recommended from competent authorities.

And in all future reports of experiments made with any of those uncommon articles of manure, the reporter should not omit to state what kind of weather has prevailed during the experiments; for the effects, especially of saline substances, are very much determined by the state of the weather.

J. MAIN.

[Our respected correspondent is right. Much of the success or otherwise, of these, and many other manures we could name, must depend on peculiar circumstances of soil and season. We have heard saltpetre abused one year, and highly extolled in another; although tried on the same soil, the same description of crop, and by the same person.—Ed.]

Wheat and Hay-stacks protected from Lightning.

The following ridiculous method, from an English paper, is going the rounds in this country, but we trust no intelligent farmer will be deluded by it. It consists merely in placing a broken glass bottle on the highest point of the stack, glass being a non-conductor. It must be evident to any one, acquainted with electricity, that this can afford no protection whatever, and would no more prevent the downward descent of a thunderbolt upon the stack, than a spade-full of turl would stop the cataract of Niagara. A non-conductor is *negligent* in its properties; and a conductor can only carry the electric discharge safely to the ground.

Ice Houses on the Ground.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.—DEAR SIR—In your paper of the 12th, you ask for information relative to the construction of ice houses above ground. The information below is not from actual experience but from actual observation. In New Orleans and Mobile, they are all above ground—in the former place, from the same cause, to a greater extent than what you complain of. Their having succeeded so well there, is the cause of their being used in the latter place, where, in 1858, there were two—one built for the purpose, a common frame building, the other an old brick warehouse. I have examined both, being desirous to know how ice houses could be fitted above ground to keep ice from rapid evaporation. I found there was an inner partition made of boards, space, I think, four feet; this divided into two parts, the one next the outside filled with rice chaff, the other with charcoal; nothing on the floor but straw and chaff. On the garret floor there were several scuttles, or trap-doors. The ice was hoisted up through them, and then taken down a pair of steps fixed on the outside the building.

The keeper also slept in the garret part. He informed me the evaporation was very small, much less than he could have expected. Even in that warm climate, I do not think it necessary to have them earthed outside; but a shade of trees I think would be of service.

Perhaps in this climate, a space of two feet, filled with chaff and charcoal, would be sufficient. I think wheat and oat chaff would be a sufficient substitute for rice.

Respectfully,

D. GRIFFITH.

Since the preceding very obliging communication was received, we have conversed with R. Peters, Esq., of Philadelphia, to whom the subject is practically and philosophically familiar. He satisfied us that in all situations it is better to build above ground, with a view to more perfect preservation. When the house is built below the surface, the earth is of a temperature and consistence to make it a conductor, instead of a non-conductor of heat. The great, if not the sole object, in a work, is to get your ice enclosed in a space which is surrounded by the most perfect non-conductor of heat! and that is most easy and practicable, by building one house within another, not permitting them to touch at any point, leaving between the two a space of say 15 or 18 inches, to be filled in compactly as the houses progress from the bottom, with charcoal or tan. We intend to have a foundation or floor of sand, rising say 12 or 18 inches above the ground, on the outside of the building, and on the sand place a covering of tan bark. The melting of the ice may be expected to be absorbed by the sand, any surplus passing off, under the sills. The house we think will be best covered with a very thick covering of fodder or marsh grass that will turn the rain—being ventilated at each end—Who sees any objection to this plan? As for shade we shall choose to build in a situation exposed to the sun, where evaporation will be most active, and moisture least liable to accumulate.—*Amer. Far.*

National Gallery of American Manufactures.

The new Patent Office, lately erected at Washington, is a very large and splendid building, and one which will long reflect credit on the nation. Besides containing ample room for the numerous models and specimens of patented inventions, provisions have been made in it for a national gallery of American manufactures, agricultural productions, &c. For this noble project, the nation is mainly indebted to that well known friend of improvement, the Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of the Patent Office. We

rejoice that the business of executing the liberal plan of the government, in the formation of this institution, has devolved upon one so eminently qualified for the task. And there can be no doubt that, under the supervision of this able and patriotic gentleman, a collection will in a few years be formed, that will prove highly useful, as well as honorable, to the nation.

We take particular pleasure in publishing the following notice, forwarded to us by Mr. ELLSWORTH on account of the prominence which he gives to agriculture. This art of all arts has long been too much neglected by our Congress and State Legislatures, and it is pleasing to see, of late, so many indications of a disposition to give the subject something of the consideration which its importance demands.

PATENT OFFICE, NOV. 20, 1840.

Notice is given that the Hall in the new Patent Office, for the exhibition of manufactures, is now completed. The Hall is spacious, being 273 feet long, 6 feet wide, 30 feet high, and fire proof.

Agents whose names are annexed, will receive forwarded, free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the names and address of the manufacturer (with the prices when desired) will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented, of contributing their choicest specimens to the *Nation Gallery of American Manufactures*, where thousands who visit the Seat of Government, will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

If fairs in limited sections of our country, have excited interest, what must be the attractions of a national exhibition, enriched by daily additions.

The agriculturist may be gratified to learn, that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and also for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution.

The Commissioner of Patents, being authorized to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of the crops in the several sections of the country. These data will aid him in presenting his annual report, the aggregate amount of product of the soil, and it is hoped that the public may be guided in some measure from the evils of monopoly, showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of agents who will receive and forward packages for the Patent Office. Collectors of the Customs at Portsmouth, N. H., Portland, Me., Burlington, Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, Charleston, Savannah, N. Orleans, New Buffalo, Cleveland. Surveyors of the Customs at Hartford, Ct., St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, R. I. Eddy, Boston, Mass.; David Gardin (Custom House,) New York.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

Commissioner of Patents.

Editors are very respectfully requested to give above an insertion in their papers.

Education for Farmers.

The following just remarks are taken from an address delivered before an agricultural society in Ohio.

"I well know the fondness of a parent's heart, and am a parent and can appreciate a parent's feelings, and there seems to me nothing unnatural in the desire of a parent that his children should occupy honorable and useful stations in the world. But still the farmers greedily er who suffer their sons and daughters to be brought up with a feeling of contempt for the toils of the husbandman—who suffer them to feel that because their parents have been able to confer upon them, it may be a college education, that heretofore the axe and the hoe are implements unworthy their touch. The fostering of such feelings of pride in the bosoms of your children, is fraught with most dangerous consequences to them. Show to them by your efforts to apply the benefits of science to the culture of the soil, by the interest which you manifest in extending improvements, and by conferring the benefits of your experience upon others, that you regard your calling as useful, important, honorable, respectable, and instead of crowding your children as too many misguided parents do, into the lower professions, or into the commercial ranks, let them feel that you are not ashamed of your occupation, that you feel that it ought not to be despised, and that you regard it as honor enough for them to be well qualified

to tread in your footsteps, and to perfect and carry out the improvements which you have commenced. So they will come up to take their places in society, feeling, and truly too, that the occupation of the agriculturist is both honorable and respectable—and so they will be kept in a great measure from the indulgence of a foolish pride, and from encouraging in their rears a vain ambition which can never be realized. And you may be sure that in subsequent life they will be called to fill such stations of honor or of trust, as they may seem to be fitted for, by their talents, their equipments and their worth. At all events, they will be useful, respectable and substantial citizens, contented and happy themselves, and dispense happiness and comfort to all around them. How much better, how much more rational, how much more honorable and respectable thus to be, than for young men to start off with the idea of being fine gentlemen, and attempting to live upon the scanty pittance furnished them by their wits. Such unhappy and misguided young men, soon become the small politicians of your villages, or the brawlers of the grog-shop, and will soon end their career, if not in crime, in neglect and insignificance.

"The fostering, building up and sustaining of the Common School system, is to the farmer of paramount importance. To the Common School must he look, mainly, for the education of his children, and for the support of such schools should he be willing to make one of the largest sacrifices; or rather he should not call any thing which he does in that behalf a sacrifice. Let efforts be at once made to introduce into our common schools, all those desirable improvements in education which the experience of the ages suggests. Let none but suitable and competent instructors be engaged, and whatever the cost of such may be, let the expense be cheerfully met. Let not instruction be confined to the mere elements of education, such as reading and spelling, but let the physical and natural sciences be introduced, and proper instruction given in all those higher departments which are calculated to expand the minds, and make business men and women of your sons and daughters. Let elementary books on agriculture be introduced into the schools, that the education of your children may be part at least, an agricultural education, and however learned or renowned they may subsequently become in the world of letters, they never will despise the calling to which their fathers were attached.—Let the standard of the moral character be elevated. Let the cultivation of the religious affections and principles not be neglected. Thus educated and thus reared in habits of industry, they may be safely sent forth to enact their part on the stage of life."

Why don't he do it?

When the Farmer *knows*, that a gate is better, and a time and labor saving fixture cheaper, than a set bars and posts, and without calling on a carpenter can himself make one, *Why don't he do it?*

When he has no other fastenings to his gates and iron doors than a rock rolled against them, and in a single evening after supper is able to make a better, *Why don't he do it?*

And when he knows it's better and more profitable to have good fences than poor, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he thinks it will not quite cost to make good fences, and only thinks so, and thus mere guess work, and by calling on Mr. Townsend of East Haven can ascertain the facts in relation to it, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he wishes to see some of the most approved appliances pertaining to farm buildings and the keeping and feeding of stock, &c. &c., and can do so by calling on the above named gentleman, *Why don't he do it?*

Or when he sees the boards dropping from his barns and out buildings, and like heaps of rubbish lying in es about his premises, and need only nailing on again, *Why don't he do it?*

Or if he is afraid of the expense of nails and says crying up the maxim of Doct. Franklin, to save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," and he knows that the same Doct. Franklin so said that "many men are penny wise and pound foolish," and he is not careful to think of the precept contained in the latter, *Why don't he do it?*

If it is a saving of nearly half the manure of a farmer's stock, by keeping them shut up in yards, instead of running at large through most of the winter, *Why don't he do it?*

If he knows that many of his fields would be greatly improved by ditching, and by the removal of large lumps and stones, *Why don't he do it?*

And when he knows that his pastures would yield early double the feed, and of a better quality, if the

bushes were all cut and subdued, *Why don't he do it?*

And if he can add fifty per cent. to the product of his clover fields, and even his pastures, by the use of Gypsum, *Why don't he do it?*

If a farmer of fifty acres has (as he should have) use for a good corn shelter and one of the many improved fanning mills, and he has not already obtained both, *Why don't he do it?*

And if it is cheaper, actually cheaper, to burn dry wood than green, and to use a stove instead of an open fireplace, *Why don't he do it?*

And finally, if every farmer is not a subscriber to an agricultural paper, *Why don't he do it?*—*Farmers Gazette.*

Cure for "Disease in Swine."

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—In the November number of the Farmer, I observed an inquiry from Mr. Webber of Michigan, respecting the cause and cure of what appears to be the *Blind Staggers* in Swine.

As to the cause of this disease, I am not able to speak decidedly; but suppose it to arise from a determination of blood to the head. Leaving the cause, therefore, to able hands, I will proceed to the cure. Catch the hog, and with a sharp knife, make an incision through the skin, 2 or 2½ inches in length, vertically on the forehead, about 1½ inches below the top of the head, and insert into the wound and under the skin, as much fine salt as possible. Repeat the application hourly, and it will very soon effect a cure.

Respectfully your's, &c.

ZECCHARIAH CONE.

Batavia, Dec. 18 10.

Sowing Orchard Grass Seed.

I should have answered your inquiry (in No. 10,) respecting the quantity of Orchard Grass Seed required to sow an acre, &c., but I have been long absent from home, and seeing the opinion of Dr. James Mease, President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, in your Nov. number, I have only to say, that my opinion does not differ much from his, and I fully agree with him on the advantage of sowing Orchard Grass and Clover together.

Yours, &c.

ZECCHARIAH CONE.

Beets for Cattle.

As experience, and not speculation, is what farmers need, I will give my observations in feeding beets to my cows during the two past winters. In 1838 I put up about 300 bushels of Mangel Wurzel beets, 100 bushels of turnips and some potatoes for the purpose of experimenting in feeding my cattle through the winter. I knew nothing but that what I learned from books, as I was acquainted with no farmer (nor am I yet) who fed with roots. At first I was at a loss to know how to feed them, whether in a raw state or cooked, but having determined to try both plans, I commenced the work and each did well. Young animals are peculiarly fond of the raw beets and thrive astonishingly on them; but for cows that give milk, they are better boiled, particularly if a steamer can be used in the process. Though milk cows should have raw beets once in every two or three days if grass cannot be had.

The turnips and potatoes were given precisely as the beets; but I could not determine that either had the preference over the other, as the cows gave about the same quantity of milk, and their condition did not seem changed by either. In feeding the same animals with beets, it was easily told that one-third less than of the turnips or potatoes would make them give the same quantity of milk, of better quality, and they showed better keep. The beets made the milk better, the butter better, and the cows look much better. On one half bushel of beets per day to each cow, with straw and a little meal or bran mixed in, they continued in good condition through the winter, gave as much milk as in the summer, and the butter was as full as good as in May. My experience during the past winter (1839-40) while I fed on roots, only confirmed my former conclusions.—*Western Paper.*

Our Trade with France.

The New York Express of Wednesday, says—"The export of specie has, in its operations, been quite remarkable. Exchanges on all Foreign places, France excepted, have been in favor of this country. No specie has been wanted, and very little has been

shipped to any other place. France has, particularly, for the last three months, been receiving large sums in silver. The question naturally arises, how is this? Why is it that while there is a perfect reciprocity in trade with any other country to such a degree, that we neither receive nor pay any considerable sum in specie, France should bring us in debt at once full three millions of dollars; and taking it she takes not gold, which we can spare, but will have all silver, a description of coin that we cannot spare. The great secret is, in the immense introduction of silks. The duties being now removed, this description of goods comes in at very reduced rates. Fashion unfortunately clothes our females in silks, and even the males take a large quantity.

"Our great staple, cotton, is the principal article that is sent in payment, and at the unprecedented low rates it is bringing in Europe, it falls short of a sufficient sum to pay for our indebtedness. To England, besides the vast sum we pay for goods, we have to provide for a large amount of interest, and with all this running against us, we are enabled to square up with produce; and yet with France, from whence we receive but little else than silks and wine, which contribute but little to our national revenue, we are constantly in debt. Nor is there much prospect of any favorable change, so long as fashion runs in favor of silk goods. So long as they are admitted free, and so long as cotton continues at the present low rate, it is hardly possible that there can be any change for the better."

Exercise, a Moral Duty.

The faculties with which our Creator has endowed us, both physical and intellectual, are so dependent upon exercise for their proper development, that action and industry must be regarded as among the primary duties of accountable man. "In all our conceptions," says an ingenious writer, "exertion is connected with success and renown." A triumph without an enemy combated, and a victory won; a prize where no course is marked out and no competitor starts with us in the race, are not ones which do not find a ready admission into our minds. Such is our constitution, that, according to our usual train of thinking, that where there is no exertion, there can be neither honor or reward. Progress in moral and intellectual excellence is our duty, our honor, and our interest. To be stationary, or to retrograde, is disgraceful. We came into the world feeble in body and in mind, but with seeds of improvement in both; and these seeds grow, according to the cultivation they receive from exercise. The body grows in stature and in strength, and the mind gradually expands. But exercise is requisite to the development both of our corporeal and mental capacities. In the course of years indeed, the body grows; but without exercise, it is lumpy, feeble, and inactive; and the mind, wholly undisciplined, remains in a weak and infantile state. The exercise which is requisite in order to bodily health and vigor, and the evolution of our moral and intellectual powers, is not only the chief means of our improvement, but also the main source of happiness. Without exercise of body and of mind, there can be no happiness.

In one respect the farmer has the advantage of almost all other classes of the laboring community: his evenings belong to himself, while the mechanic has to labor from morning till 9 o'clock in the evening, the farmer's day commences with the rising and closes with the setting of the sun. Although the industrious farmer finds many little jobs of work, to which he very economically appropriates his evening leisure, yet the greater part of the long winter evenings he can appropriate to his amusement and instruction. In no place do we see more cheerful contentment: around the blazing fire upon the farmer's hearth. There, at the merry apple paring, or at the neighboring collection, or even in the family circle alone, do we find social happiness in its pure simplicity. What an opportunity this, for an acquisition of knowledge! What farmer who improves these opportunities can but be intelligent? And what instruction so interesting as that which gives him a knowledge of his own employment? Here we would suggest the importance of every farmer having a supply of agricultural books and papers. It seems to us that no one can be insensible to their utility. If this should be a suggestion of self interest, which we do not deny, still we believe it coincides with the interest of the farmer. We will not enlarge on this subject, as we apprehend it would not convey that knowledge which we recommend. We will barely say, that we expect our subscribers to increase as the evenings lengthen.—*Silks Culturist.*

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF GENESSEE COUNTY.

Table with columns: TOWNS, Males, Females, Total, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Baskets of Wheat, Pounds of Wool, Bushels of Potatoes, Tons of Hay, Pounds of Sugar, Pounds of Val. dairy Products, Measure of Capital. Lists towns from Alabama to Weathersfield.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Table with columns: TOWNS, Population, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Baskets of Wheat, Bushels of Potatoes, Tons of Hay, Pounds of Sugar, Pounds of Val. dairy Products, Measure of Capital. Lists towns from Avoon to Sparta.

Statistics of Monroe Co., next month.

In addition to the above, there was raised in this county, in the same year, 55,532 bushels of barley, 691,672 bushels of oats, 4,609 bushels of rye, 19,247 bushels of buck-wheat, 231,576 bushels of Indian corn, 4,520 pounds of hops, 21,452 pounds of hemp and flax, 180 pounds of cocoons, and 1283 pounds of wax. The number of cords of wood sold, was 23,558. The amount of pot and pearl ash manufactured in the

county, was 303 tons. The value of poultry \$24, Of the population of the county, 117 are free sons of color, viz: 67 males, and 50 females, were residents of the county on the first day of last. There were also resident in the county on the day of June last, 135 Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners.

Decay of Ruta Bagas--Inquiry.

Messrs. THOMAS & BATHAM--When I harvested my ruta bagas this fall, I found nearly one third of the roots, and as they had not been exposed to frost or much wet, I am at a loss to account for their decay. They were harvested about the last of September, and appeared sound and good, (except that the leaves were yellow,) but on taking hold of the leaves to pull them up, the tops came off, and showed that the necks were rotten.

Many of my roots were more or less injured by grubs, but I could not perceive that this caused their decay. If any of the readers of the Farmer can explain it, I should be pleased if they would do so.

Yours, &c.

SILAS PRATT.

Child, Dec. 1840.

The Fruit Garden.

In our last volume we treated of several particulars respecting the Fruit Garden; and we now continue our remarks for the purpose of calling the attention of independent farmers to the subject. In so favorable a soil and so fine a climate as that of the Genessee country, it has often been a cause of regret to us, that so many hundreds--yes thousands--of wealthy freeholders should be destitute of the delicious fruits that such a garden can supply. A few years ago, a friend of ours from a distant land, came to join us in a journey of three hundred miles. It was in the last month of summer, when the Fruit Garden yields its simple luxuries in abundance, and he was delighted with the treat. We remarked to him however, before we set out, "Now is the time to feast--nothing of the kind can be expected till our return." Did it turn out so? perhaps some of our readers would ask. Exactly--to the letter. There was fine fruit without doubt, in the

district through which we passed, but we saw it though we shared the hospitality of many noble friends in easy circumstances.

When we planted our Fruit Garden, we had not directed our attention to the position in which the different kinds of trees could be most advantageously planted but we soon discovered that the nectarine, the plum and the apricot, ought to have been set as near to the hog-trough as possible, on account of the Cure. We have already remarked that in the remotest part of the inclosure the fruit was more injured by this insect, though we may add that in a small garden arrangement will be of less importance.

The position for particular, trees will be of great consequence however, on another account whether the garden be large or small. Until our countrymen generally acquire a higher-toned morality; we shall consider robbing a garden as mean as to rob a hen-roost, it will be safer to set the late pears or grapes

on the outside. The rich colors of ripe fruits are attractive; and the further we can place them the gaze of animals who have no higher aim than gratification,—the better. On this account a yard should not be a fruit-yard, except for such as may be gathered green, and ripened in the e. We have no knowledge that thieves in this ter look far enough a-head to steal unripe pears, nter apples.

erry trees should be set in the rear of the recta- , plums and apricots, but still as near to the hog- h as possible, after these kinds are accommodated. sider the hog-trough indeed, as an important dge to the Fruit Garden. Where hogs cannot mitted however, *poultry* may in some measure y their place. If both are excluded, then use the : and the hoc—shake the Curculios from the tree eets spread for the purpose, and show them no er.

erry trees should also be set near together—that t scattered in different parts of the garden, on nt of the birds that come to plunder. A leisure our may be well spent on a seat from which shot reach them. We know indeed it is the fashion e day to extol their services, and to decry every pt to lessen their numbers; but people who are d away by such fancies, cannot have duly con- d the subject.

e cedar bird has been called "a friendly, useful, ent visitor;" but we have yet to learn in what t he is better than a crow or a rat. He may de- nsects in some districts, as it has been asserted, t in ours. We have carefully watched him, in years, and have even had his stomach examined what he lived on, but nothing was found in it uit. He comes as a plunderer, and deserves a erer's reward.

The Garden and Shrubbery.

he open ground at this dreary season, flowers— ost tender part of the plant—would be sadly out ce; and therefore ornament can only be expect- the bark, the leaves, or the fruit.

the bark of the *striped maple* is generally admired. : streaks on a ground in which shadings of red en occasionally prevail, always meet the eye, where the red becomes clearer on the twigs and increasing intensity envelopes the buds. The on the contrary, is seen on the old bark; and especially on old trees, which are sometimes six in diameter.

red dogwood (improperly called the red willow) a ornamental. Seedlings vary much however, ard to brightness; and not one tenth of those w with in the swamps are suitable for transplant- Though naturally a sub-aquatic, it does well on on soil; for through winter and the early part of when its bark is the brightest, the ground is ntly wet.

poplar-leaved birch has a white bark, though veral years before the small branches assume color. The leaves are delicate, and the whole showy and ornamental.

golden ash has fine yellow bark, changing a greenish color early in autumn. This tree is ired a variety of the English ash (*Fraxinus ex-*) and its height in London is marked thirty feet. ive one of very vigorous growth about eight feet much admired.

ergreens are admirably adapted to embellish a tend in winter. Among these, the *silver fir* of e will stand in the front rank. It is nearly al- the *balsam fir*, but has a larger leaf more d- striped with white on the under side. Both are beautiful.

Next to these we should place the *white pine* which often becomes the tallest tree of the American forest, where it has room to spread; however, the rich silky green of its foliage, is more distinctly visible and ornamental.

Not far behind, is the *white spruce*, growing naturally in swamps like the balsam fir, but soon becoming reconciled to a dry soil. Two or three years in a nursery, give it a new set of roots; and when these are acquired, with reasonable attention, it is almost sure to live when transplanted. It also attains a great height in favorable situations.

The *Norway fir* from the north of Europe, famous for its timber, is another fine evergreen with darker foliage; but perhaps not darker than the *black spruce* which is often found in mountain land and a cold soil. Near these may be placed the Chinese and American *arbor vita* with fragrant leaves; and the *English yew*, remarkable for its duration and slow growth.

The Scotch fir, so called is properly a pine—that is, it has two leaves in a sheath. This species and the Norway fir, supply the deal boards of England.

But we have not forgotten the *hemlock spruce*. Men who are long employed in clearing land, are apt to consider every tree that stands in their way as worthy of death; and we apprehend that but few arboriculturists can be found in this class. Against the hemlock, the prejudice has been unusually strong. Without stopping to inquire on what it rested however, we shall express our conviction that this tree deserves a place among the finest evergreens when it can clothe itself with foliage from the ground. It bears training well; and the most beautiful hedge we have ever seen was of hemlock.

The *common Juniper* retains the green of its leaves in winter much better than the *red cedar*; and as it inclines to grow low with prickly leaves, it might serve for a hedge on the top of a ditch. It may easily be increased by layers or by seeds.

An evergreen, little known in this district, but remarkable for its beauty is the *tree box*. It appears to agree with our soil and climate; grows densely, and a hedge of it, in front of a mansion would be superb.

In sheltered situations the fruit of the *pyracantha* retains its fine scarlet; but the severer blasts of winter destroy its color. On the *bush cranberry* however, these have no effect; and its clusters hang in all their brightness till the commencement of mild weather in the spring.

No shrub however, is more beautiful in winter on account of its fruit than the *barberry*; and none is safer from the depredations of birds. The berries are very acid. Many people have been deterred from planting it because of its supposed influence in blighting wheat; but this charge is proved to be unfounded. It has neither philosophy nor fact to support it.

Items in Domestic and Rural Economy.

To prevent horses, which are disposed to break their bridles, from doing so, place a pad within the strap that passes back of the head, the inside of which is lined with cotton or linen, and in which the points of three or four very sharp nails, pointing inwards, are concealed. When the horse draws hard upon his bridle, these prick him, and cause him to desist.

Stoves, for heating rooms, will throw out much more heat for the amount of fuel consumed, if, as soon as the wood gets well burning, the draught below and above the fire, is closed. For less heat is swept by the draft up chimney. On this principle, the blacksmith increases the heat of his forge, by sprinkling water upon the ignited coals, and preventing the flame from rushing out; and also, green wood on a common fire often prevents the rapid escape of heat up the chimney, for a similar reason. All stoves should

therefore be provided with a valve above us will as below the fire.

Cracks in stoves and stove pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, sal ammoniac, and water, make a harder and more durable cement.

An excellent cement for broken glass, is made by grinding together linseed oil and white lead, to the consistency of a paste.

Nails are prevented from rusting by heating them, and dropping them while hot in oil.

Gates work much better for having the hinges and latches greased. To keep them so, bore a hole, and plug up a quantity of grease in the gate post, where it may always be at hand when wanted.

Ice, on door steps, may be easily removed by throwing salt upon it, which will cause the ice to crack to pieces.

Cattle should be duly supplied with salt during winter, which is often forgotten.

Hay and oats may be economized by feeding horses ruta bags, which they soon learn to eat.

An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood work, is made of 6 pounds of melted pitch, 1 pint linseed oil, and 1 pound of brick dust, or yellow ochre.

Cream which churns with difficulty in winter, if too sour, will speedily produce butter by the addition of saleratus. If too cold hot water may be applied—but it is better to warm the cream and keep it so. If the thermometer shows 70° of Fah. it will soon come. When minute granules of butter appear and it does not gather readily, throw in a piece of butter, and it will "lump" together in a trice.

Stumps in fields are made to rot, by placing earth upon them.

Farmers' Homes and Children.

A much esteemed correspondent has sent us a reply to the communication of ANNETTE, in our last; but we think it is written under a misapprehension of the subject; and, as it is not very courteous withal, we are compelled to decline its publication. The writer styles himself "an old home-spun practical farmer," and says that he "has neither been an indifferent nor a disinterested reader of what our columns have from time to time furnished on the subject of the education of children, with a view to qualify them for the business of practical farming." He admits that "Annette has detected and exposed a crying evil, and pointed out the remedy;" but still it appears to him to be "all moonshine," and he is fearful that the expense of "making home attractive," according to the suggestions of Annette, will lead farmers into the "frightful swamp of bankruptcy, want, disgrace, and misery."—We admit that there are many farmers in our land, who cannot afford the necessary time or expense for the pleasures and comforts spoken of; neither can they afford to educate their daughters in a boarding school; but at the same time there are many others who can well afford these expenses, and are not compelled to spend all their time in toiling for the necessaries of life. It is a great mistake however, to suppose that much expense is necessary in order to make a dwelling pleasing and beautiful. It need not "all be set up or established upon the most modern and fashionable foundations." On the contrary, almost any man who has the taste and disposition, can find the time and means to surround his home with most of the attractions mentioned by Annette, without any danger of bankruptcy or ruin.

We cheerfully comply with the request of our correspondent, in publishing the following article from the *National Aegis*; and, in return, we ask him to read the article on the next following page, entitled the *Working Man's Home*.—EDS.

From the National Aegis.

To the Young of both Sexes.

It is of great importance that persons, in early life, should prepare themselves for the part they are to act in society. There is a strong desire in both sexes to rise to respectability, and this is highly commendable; but many persons err in their attempts to gain their object.

A principal cause of the failure of young people to reach the object of their desire, is, the attempt to *get rich without labor!* In this way, they often aim at an object without the means to accomplish it. Thus, or many years past, young men have entered on business with borrowed capital, to an extent never before known; they have calculated upon the profits which were precarious; they have neglected to calculate the chances of sudden declensions in business; they have entered upon house-keeping, with extravagant purchases of furniture; they have mostly *failed*, and reduced themselves and families to poverty. The failures and the distress which have occurred in this country within a few years exceed every thing probably that ever before happened.

Young friends, learn wisdom. It is not the order of Providence that mankind should have blessings and prosperity without labor. It is best for mankind that this should be the order of things; good moral habits are formed by industry; sudden acquisitions of property tend to prevent the formation of such habits, they are often ruinous to morals. Moderate acquisitions of property generate good habits—the habits of prudence, of foresight, and correct calculation of what is practicable.

The desire of reaching a respectacle standing in life has led many to renounce labor for books, with the expectation that they can live by learning. But the number of persons who can gain subsistence by learning is comparatively small. The professions are full to overflowing; unless that of the gospel ministry may be excepted. By far the greatest part of mankind are destined to labor, without which society cannot be supported.

In forming a plan of business for life, therefore, the first requisite is to determine the course to be pursued, the occupation which is to be followed, and then to devote all possible attention to gain the qualifications essential to success in that occupation. In this preliminary to success, persons very often make great success.

If a young man is to be a farmer, he must begin when a boy, and continue in that business. He must gain knowledge by experience, and muscular strength by labor. Books and learning will never make farmers.

If a young man is to be a mechanic, he must begin his art when young, and persevere in it, and be thoroughly master of every part of his business. Books and learning cannot supply the want of labor and experience. Farmers and artisans cannot be made in the school house or college. Most of the studies cultivated in our seminaries of learning, however useful to professional men, are not applicable to all the common occupations of life. This the writer knows by experience.

It is with female as with males: they desire to live without labor, and thousands of them fail of obtaining a good settlement in life, by aiming at what cannot be obtained. Hence, the high schools often become nurseries of old maids. The daughters of wealthy men, who are sure of the means of living without labor, and such as are fortunate enough to marry men of influence, may be justified in devoting many years to *languages and sciences which they are never to use*; but how small, comparatively, is this number!

Most of the people of this country possess small estates, which, when divided, will not support their children. Hence it often happens that children, whom the father can support in genteel style, fail, at his death, of the means of subsistence. Hence, probably, no country presents so many instances of young persons of both sexes, *educated above their condition*, as the United States. Many persons and families, within the knowledge of the writer, have been ruined or doomed to struggle with adversity all their lives from this mistake. They begin wrong, they expect to be gentlemen and ladies without the means of supporting themselves in such style.

Equally mistaken are many of the daughters of poor families. Some of them enter manufactories, where they get good wages, and dress in rich attire; neglect to gain a thorough knowledge of house-keeping, the very knowledge they most want to insure them a good sentiment. Young men of industry want wives that are good house-keepers. They do not seek females for their dexterity in tending spools; but

for those who are accustomed to do all the work of a family, and to make an economical use of money. Such wives are useful auxiliaries in supporting a family; whereas such as are not accustomed to housework often check or prevent the prosperity of their husbands; sometimes they ruin them.

Much less do men, in the ordinary occupations of life, seek for females who have studied geometry, algebra, rhetoric, zoology and the higher mathematics. Such sciences are of no use to them in discharging their duties, as wives, mothers or housekeepers; they are soon forgotten, and if not, never used; nor do they ever become subjects of conversation. In the course of thirty years observation, the writer has never known a female thus educated to make the least use of such sciences; not even in the families of the affluent. Books on such subjects, read in after life, for the purpose of gratifying curiosity or enlarging the knowledge of the works of nature, may be useful for these purposes among those who have leisure, but not being necessary to qualify females for these duties, should not be a part of school education.

In no particular is the folly of females more remarkable than in their estimate of labor. They seem to think it disgracing to labor in the family as domestics, when they will labor in manufactories without objection. They do not consider that the proper sphere of females is in the family, and that they cannot fill that sphere without serving an *apprenticeship*, and they should no more disdain it, than young men should disdain to be apprentices to mechanics. The young of both sexes must be subordinate to those who are older, for it is from experience and knowledge of older persons that they are to qualify themselves to be respectable masters and mistresses themselves. Girls who have no property should seek to be domestics for two or three years in respectable, well-ordered families, for it is in these they are to learn, not only to do all kinds of work, but to improve their minds and their manners. It is the best, if not the only chance which many of them can have, thus to improve, and become respectable mistresses of families.

All young persons should have a competent English education, and for this purpose, they should have access, not only to the Bible, but to the best writings of Watts, Addison, Cowper and Mrs. Moore. In wealthy and well conducted families the poorest girls may have this advantage. By avoiding domestic service, they deprive themselves of advantages which they can never have in any other business. The pride of females often condemns them to poverty and a single life. Many and many a female fails to gain a comfortable settlement in life, merely because she is too proud to submit to the apprenticeship of learning the duties of a house-keeper in the character of a hired domestic.

FRANKLIN.

From the Maine Farmer.

Signs of the Times.

We sometime ago, under this head, made some remarks in regard to the change of feeling at the South, respecting a "judicious tariff" on certain articles, which do not now pay any duty, or but very little; such as silk, wines, &c., which may be considered articles of luxury, and not of necessity. We were not aware of treading on the *political toes* of either party—but it so fell out that we received sundry *hearty kicks*, from individuals belonging to both of them.

No note it be, gentlemen; we have always been used to "*more kicks than coppers*" from our youth up, and this getting thumped from both sides of the *way*, is pretty sure proof that we are in the right. At any rate, one thing is certain, and you may all put and make wry faces as long as you please, about it. You must have a tariff, and a pretty strong one too, or you must support your government by a direct tax. Now, which do you like best? When the last tariff was adopted, certain articles were admitted almost or quite duty free, because it was alledged that they could not be produced in this country. Among them, as we before observed, were silks. Since that period, the experiment has been pretty thoroughly tried, and it has been found that we can produce silk here with ease, but the French, on account of labor being so much cheaper with them than with us, can sell cheaper than we can, and thus defeat us in the market. Very well, this might do, if they would meet us on reciprocal grounds—that is, take our produce, or some of it, duty free. But this they decline doing. The song with them is—Free trade for us, and heavy duties for you.

The tobacco planters are getting their "*blood up*," and the following from the American Farmer shows what they mean to do. There will probably be, ere long, a modification of the tariff system, and we trust the different interests of the South and the North

will meet and act with more union on a subject of such vital interest, to every son and daughter of the nation.

THE BALL IS IN MOTION.—The Tobacco Planters are on the *qui vive*—to speak in plain English, on the *look out*. Their interest in Congress, if zealously combined, is strong enough to make itself be understood—and if not strong enough in numbers, let it log-roll, as a last resort, with some other than can make it so.

The Planters of Charles County, Md., were to have held a meeting yesterday for the appointment of delegates to the convention.

The proceedings of a meeting in Dinwiddie, Va., will be found below, with some introductory remarks from the National Intelligencer. The Lynchburg Virginian, alluding to the proceedings of this meeting, and remarking on the onerous duties levied on our Tobacco, by foreign powers, observes:

"Other nations are depressing our productive interests by monopolies and onerous restrictions. In reciprocity for all which we have pursued the most liberal policy—the luxuries of foreign lands have entered our country almost duty free. We should no longer submit to these oppressive duties. It is time for us to obtain their repeal, or counteract them by similar restrictions. If we cannot by our example induce other nations to adopt the enlightened policy we have pursued, why we have no alternative left but to try the retaliatory system."

Massachusetts Statistics.

From the returns of the valuation assessors of the several towns in the State of Massachusetts, as published in the Boston Atlas, we compile the following interesting statistics:

Population.—Whole number of males and female 610,814, being an increase in ten years of 129,292.

Polls.—Rateable polls of 16 years and upward 172,927, male polls not rateable 12,065, ditto pauper 1707.

Buildings.—Whole number of dwelling houses in the State 96,227, shops and stores 23,019, barn 63,806, other buildings worth over \$20 and upward 26,573.

Distilleries.—Whole number 73, breweries 15.

Mills.—Grist 757, saw 1371, paper 98.

Manufactories.—Splitting mills and nail machine 424, iron works and furnaces 133, small arm man factories 12, carding machines 651, fulling mills 18 rope walks 64, glass factories 4, card factories 34, superficial feet of salt works 14,897,815.

Cotton Factories.—Whole number 343, looms 16 638, spindles 624,540.

Woolen Factories.—Whole number 201, loom 3032, spindles 113,457.

Other Factories.—Bleaching 10, linen 2, silk works for printing calico and silks 12.

Agricultural.—Tillage land 259,058 acres, the produce of which is, wheat 101,178 bushels, rye 453,70 oats 1,226,300, corn 1,775,073, barley 149,004, ho 237,941 pounds, hemp 7 tons, flax 2, broom corn 58 upland mowing land 410,930 acres, the produce which is 467,537 tons of hay, fresh meadow land 184,822 acres, the produce of which is 135,930 ton salt meadow land 39,305 acres, the produce of which is 26,203 tons.

Various.—Superficial feet of wharves 8,402,28 tons of vessels 498,057, ounces of plate exceeding \$ in value 153,670.

Pride and Extravagance.

A slight exposition now and then of the way which we "simple republicans" live, will do no harm for the means of acquiring information as to our rational income and outgo are not always within the reach of the people. The last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains some information of much value to the general reader, and goes to show that we are not exactly the plain, calculating, money-making people, that some modern travellers have pronounced us. Our institutions, it is true, are republican, as they partake of the nature and spirit of a government, but society is the mere apex of foreign aristocracy, and we are as fond of our luxuries as any other people. "Hard times" is a stereotyped complaint, and the embarrassed condition of the country is made a great political subject. This is all right enough, the contending parties must have some weapons to fight with, else how would the conflict proceed? But while all these complaints were making we last year paid to France and England, principals the former, *twenty-four millions* of dollars for silk, Gro de Nap, Gro de Rhine, Poul de Soui, and Ti

ni shawls, a large part of which consisted of articles used merely for ornament.

In the younger days of our beloved country, the American girls did not dream of such things as Taghi shawls—their mantles were the products of their spinning wheels and looms—but with education comes refinement, and of course its motely cousin, fashion. More than two millions were paid last year for silk and worsted, seven millions for worsted stuffs—one million for laces, nearly the same for leg- n and straw hats and bonnets, being about twenty- millions of dollars for the ladies alone! whose city and nice ideas of fashion must be gratified.— are the gentlemen without their share of foreign uries. Three millions for wine, being six millions gallons, and one million for cigars—the quantity ed away being ninety-three millions! Including ee, tea, spices, spirits, &c., amongst the luxuries, e than fifty millions of dollars, nearly one third of entire imports, expended in luxury and extrava- ce.

Our citizens have lost millions of dollars in endeavoring to establish the silk business in this country, as great morbus multianalis mania will prove, yet s are imported into this country free of duty, and sequently we are encouraging foreign manufac- s to the utter ruin of our own, and acquiring a s for foreign luxuries, when we would most assu- display more patriotism, were we to advance the ucts of our own industry. The St. Louis Ga- zette, in a very sensible article on the subject, remarks It has generally been considered the most just and nable policy to tax the luxuries of life, if taxes t be laid, while, by our present tariff, we tax the sseries of life and introduce luxuries free of duty. tax the poor man's salt and clothing, and release ich from a tax on their habiliments. We give oyment to foreign silk growers, and reduce our to beggary. Is this in accordance with the ge- of republicanism! Not certainly, as we under- it. In our trade with England and most other ns, our exports pay for our imports, but France s us in debt ten or twelve millions annually.— more Ocean.

The Workingman's Garden and Grounds.

All thriving trees confess the fruitful mould,
As yielding apple ripens here to gold;
For the blue fig with luscious juice o'erflows,
With deeper red the full pomegrant glows," &c.
HOMER'S *Odyssey*, book vii.

was certainly an exaggeration of Mrs. Trollope r, that no one could ever hear two Americans talk minutes without the word *dollar*. So Bonaparte erated when he called the British "a nation of ceepers." Be it so. Caricatures often tell the . Even the hideous concave mirror, though it gerate ever so much, shows me some grand blem- in my face. I have tried the experiment, in- ing the crowded streets of our cities, to catch the inent word of the passer-by. The catalogue is ed, and consists of such as these, "Ten per —" "doing a good business"—"money mar- —" "operations in property"—"exchange"— "ck"—"thousand dollars"—"credit"—"profits" rtune," &c. &c.

A man is so practical that he will not wash his without "value received," I entertain no hopes ing him over. I have no *purchase* for my in- tent. Now cleanliness is a sort of decoration:— ive, perhaps, but the condition of all the rest — less follows very closely; a cleanly child is usual- at. The cleanly housewife is sure to produce in uttage a certain trim and symmetrical arrange- which gratifies the eye. This is neatness bud- into beauty. This transition ought to be seized wherever it appears. The pleasant little chil- who are yonder playing in the dust may be taught ep themselves clean, and then to be neat. This path towards decoration. Taste needs develop- . These creatures may be bred to enjoy orna- , and thus we may get a race of people, even g the poor, who will begin to beautify the land. in the hope of seeing cottages along our multi- and dirty railways, each adorned not only with a surface and a close fence, but with roses, pinks, s, and all the pretty vegetable gifts of a loving dence; gifts which our yeomanry have too much hed to green-houses and ballads.

The ways of adorning a house by rural aids are va- e, and so well known as scarcely to need enumera- . They may be adapted to the lowliest habitation vilized man, no less than to the villa or the cha- Nothing but love for domestic beauty and ordi- tact are required to rear a thousand tasteful abodes

along our highways. And if but one provident house- holder will begin, we shall find that, humble as his habitation may be, he will soon be imitated by his neighbors. Fashion itself, the cause of so many fol- lies, may be brought in aid of virtuous enjoyment.— Let some working man make the trial, by holding up before his mind rural decoration as a distant object.— Let him secure to himself a house and garden where he is willing to spend his life. Let him, as his means allow, have it tight and finished, and by all means duly enclosed. This is the frame-work; after this en- sue the details. Let him learn the economy of a lit- tle timely paint, and of a fence or hedge which will withstand the assaults of wind and beasts. From day to day, as he may be able to snatch a moment for breathing the fresh air, let him remove unsightly ob- jects and make an entrance upon positive ornament.— How easy it is to set out clumps or rows of trees, for shade and fruit, flowering shrubs or evergreen hedges! How agreeable to the wife and little ones, to be called out to join in dropping the cheap flower-seed or train- ing the luxuriant vine!

Among these ornaments, the highest rank is due to Gardening; including in that term the rearing of val- uable trees. Children should be early taught that when they set out a fine tree, or insert a graft, they are do- ing a favor to posterity, and beginning that which shall continue to make others happy when they are in their graves. It has always been pleasant to me to see the house of the industrious citizen embowered in flowering vines and trees. And on Saturday evening, a season when so many forsake their work only for the potter-house or the tavern, the man who possesses such a retreat will have a strong inducement to seek his delightful home, and meet his little household among the smiles of natural scenery.

There are many very precious maxims of life which need to be pointed out; they are overlooked by the mass of the people. Once indicated, they are believ- ed and embraced. Among these is the following:— *Simple ornament hinders no good use.* The watch runs as well in a comely case, as it would in a deal box. The draught is just as savory out of a chased tankard. And every good of household life is unim- paired by nestling among green foliage, climbing honeysuckles, and parterres of flowers. I long to see this acted upon by our people. I long to see them snatching a few hours from the noisy throng of idlers, and the delirious mirth of the bar-room, and spending them on the little innocent decorations of humble but delightful home.

The time required for beautifying a house and en- closure is really so little, that it scarcely admits of being brought into a calculation. A few minutes at day- break, in the spring and autumn, will in the course of a year work wonders. A few snatches of time after labor is ended may be spared by the busiest man. If his work has lain within doors, or has been of the sed- entary kind, a little exercise and air, enjoyed in prun- ing and trimming his vines, will be restorative to his health and spirits. This is better than mere repose.— Nature abhors a vacuum of employment. Is not this positive gain? Health is "the poor man's riches;" that which conduces to it is worth more than money. Even those who are athletic, or who work at trades which give them constant motion, do not the less need something of this sort. It is not mere muscular ex- ertion which preserves and restores health. There may be great bodily effort with no better result than fatigue. What every man requires when the day is done, is gentle recreation, something between work and play, which shall break the train of moody thought, repair the waste of nervous elasticity, and put the jaded mind in good humor with itself and others.

When the artizan, after his evening repast, goes out to water his flowers, every thing he touches is his own; and nothing so much his own as the trees he planted or the shades he gathered. He is refreshed and tranquilized, and grows into the love of home.— These pleasures are mightily increased, when he sees around him his children partaking in his toils and joys, and cheering one another with the merry laugh to work or sport; while the wife's voice, heard within, as she sings contentedly over the cradle, adds a lovely music to the scene. This is a picture, of which the original may be found in many a poor but happy fam- ily; would that it were so in all! Under such shades as these, domestic quiet loves to dwell; and in such a spot religion finds its sanctuary.

Contrast with this a case which we are often called to witness. The mechanic or laborer has worked hard all day. At the close of his toils he turns his face homewards. But he has not provided or cherish- ed at his dwelling any strong attraction. No refine- ment of taste has ever softened his spirit. It has been

too much his practice to pass his leisure hours else- where. He feels the need of some relaxation. He is languid from fatigue, and sullen from the disgust of labor. In such a condition he is easily attracted to the bar-room. There, amidst the odors of liquor and tobacco, he forgets his previous hardness and anxie- ty, to become the victim of an unnatural and danger- ous excitement. The glass, the jest, and the song make the evening fly swifly. Late at night he wends his way home, if not drunk, yet humbled, discontent- ed, and peevish. No children greet him with their joyous laugh; the neglected little creatures are asleep, and the sad wife is awake only through anxious ex- pectation of her husband. Am I extravagant in tra- cing much of the misery in such a case to the want of taste for those little things which makes one's home desirable? As a general observation, I have never seen idle or profligate sons issuing from within the cottage pining which has been adored by their own infant hands. And, on the other hand, it would re- quire a stoical love of virtue for its own sake, to make any youth love the foul, smoky, fenceless cabin of a thrifless father. Sweeten home, and you close mine out of ten doors to temptation.— *Working-man.*

Silk.

In May, I hatched a lot of silk worms, numbering about 6,000; fed them on the White and Black mul- berry; after the last moultin, I lost about half of them by crowding them too thick upon the shelves and being unable to ventilate the room in three or four days as we have had this summer; but the remainder wound about one bushel of cocoons of a fine quality, which at the present price, would pay at least \$4 per day, in- cluding all the time in feeding for the whole.— *Alb. Cul.*
C. M. L. A.

LACONIC ADVICE.—Mr. Hillyard, who for twenty- one years has been the President of the Northampton- shire Farming and Grazing Society, the annual meet- ing of which was held on Wednesday, in presenting a prize cup to Mr. J. C. Elliott, gave him the follow- ing laconic piece of advice:—"Now, young man, take this cup, and remember always to plough deep, and drink *shulloic*."— *Eng. paper.*

PLOUGHING.—The whole series of furrows on an English statute acre, supposing each to be nine inches wide, would extend to 19,360 yards; and adding twelve yards to every two hundred and twenty for the ground travelled over in turning, the whole work of one acre may be estimated as extending to 20,416 yards, or eleven miles and nearly five furlongs.

Apology for Cultivating Flowers.

BY MRS. SELA SMITH.

I deem it not an idle task,
These lovely things to rear,
That spread their arms as they would ask,
If sun and dew are here—
For simple wants alone are theirs,
The pure and common too—
The bounty of refreshing airs,
The gift of liquid dew.

And they return for every ray,
A gayer smile and look;
And greenly as the clear drops play,
They murmur of the brook;
And thus our thoughts away they lure,
Where woods and waters gleam,
And mountain airs are strong and pure,
And sing the bird and stream.

Frail, grateful things! how fondly they
The nurtured leaf outspread,
And more than all my care repay,
When from its folded bed
Some pink or crimson blossom press
To thrill me with delight,
To fill my very eyes with tears,
Its beauty is so bright.

Nay, 'tis no idle thing, I trust,
To foster beauty's birth,
To lift from out the lowly dust,
One blossom of the earth—
Where barrenness before had been
A verdure to disclose,
And make the desert, rich in sheen,
To blossom as the rose. {*Ludite Companion.*

Early Importation of Sheep.

"A Subscriber" asks for information respecting the Sheep imported into this country from Spain, by Col. Humphrey, of Connecticut, "40 or 50 years ago"—particularly as to where, or from what flock they were obtained.

We have looked over a large number of agricultural works, but find no definite information on this subject. The most that we can learn is, that in 1805, or 1806, Col. H. imported about 100 *Merino* sheep from Spain. They were said to have originated from the same breed as those imported into this State from France, a year or two previous, by Chancellor Livingston, but differing from them essentially in their character. Those from France were longer, had straighter legs, longer necks, and bodies more barrel shaped. Their wool was equally fine, but somewhat longer, and the sheep were more delicate in constitution. Those from Spain were short legged and slab sided, with short necks heavily dappled; the wool fine, but short; constitution more hardy than those from France.

If any of our readers can give the particular information desired, we should be pleased to have them do so. In the mean time perhaps the above may be of service to our correspondent.—Eus.

Post Masters

Have very generally assisted us by obtaining subscriptions and remitting money. For this they have our sincere thanks, and deserve the thanks of the community at large. We trust they will see good results from the circulation of the paper in their towns, and that they will feel disposed to continue their efforts in our behalf.

The Public Press.

We are under great obligations to many editors of newspapers who have published our Prospectus, or kindly noticed the *New Genesee Farmer*. To such we will continue to send it without asking an exchange; and if they desire it sent to a friend also, we will cheerfully add the name to our list. (Those who have not done so, but feel disposed to aid us, will confer a favor by inserting the prospectus below.)

Editors of Agricultural, Scientific, or Literary papers, who generously give us an exchange, will please accept our sincere thanks.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER.

The Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the Union—Only 50 cents a year, (in advance.) 16 large pages monthly, with cuts. J. J. THOMAS & M. B. BATEHAM, Editors. DAVID THOMAS and others, assistants. ONE HUNDRED CORRESPONDENTS.

The flattering encouragement which the *New Genesee Farmer* has received during the past year, has convinced the proprietors that the paper can be sustained in its native soil, and at its economical price; and while they express their gratitude for the assistance they have thus far received, they would now, with renewed confidence, appeal to the friends of agriculture in behalf of the Second Volume. The paper is so well known, and so highly approved, that it is unnecessary to speak of its character, further than to say, that it will not suffer by a comparison with any other paper of the kind in the United States. Each successive number has shown an increase of talent and correspondents. It has received during the past year, original communications from ONE HUNDRED WRITERS, most of whom are well known practical farmers. It also contains the most useful selections from other agricultural journals, reports of the markets, &c.

The object of the *New Genesee Farmer* is to advance the great interests of Agriculture and Horticulture—to benefit the community in general, and farmers in particular: Experience proves that it is well calculated to promote this object; and therefore it is the duty of every friend of improvement to extend its circulation, in order that its influence may be felt throughout the agricultural community.

The friends of *Agricultural Societies* should especially encourage this paper; for, unless farmers read on the subject, and get their minds interested in their profession, they will not act efficiently for its advance-

ment. The Societies formed last year in Western New York, and their fine exhibitions, have already given a new impulse to the cause in this section of country; and it is confidently expected that much more will be done the coming season.

The 2d Volume commences Jan. 1, 1841.
All Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and remit money to the publishers.
Address, BATEHAM & CROSMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The latest news from England, dated 4th Dec. is of but little importance as it respects the Markets. The Money Market was said to be somewhat improved and Cotton a shade higher. The duty on Wheat was 2s. 8d per quarter, and on Flour 14s 10d per bbl.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Corn market keeps declining; this week's average of English wheat is 60s per qr. In Flour, scarcely any thing doing: we quote it nominally 30 to 33s duty paid, and 35 to 27s in bond. Sailed hives have declined 2d per lb; dry are maintained.

LIVERPOOL, Wool Market, Dec. 2.—Scotch: A fair demand was felt for most classes of Scotch this week, and the rates previously obtained were steadily supported. A good spring inquiry from the United States would materially add to the firmness of the trade. Our foreign wool market was somewhat brisker this week, and a tolerable number of transactions took place at the rates of Saturday, the 21st ult.

MANCHESTER.—The accounts received this morning from Manchester are of a more cheering character than any received for some time past. Money was becoming more plentiful, and bills more easy of discount, owing, it is said, to timely interference by the London discount brokers, who had taken off a great number of the bills of the foreign houses, and thus relieved the local money market. The prospects of trade were also improving. The extensive Mediterranean market, in consequence of the events which have occurred in Syria, was again considered to be opened, and orders have arrived from the United States, with anticipations of more and larger by the next packets.

NEW YORK MARKET—Dec. 22.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.—The receipts of Genesee and all other sorts of Flour through the Hudson are closed. The stock on hand is variously estimated from 225,000 to 300,000 bbls. There is a constant demand and prices rather stiffen. The sales of Genesee are at \$4 91 a \$5 for common brands; 500 Ohio in good order round and flat hoops, sold on Saturday at \$1 06; Michigan \$1 75. Fancy brands of Genesee and Ohio range from \$3 25 to 5 75. Some sales were made of Brandwine Flour at \$5 50, and of Georgetown at \$5 25. Rye Flour is \$3 a 3 25, and Corn Meal \$2 25 per bbl. Small sides were made of prime Ohio Wheat at 107 cts. Rye closed at 57 a 59 cts. One of the last sales of Corn was a cargo of Southern new at 52 cts. wt.; old Southern is held at 55 cts; Jersey might bring a little more. Northern Oats have advanced a little and command 40 a 41 cts per bushel. Jersey sold at 33 cts. There were no sales of Barley.

MONEY MARKET.—There was a pretty large business transacted at the Stock Exchange, and prices generally well sustained. United States Bank was sold at 66, buerly 30 days; Delaware and Hudson went up 1/2; North American Trust do. 1/2; Vicksburg Bank do. 1/2; Canton Company down 1/2; Paterson R. R. up 1/2; New Jersey R. R. do. 1/2; Stonington R. R. do. 1/2; Harlem down 1/2.
\$5000 Exchange on Philadelphia sold at 98 1/2, and \$2000 do. at 98 1/2 per cent.

\$2000 Indiana bonds sold at 74 for next week. The Philadelphia Banks have notified to the parties making the loan, that they are in readiness to receive their portion of the two and a half millions, and issue Post Notes forthwith.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says—"Money matters are tight this week, and will continue to be so for some weeks to come. Discounts will be comparatively small until the yearly reports of the Banks are made."

PRICES OF FLOUR AT DIFFERENT PLACES.

Boston.....	\$5 22	a	\$5 50	Market firm.
Philadelphia.....	4 75	a	4 57	Brisk.
Baltimore.....	4 75	a	5 00	
Richmond.....	4 57	a	5 00	Dull.
Alexander.....	4 50	a	4 51	
Cincinnati.....	3 62			
Wilmington.....	4 65			
New Orleans.....	4 50			

CINCINNATI PORK MARKET.

Up to December 10th, the whole number of hogs sold in this market was 3,000. The drovers, generally are packing their own pork, having paid prices to preclude their selling it for less than \$1 50, and the packers offering only from \$1 to \$1 25.

ROCHESTER MONEY MARKET.

Species	Eastern Funds	par
Treasury Notes 1 pr. prem.	Indiana	8 a
Eastern Drafts 14 "	Illinois	10 a
Pennsylvania 5 a 6 do.	United States	4 a
Ohio "	New Jersey	par a 5
Michigan 12 a 13 do.	Canada	4 a
Maryland 7 a do.	Susp'n Bridge	4 a

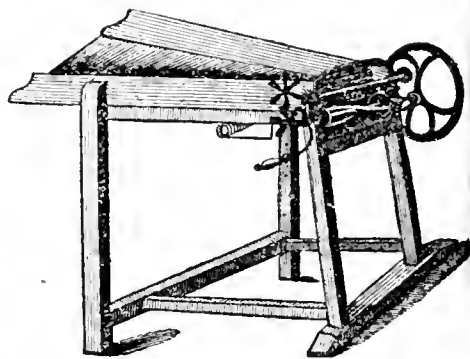
MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES,
ST. PAUL STREET,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

The Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.

All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed (post paid) directly to us.
Trees, Plants, &c. will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and packages will be marked and shipped as may be designated in the order.
Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted, are requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some person in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the payment.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

TIMOTHY SEED WANTED, At the Rochester Seed Store.
BATEHAM & CROSMAN.



GILSON'S STRAW CUTTER.—This machine has been fully tested by a large number of individuals, and is pronounced decidedly superior to any other of the kind.—They are for sale at the Seed Store.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JAN. 1, 1841.

WHEAT,.... per bushel,....	\$	75 a	\$	78
CORN,.....	37 1/2	41		
OATS,.....	22	25		
BARLEY,.....	35			
RYE,.....	50			
BEANS, White,....	75			
POTATOES,....	19	22		
APPLES, Desert,....	31	38		
" Common,....	19	25		
" Dried,....	75	84		
CIDER,.....	1,00			
FLOUR, Superfine,....	4,25			
" Fine,....	3,50	3,75		
SALT,.....	2,00			
PORK, Mess,....	11,00	12,00		
" Prime,....	8,00	9,00		
" Hog,.... 100 lbs....	3,50	4,00		
BEEF,.....	3,50	4,00		
POULTRY,.... per pound,	6			
EGGS,..... per dozen,	15	18 1/2		
BUTTER, Fresh, .. per pound	14	16		
" Firkin,....	10	12 1/2		
CHEESE,.....	6	7		
LARD,.....	7	8		
TALLOW, Clear,....	8	9		
HIDES,.....	5			
SHEEP SKINS,.... each,....	75	87 1/2		
WOOL,..... pound,....	35	40		
PEARL ASHES,.... 100 lbs....	5,00			
POT,.....	4,50			
HAY,..... ton,....	7,00	8,00		
GRASS SEED,.... bushel,....	1,00	1,50		
CLOVER,.....	6,00	7,00		
FLAX,.....	75			
PLASTER, (in bbls.) per ton,	6,00			
" bulk, (at Wheatland)	3,00			

REMARKS.—After several weeks of unusual dullness a bad going, we were, a few days since, favored with a good fall of snow, and now the gliding sleighs, with merry bell make Old Winter appear gay and cheerful again, and prepare us for a "happy new year." Business has greatly revived; and, although there is, as usual on "pay day," much complaint about the scarcity of money, we have great reason to be thankful that there is no complaint about the scarcity of bread.

WHEAT is now brought in to a considerable extent, and the price has advanced a trifle since our last. Flour remains the same.

PORK still comes in most abundantly, and sells at a rate better price than last month. The largest sized hogs now sell at \$1 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY has been very fine and abundant during the holidays, and sold readily at 6 to 7 cents per lb. Eggs are very scarce and dear: Grocers have paid as high as 1 1/2 cents per dozen for them during the past week.

CLOVER SEED begins to appear, but the price is not yet established: \$9 per bushel have been paid for some small lots.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

I. B. BATEHAM,
F. F. CROSSMAN, Proprietors. } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, FEBRUARY, 1844. NO. 2. { JOHN J. THOMAS,
M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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Volume 1 (attached) can be furnished to new subscribers, for 30 cents.
Address BATEHAM & CROSSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

fishers' Notices. Hints for the Month. Dump Stables.	17
Sponge Apple. The Nipolona Pear. Vat or Box boiling Sap. Watering places—Hoof Ail.	18
of Ail—its cause and cure. Period of Gestation in Cows. Our wheat interest. A public meeting.	19
Trade with France. New Agricultural Papers. Sour brood in Hogs. Causes of the decay of Turneps. The Wilmington Silk Worm Frames. The Non-Cleaning system.	20
Cellars—protection for cattle. A. C. Scraps.	21
Journal of the Am. Silk Society. Lightning rods. Snow drifs and Meadow Mares.	22
Spring Wheat. Successful culture of Silk. Cider in Orchards. Roots and Root Culture. Sailing after. Fattening Poultry.	23
shire Hogs. Col. Sawyer's Pigs (with cuts.) Boes.	24
Henry.	25
sh Cown Laws. Farm transactions. Piggery and Milk Making. Plan of T. C. Peters' Piggery. Pump.	26
on making Compost Heaps.	27
Lans—Emigrants. Rules of the West. Rules Ohio Apple Classes. Horticulture. Breeding.	28
and Statistics of Monroe Co. Agricultural Society. Legislative aid. Hoof Ail. Market for Cossoms—Hairy.	29
Magazine of Horticulture. Horticulture in Western New York. Books never make Farmers. Rabbits vs. shanneys. Stabling Milch Cows. How to keep a large cow Rats.	30
ches of Pravel—Rhode Island. Gardening for Ladies. 30	
rests Homes. Wives and Daughters. Education of males. Sonnet.	31
ation of Farmers' Children. English Markets. New York Markets. Rochester Price-Current.	32

The Editors.
In order that our readers may understand who are responsible for the different editorial articles appearing in this paper, we mention that those marked thus * are written by J. J. THOMAS, Macedon, and those marked thus † by DAVID THOMAS, Aurora. M. B. BATEHAM & F. F. CROSSMAN, Rochester, are the publishing editors. M. B. BATEHAM is the selections, notices, and is responsible for the selections, notices, and all articles not otherwise mentioned.

To Correspondents.
Our acknowledgments are due to several new and able correspondents whom we shall be happy to hear from frequently. At the same time we hope our old friends will not forsake us. We are glad to hear our correspondents generally willing to sign their names in full. Should esteem it a favor if they would all do so, especially when relating facts or experiments.

The First Volume.
The first volume of this paper is almost daily asked for. It is now ready for sale, and therefore state, that it is furnished, stitched in a paper cover, for 50 cents. Postage, within the State, 12 cents—out of the State, 18 cents.

Our Success.
We are far, fully equals our expectations; and we take pleasure in returning thanks to the numerous Post Masters, Agents, and others, who have generously aided us by their subscriptions or remittances of the same. We have not time, nor do we deem it necessary, to acknowledge all who have contributed; but we do so, when

desired. If the papers arrive, they may know that their letters reached us; but if they do not arrive within a reasonable time, we hope they will notify us.
Careful persons are employed to enter the names and read the papers, and great pains are taken to have it done correctly. We hope and believe there will not often be cause for complaint in future.
Post Masters and agents in Canada, who wish to send us instructions respecting the direction of the papers, are requested to direct their letters to the Post Master at this place; otherwise we are subjected to postage.
Post Masters and Agents are particularly requested to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State. It is sometimes almost impossible to decide what State the place mentioned is located in.

Uncurrent Money.
Bills on solvent Banks in this, and the Eastern States, are at par with us. Canada, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are about 5 per cent discount.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois money, is about 2 per cent; and Michigan is 1 1/2 per cent discount.
We hope our friends at a distance will take pains to send us the best money they can obtain. We do not refuse any of the above, when sent us free of postage, and nothing deducted for commission; but the amount paid by us for discount during the year, is a serious item.

Subscribers in Canada.
Should remember that their Postmasters cannot frank letters further than the lines; so that we are compelled to pay postage on all letters coming by mail from there. This we do not mind, if bills not under \$4 are remitted; but on small bills, the postage and discount together, are too great a sacrifice.
Subscribers residing near the places mentioned below, may pay their subscriptions to the persons named.
Kingston—JOHN CRAIGTON, (Chron. & C. Office.) and CHARLES HATH.
Port Hope—D. SMART, Post Master of the Agricultural Society.
Toronto—LESLIE & BROWN.
Lans and George LESLIE, Post Masters, JAMES F. WEST Hamilton—SAMUEL J. KERR, Merchant.
London—J. J. THOMAS, (at News-Room.)
In addition to the above, Postmasters and friends of the cause generally, are requested to act as agents.

BATEHAM & CROSSMAN.
The Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society occurs to-morrow, but it is thought that nothing more will be done than to elect officers. The arrangements for the coming season will be deferred till it is decided whether the Legislature will grant any aid.

Hints for the Month.
Every farmer knows, that any suggestions for work at one time during winter, are generally applicable at any other time. We believe, therefore, that the best hint we can now give, is, just to turn back to the two last numbers of our paper, and read again what is there written. We do not of course expect you will find any thing new, especially if you are good farmers, (as we hope all our readers are, or soon will be.) but good farming, remember, does not depend so very much in finding out new things, as in making a good use of what we already know. So then, gentlemen, we hope you will excuse us, if we tell you pretty often some of these old things, if we can only help you to get on better.

Just remember what we said,
1. About feeding cattle regularly, so as to prevent their fretting their flesh away;
2. Of giving them a sufficiency at all times, for the same reason;
3. Of providing good shelter for them;
4. Of supplying them constantly with good water;
5. Of keeping them rubbed clean, and plenty of good warm clean litter under their feet;
6. Of feeding them very often with salt;
7. Of cutting their fodder with a straw-cutter;
8. Of mixing their dry food with roots; and
9. Of keeping their stables ventilated, but excluding the cold wind from entering at the smallest crack.

Let pigs, sheep, and all other animals, be fed very much in the same way, (except that the sheep need not be rubbed or curried, nor the pigs kept in stables, though we think there is commonly a very great waste, both in the feed and the flesh of pigs, by suffering them to be so much exposed to the weather as they usually are.)

There are a few other things we wish to remind our friends of during this month, such as trimming such thick-topped apple trees—procuring grafts of the very best fruit they can find, for such will grow quite as well as poorer—making the grafting plaster—pruning their hardy grape vines, before the bleeding season commences,—the sooner the better—treeding snow from around young fruit trees, to prevent the mice eating the bark, and destroying them. Also, cutting up the wood for seasoning, and for summer use; repairing tools, &c., as hoes, ploughs, rakes, wagon racks, harrows, cultivators, forks, shovels, rollers, as well as repairing and oiling harness; looking over apples in cellars, and removing the partly decayed; and keeping their eyes open to all things which need doing, and both hands ready at all times to do them.

And now, one thing more, and that is, let every farmer resolve, and resolve effectually, to conduct his farming operations a little (at least) better this year than he has ever done before. Cannot he do it? It is well worth trying, at all events, and if gone about earnestly, will be pretty sure of success.

Damp Stables.
A correspondent of the Farmers' Cabinet states, that on taking possession of a newly purchased farm, his horses became poor, diseased, and incapable of labor; his cows became sickly, their milk diminished, their butter became bad, four lost their calves, two died of scours in spring, with other attendant evils. The dampness of the stable, which was built under large trees in a low situation and with a northern aspect. It was immediately torn down, and another erected on a drier situation, when, as was expected, all these evils vanished at once.—Stables made of stone, are more liable to this difficulty.

Cheese are preserved from the fly by a coating of

The Sponge Apple.

Some years ago, we set a graft on a young apple tree in the orchard, which now bears abundantly, and the fruit has become a general favorite; but the name under which we received it has been lost, and if any correspondent will restore it, we shall be much obliged. We subjoin a description. On account of its shriveling when long kept in an open bin, we gave it the *provisional name* of the sponge apple—to be expunged however, when the right name is known.

Fruit above the middle size, inclining to oblong, but broadest near the base, slightly ribbed, some, three inches deep and three and a quarter in diameter. *Eye* in a narrow depression, closed. *Stem* very short—less than one third of an inch, in a broad but very shallow irregular cavity. *Skin* green, streaked and checkered with very pale red on the sunny side. *Flesh* greenish white, extremely tender, tart but excellent.

We have seen no apple that this resembles, in shape, in color, or in texture. The singular tenderness of its *flesh* reminds us of the Bellflower; but they differ in almost every other particular. The Sponge is more than five times as productive, and generally fair.—Like the former however, it should be carefully hand-picked, and not allowed to fall from the tree, as it is apt to get bruised. It appears to keep well through the winter; and if barrelled or buried, we have no doubt of its remaining fresh and unshriveled till spring.

The Napoleon Pear.

In years past, we endeavored to cultivate fine winter pears; but when the trees came into bearing, it was found we had only been collecting trash. In every instance the fruit was left for the pigs; nothing fit for human lips to touch, was amongst them; and when asked if there were not good *winter pears*? we have had to answer: we have read of them, but never saw one.

Well, at last we have found one; and some may be gratified to hear it. From a small tree marked Napoleon, in bearing for the first time, we secured *two pears*; and about the middle of December, they were mature. In some respects they differ from Lindley's description, and some doubts still hang over their identity; but what follows, was exact:—"finally [the skin] changes to a pale green, when the flesh becomes *very melting*, with a *most unusual abundance* of rich agreeable juice." They were the most juicy pears we have ever tasted.

We shall notice here, only one of those discrepancies: Kenrick says "It ripens with us in September." Lindley says "Ripe the middle of November, and remains in perfection several days." Ours ripened a month later.

Vat or Box for Boiling Sap--Inquiry.

Messrs. Emmons—Having understood that there had been a Vat or Box used for boiling sap in making sugar, and wishing to see a description of it, I thought of making inquiry through your valuable paper; hoping you, or some of your subscribers, might give me the required information. I wish to know what would be the most convenient size and depth; how it is made, with a board bottom covered with sheet iron, or with sheet iron bottom alone? If the latter, what would be the easiest way to make it water tight? If the former, will the sap boil equally as well? Also, whether they will take in sap as fast as a caldron kettle holding the same quantity, and the probable expense of one?

I would also like to know the quantity of Timothy seed required to the acre, to seed with Timothy alone, for mowing.

By answering the above, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the New Genessee Farmer.

Watering Places--Hoof Ail.

Messrs. Emmons—In an editorial article in the December number of the "Cultivator," page 1-4, are remarks on the subject of watering cattle in winter; some of which appear to be objectionable. The sentiment to which I refer is, "that it is no disadvantage to cattle to go a suitable distance to water, but rather a benefit, as promoting circulation in the feet, and thus preventing diseases of the extremities."—The same idea is advanced in the February number of the same paper, page 22. And putting both articles together, we should conclude the "suitable distance" for cattle to travel for their water in winter, was from fifty to one hundred rods. And the *advantage* set forth is the *exercise*, which prevents what is called the hoof ail.

"Now it strikes me very forcibly," as the judge says, that this course, both in theory and practice, is, to say the least, somewhat objectionable. It is the opinion of many, that cattle should not be compelled to go out of their yard for water; and the following among other reasons are adduced. If water cannot be obtained by cattle without travelling one fourth of a mile, they will many times suffer exceedingly for the want of it, rather than go so far for it. If good fresh water can be had by them without going out of the yard, they will drink very much *oftener* than in the other case, especially in cold weather. Again. The oldest and strongest cattle will generally go first to water. When they have drunk, they return, and on their way meet others in the narrow snow-path, and of course drive them back. In which case, the youngest and most feeble of the herd will have much trouble and vexation in obtaining water at all. And again.—The amount of manure which is dropped, and for the most part lost, in such case is very considerable in the course of the winter: and it is by many farmers esteemed a matter of no small importance, that *all* the manure should be saved. Some say, even, that they may as well waste the food of cattle as the food of plants.

And besides, when cattle go to a spring to drink, especially if the snow is deep, there will generally be great difficulty in reaching the water on account of the bank of snow and ice, unless they step into it, which cattle are very unwilling to do. I have seen many watering places where cattle, in order to obtain a drop of water, were obliged to get down upon their knees, and even then obtain it with the greatest difficulty.

Neither do I believe the *exercise* of this travel of cattle a considerable distance to water, is of any advantage in preventing the hoof ail. But I am very strongly inclined to the opinion, which was advanced some time since by Gen. M. Brooks, of Mount Morris, and also by Heman Chapin, Esq., of East Bloomfield, to wit, that the "foot ail," or "hoof ail," as is called, is the result of the *freezing* of the feet. And it would seem more probable that the feet would become frozen by being first wet or covered with mud, than if they were kept dry and clean.

I believe, therefore, most sincerely, that if cattle are kept in a well enclosed, comfortable yard, with open sheds, or hovels even, for their protection from storms, where they can have free and uninterrupted access to good water, and plenty of salt; the yard kept constantly littered with straw, so as to make it always dry, and the cattle put up every night in a stable filled to their knees with the same article, they will *never* have the "hoof ail."

I know that with many, a very strong prejudice exists against wells for the supply of water for cattle.—And probably, a stronger prejudice prevails against the labor and trouble of drawing it. But the expense of thus furnishing water for cattle in winter is compara-

tively trifling; when, by an under-drain or other contrivance, running water can be conveyed to the yard, so much the better. And in many cases this may be done with very little cost. But when this is impracticable I would pump water for all cattle, horses and sheep, rather than compel them to go abroad for it, even though the distance did not exceed thirty rods.

There are several farmers of my acquaintance whose cattle, if they have any water at all during winter, are obliged to travel from one fourth to two fourths of a mile for it, and when they arrive at a spot where water can be found it is only to be obtained by them through a hole cut in the ice, which may be from six to eighteen inches in thickness.

I have a good spring of water about sixty rods from my barn, and for two or three winters drove my cattle to it every day, especially in cold weather. But I have dug a well contiguous to my cattle yard and a pump in it, I find much less trouble to furnish water for my stock in the yard than it was, even to visit the spring every day to see that it was attainable there. And besides, there is much less quarreling among cattle, and it is so much more comfortable for the drink from a trough conveniently situated, I would not be without this appendage to my barn even though it should cost me a hundred dollars.

And moreover, all the manure of the whole lot in the yard, intermixed with the straw and litter of, in good condition for spring use, which is a matter of no small importance.

These, and such like, are the reasons why I am opposed to the practice of sending cattle from fifty to one hundred rods for water in winter, expressed, however, with due deference to the opinions of more experienced herdsmen.

WINTER PROTECTION.

I am aware there are many farmers who think the matter of no consequence, whether our domestic animals are afforded any protection from the severity of the winter. It is probably true that most will *live* through the winter without it, if they are fed. But are we not taught a lesson on this from the habits of wild animals? Not one of them as my recollection extends, is without, or does provide himself with comfortable shelter for the winter. Are we not told, also, from a proverb which should not be disregarded, that the merciful is merciful to his beast? And where is the Providence is made comfortable, can be unmerciful to his domestic animals, from which he receives his food and his raiment, and afford them that protection from the chilling blasts of winter, by which they are rendered comfortable not only, but are thereby rendered much more profitable.

Another very great advantage of stabling cattle is the saving of feed from waste. I have seen many otherwise respectable, throw their hay upon the ground when covered with mud and filth, for the foot of the horse and sheep, all in the same yard. In such case one half, at least, of the hay, was trodden into mud and water. But where cattle are stabled, having his mess by himself, and then the weaker animals unexposed to the encroachments of the older and stronger, consume their food with ease and contentment, without annoyance and waste.

And still another advantage to be derived from the course of a plentiful use of straw every day in the yard and stable is, the animals are kept dry and comfortable, but the straw is not to a good account. There are many farmers who seem not to know what to do with their straw, after year it is suffered to accumulate in immen-

the barn, till it becomes a nuisance. But if it is scattered in the yard for the cattle to pick upon through the day, and used for bedding in the stables, thus become impregnated with the liquids of the yard and stables, and mixed with the animal manure, and thereby the quantity of manure for use will be greatly increased. By such a course of stock, say of fifteen head of cattle, seventy sheep, and three horses, will supply three hundred of good manure for the corn and potatoe crop the next season. The straw, thus spread frequently in the yard, to some extent, is eaten by the stock, the excremental juices of the yard, becomes saturated with, and its value thus rendered four fold more than if it were applied in its dry state.

Yours &c. W. PARSONS.
Hill, near Lockport, Dec. 1840.

Hoof Ail--Its Cause and Cure.

SIRS, EDITORS—I observed in one of your papers an inquiry respecting the cause of the disease Hoof Ail, in cattle; and having paid some attention to the subject, I will cheerfully give you the result of my observations and the prevailing cause here, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think they will be of service to any of your readers.

In the winter of 1836-7, this disease made great havoc among the cattle in this vicinity. Freezing weather was at first assigned as the cause; but afterwards the contrary soon led to the abandonment of this opinion, and ergot was substituted as the chief agent.

It is an opinion well established, that ergot, or *Secale cornutum*, has given rise to this disease in the human species. This circumstance of similarity which exists between it and the disease under consideration, afford good reason for supposing that the causes may be similar.

It may sometimes be found in large quantities in rye or spear grass—whether it differs in its properties from ergot of rye, I am not able to say, but I presume it does not materially. This is well known, is apt to run out in Timothy grass, consequently it grows in excess in old fields, and to the ergot growing on it, the disease is attributable. I have made many inquiries, but have not had a case occurring where the animal had been fed on hay containing it.

In confirmation of this—Mr. W. had 50 head of cattle fed upon hay from old meadows—the greater part of which was June grass. Only one of the 50 escaped the disease. A tenant upon the same farm, kept his cattle within 20 or 30 rods of the preceding, but upon hay of marsh grass, and they escaped the disease. Mr. C., on the adjoining farm, had his cattle fed on grass among his hay, but not so much as Mr. W. by two or three of his cattle were affected. The greater part of April, when, being out of hay, they were fed some of W.; and in a few days five of them died of the disease. Another neighbor, Mr. B., had his cows well, but in spring, being out of hay, he also procured some of Mr. W.; and he and his cows all that had eaten it became affected with the disease. Mr. K., on an adjoining farm, fed his cattle straw, and none of the disease appeared in them. Dr. Stimson says he fed his cattle ergot containing a large proportion of June grass. His attention was given them, but many became affected with the disease; and it continued to increase until he stopped feeding the hay, and gave them clover and other food, after which no more appeared.

I mention numerous other cases, affording abundant evidence that this disease is caused by er-

got on June grass, but I fear it will make this communication too long to enumerate them. I will remark that in this section of country, this grass had an abundance of ergot growing upon it last season; and consequently we may expect to see cattle affected with Hoof Ail again this winter. Indeed it has already made its appearance amongst my father's stock. He commenced feeding a lot of hay found to contain ergot, to some calves, on the 2d or 3d of December; and on the 12th, 9 of them had the disease. We immediately changed their food, and cut off the points of their hoofs, so that they bled freely. They are now doing well.

This treatment generally effects a cure, unless the disease has been of long standing. The disease rarely affects the fore feet. I have never seen an instance, but have heard it asserted that it will sometimes occur. Respectfully yours, N.
St. George, U. C., Jan'y. 1841.

From the Cultivator.

Cure for Hoof Ail.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Perceiving in your last number, an inquiry respecting the Hoof Ail in cattle, I am happy to have it in my power to communicate one which never fails in afflicting a cure in two or three days.—Blue vitriol, finely pulverized, and applied to the diseased part of the hoof, once a day for two or three days, is all that is necessary. In the case of a cow of mine, one application was sufficient, and I presume would generally answer the purpose. The disease here is called by some of our farmers, "fouls," and by others, *hoof ail*. If the case alluded to by your correspondent, is the same disease, you can depend on my remedy. Yours very respectfully,

H. E. HUBBARD.

Middletown, Ct. 1840.

Period of Gestation in Cows.

One of the most satisfactory experiments relating to the subject, on record, is the one made by Earl Spencer, and the particulars of which are given in the second number of the English Agricultural Society's Journal.

The table given, contains the results in the case of seven hundred and sixty-four cows, and the following statements abridged from the paper, will exhibit some of the most important of the details.

First. It appears that the period of gestation varied from 220 days to 313 days; or no less than 90 days.—Lord Spencer was, however, unable to rear any calves produced under 242 days. All under 260 days, and over 300, he thinks are decidedly premature, or irregular.

Second. As 314 cows calved before the 253d day, and 310 after the 255th day, the average period of gestation must be considered as between 284 and 285 days; although the time stated in the work on cattle by the London Society, states it at 270 days.

Third. It appears, that omitting those considered as premature or irregular, the cows whose period of gestation did not exceed 286 days, produced 223 cow calves, and of bull calves 234; while from those whose period exceeded 286 days, the cow calves were only 90, and the number of bull calves was 152. This certainly gives some support to the opinion prevalent among farmers, that when a cow exceeds her usual time, the produce will be a bull calf.

Fourth. There were 7 cases of twin cow calves; 5 cases of twin bull calves; and 11 cases of twin cow and bull calves. Earl Spencer has never had a case in which the sexes were different, in which the heifer was a breeding one; they have uniformly been what are termed *free martins*. The cattle of which the above record has been kept, are the pure improved short horn breed, and of the finest herds in Great Britain.—*American Farmer.*

From the American Citizen.

Our Wheat Interests--A Public Meeting.

We have read, with attention, the proceedings of the Convention of Tobacco Planters of the United States held last month, in the city of Washington.—We published an outline of the views expressed, and the measures adopted, by that convention, in our last number; and we ask all our readers to examine them carefully. It seems to us that they ought to produce a strong effect upon the public mind, and the wheat growing States—that they ought to awaken us to a sense of our stupid neglect of the greatest outward interest which the Creator has bestowed upon us; and that we

should feel excited to confer together henceforth often and extensively, to promote this interest.

We feel ever the grain growing interest in the United States, is now, under all the embarrassments besetting it, six or eight times greater than the Tobacco interest, and can be soon extended three-fold by just and prudent means. This interest connects itself with the great tide of life in all countries, more vitally and much more beneficially than the Tobacco interest can. Shall we not then labor to cherish it by all the fair means in our power? It is not enough to sow, and reap, and grind, the finest wheat known to earth's broad bosom, with labor and skill, in all the requisite processes of tillage and machinery and manufacture, exciting the admiration of the world—and to multiply railroads and canals, and vehicles of transportation upon them, with a rapidity transcending the creations of fairy land; but we must actively apply our common sense, and that extensive knowledge of facts which we now possess, or can easily obtain, to the task of extending the markets for this most essential of the necessaries of life.

Solomon says, "As goods are increased, they are increased that consume them." This truth is demonstrated by the experience of all ages. And the facility with which wheat is raised in this and the neighboring latitudes, in a wide belt across the Union, is the chief cause of the rapidly augmenting population, every where working the soil in these regions. But we should not be content with this source of our increasing numbers, wealth and strength. There are frequent communications between all civilized nations, and these have, within a few years, been extended beyond all former precedent. The United States are coming into close contact with all the world. And in the trade of the world, surely the nations which furnish the greatest supply of the things most essential to the subsistence and comfort of human beings, may, with no extraordinary displays of practical wisdom, enjoy a fair share of the benefits of the world's trade. We do not now, and never have enjoyed such a share. Let us strive to obtain it.

We import an immense amount of various articles from Great Britain annually,—of which the value has been chiefly derived from the industry of her subjects. In this way her industry supercedes ours to a vast extent. And these importations are chiefly consumed in the wheat growing States. Yet she will take none of our flour, the article on which our industry is chiefly laid out. Shall this state of things be perpetuated? We have her interests as much in our country as she has ours in hers, and perhaps more; for the high price of her bread stuffs, always artfully exorbitant to favor the landed interest, will give us all her hungry laborers and artisans, amounting to many millions. Oh that they could vote! as advocates for the admission of our flour into her ports, upon reasonable terms. We think her attention, and the attention of several of the continental nations of Europe should be called to this interesting subject, in a new tone, to be backed up by sensible legislation in Congress. But the interests of the people are rarely attended to without the interference of the people. The people must meet and discuss this concern in all its various bearings. They must gather facts and publish them; they must investigate principles and comprehend them; they must petition the national government for its interposition, and show how that interposition may be effectual.

In this most necessary movement we ought to feel no restraint, and Congress should feel none, from the tariff compromise entered into a few years ago. The Tobacco planters and the Cotton Planters suffer no restraints on this ground, to deter them from pursuing such measures as their peculiar interest may seem to demand. Why should we? we would not resist the law, but we would modify it.

Nothing is needed, as we fully believe, to place the vast wheat growing interest of our country on its just foundation, but true light and concerted action among the men of the wheat growing States. We ask our intelligent farmers, our well informed and sagacious millers, our observing flour merchants, our enterprising and exact owners of ware-houses, and lines of transportation, and all others interested in the prosperity of the country, and instructed on this subject, to collect the facts within their means of knowledge, and lay them before the public, with such suggestions of policy as they think wise and prudent, for the people and the government to adopt. We shall be happy always to publish, and give, as far we can in our paper, currency to their statements and reasonable views. And we would earnestly advise, that a meeting should be speedily called, in this city, to consider and discuss this subject; and to recommend a convention of delegates from each of the wheat growing States, to be

held at an early day next Spring, somewhere in the State of Ohio; at which the proper policy to be pursued in promotion of the wheat interest, should be matured, and further measures to render that policy effectual, should be originated.

Our Trade with France.

It appears from a recent table, published in the N. Y. Herald—a paper which strongly advocates free trade—that there was imported into the United States from France alone, in the year 1839, \$32,124,405 worth of articles free of duty—nearly one half of this amount was in silk goods. The articles imported from the same country, on which a duty was paid, the same year, amounted to little more than ten millions of dollars.

Grand total of imports from France, in American and foreign vessels, for the year 1839,	\$32,124,405
Grand total of exports to France from the U. S., in American and foreign vessels, the same year,	18,338,854
	\$11,192,467

Thus leaving a balance of imports over our exports against us, with France alone of more than *fourteen millions of dollars* in one year, or about one million more than the whole export of cotton to France the same year.

Yet, strange as it may seem, the advocates of free trade argue that this same unshackled commerce with France must be continued, lest France should take it into her head to go to India or Egypt for the supply of cotton. The same paper which gives the above statistics, urges, as an argument in favor of this free trade, the fact that we import more of the precious metals from France, than we export to France. So much the worse for us, because our debt is thereby only increased. If this debt is not secured by the Venetian bond of old—the pound of flesh—*State stocks*—the life's blood of children yet unborn—are sold in France and England, to pay all this excess of importations, no less than for the trifling sums in coin imported to bolster up the United States Bank, or to help ruin a new State, who, mocking all the precious lessons of experience, prefers a fevered and sickly adolescence to the simplicity of a healthy childhood—the sad precursor of both moral blight, and physical imbecility and decay. S. W.

New Agricultural Papers.

Within a few months past, we have received about half a dozen new agricultural papers, most of them published in the Western States. We rejoice to see this evidence of the increased taste for such reading, and expect the time will soon come when no respectable farmer will be willing to live without an agricultural paper. We hope these new papers will all be well sustained; but we apprehend that some of them will seriously interfere with each others success.

"*The Western Farmer*," is the title of a small semi-monthly paper published at Detroit, Michigan, by Josiah Snow—\$1 per year. The first number was issued January 1, and contains a large amount of statistical and other useful information relating to agriculture and horticulture, mostly original, (but some borrowed from our columns, and the credit accidentally omitted.) We think friend Snow should have chosen some other title, as there was already one or more papers with the same or a similar name.

"*The Union Agriculturist*," is an excellent new paper, published at Chicago, Ill., as the organ of the Union Agricultural Society. It is neatly executed and appears to be ably conducted.—Terms, \$1 per year—semi-monthly.

"*The Western Farmer & Gardener*," is a continuation of the *Western Farmer*, at Cincinnati, Ohio.—The 2d vol. commenced last October, and appeared in a new and improved form, with an able writer on horticulture as co-editor. It is published monthly, in pamphlet form, 24 pages, successively—\$1 per year.

"*The Agriculturist*," is the title of a large monthly paper commenced January 1, at Nashville, Tennessee. It is the organ of the State Agricultural Society; is edited by three gentlemen, and gives evidence of a good degree of talent.—Terms, \$2 per year, 24 pages, monthly.

"*The Indiana Farmer*," is a small but useful paper, published at Indianapolis, by our friend, J. S. Willets, formerly of this State—monthly, 50 cents per year.

"*The Practical Farmer & Silk Cultivator*," published at Harrisburgh, Pa., might be a pretty good paper, if the editor was a little more careful or courteous. In one number of his, we observed three articles in succession, borrowed from the *New Genesee Farmer* without one word of credit.

"*The Farmers' Gazette*," is a good little weekly sheet—commenced last September at New Haven, Ct.—\$1 per year.

"*The Yankee Farmer*," published at Boston, Mass. by C. P. Bosson—S. W. Cele, editor, is one of the most interesting weekly agricultural papers extant.—The new vol. commenced January 1, much improved in appearance and substance. Arrangements have been made for obtaining monthly agricultural reports from different sections of the country, respecting the crops and the markets, &c.—Terms, \$2 per year.

"*The New England Farmer*," is one of the oldest and most respectable agricultural papers in the Union. It is published weekly, at Boston, Mass.—\$2 per year. (We have seen it stated that some change has lately taken place in the editorial management; but as the paper has failed to reach us for some weeks past, and we cannot tell what the effect has been.)

Sore Throat in Hogs.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Can any of your correspondents furnish a cure for sore throat in hogs? A number were lost by myself and others last summer; and all remedies used were ineffectual. The throat and head were swollen, food was refused, and in about forty-eight hours from the commencement, grunter would grant his last. SAMUEL DOUGLASS.

Whitchell, Ohio.

Causes of the decay of Turnips.

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEHAM—The following is submitted to the opinion of all that are interested in the inquiry made in the first number of the present volume of the *New Genesee Farmer*, which is for the cause of the decay of Ruta Baga Turnips.

I have come to the conclusion that early sowing in warm seasons, will lead to the true cause. When turnips are forward in the season, they fail for want of sufficient moisture during the extreme warm and dry weather, which effects the heart or centre of the turnip and commences the decay, which first appears by the top turning yellow when the outside appears sound and healthy. This effect is produced on large turnips when small ones will escape. Another cause may sometimes be observed. After the turnip is nearly matured, wet weather will produce a new life and cause them to crack open, and during warm weather, water standing in the crevice will cause the decay.

It may be well to state that the turnip and cabbage tribes, flourish best in a climate somewhat cooler than

the summer in this section, and that warm, dry weather is equally injurious to both. Therefore the time sowing should be delayed as long as possible, and hasten maturity before the winter too nearly approaches unless some is wanted for early use. W. R.

Fredonia, January 11, 1841.

"The Burlington Silk Worm Frame."

We have received three numbers of the "*Burlington Silk Record*," a small paper, "issued monthly without charge, to all persons interested in the silk business, for the purpose of opening a cheap channel of communication, to extend among them a knowledge of the Burlington Silk Worm Frame, of the Burlington Culture, and of the Editor's having made it his business to raise and keep for sale the choicest kind of Silk Worm Eggs, as well as to stimulate and foster the extension of the Silk Culture in the United States. It will be sent by mail to such as write for free of postage. Address, EDMUND MORRIS Burlington, N. J."

We copy the following article from the *Record*, setting forth the advantages of these Frames. We will give some description of them next month.

The No-Cleaning System.

We believe that all silk culturists have found the business of producing silk perfectly certain and manageable, up to the fourth moulting of the worms. After the fourth moulting, they increase so enormously in size, and discharge so great an amount of excrement, that in a large establishment it seems impossible to preserve the proper degree of cleanliness, even when many hands are employed at cleaning, as this operation must be performed every three or four days. This great discharge of excrement, added to the dust plus foliage which will accumulate more or less, mixed in with the bodies of the dead worms, speedily generates putrefaction, which causes the death of the silks more, from the fatal impurity of the air which constantly rising up from below. The books of European writers are filled with cures for diseases thus generated, while not one has thought of suggesting a better preventive than that of cleaning. They have none of them thought of going back and making fresh start from the beginning, by using such fixtures as will remove the cause of these diseases. Here we believe the grand mistake has been made, and remains for American ingenuity and perseverance demonstrate that the whole system of feeding must change, in order to accomplish any good results with the least approach to absolute certainty.

On the Burlington Frame, the worms are placed the difficult period between the third moulting & spinning, in such a manner that all these three elements of putrefaction, the excrement, the chipping of the foliage, and the sick and dead worms, are completely got rid of by being riddled out at the bottom of the frame. Whatever proportion of these three do not fall through, is exposed to a continual current air passing upward, which evaporates so large a portion of the moisture remaining in them, that the liquid which is left is too small to be injurious. The efficacy of this has been proved by repeated trial, and different gentlemen who have used the frame. And the construction of the frame demonstrates it. We tried and proved it ourselves, on a crop which produced five bushels of beautiful cocoons, without loss of three per cent. of the worms; and a friend in New York, who fed on the same principle, did not lose even three per cent., and from two ounces of eggs reared twenty six bushels of cocoons. He did not clean his worms once after being placed on the frame between the third and fourth moulting, nor did we. The saving of labor and expense was very great, the lives of all our worms were insured, and that the great point—that we shall succeed in making every worm spin a cocoon.

To ascertain the exact quantity discharged by a worm after the fourth moulting, we collected and weighed the droppings, and found that 1000 worms 24 hours discharged two ounces of clear excrement which fell through the frame to the roof below. A considerable quantity was intercepted by the straw spread too thick on the frame. This makes a weight from 8000 to be one pound; from 20,000 pounds; and from 800,000 one hundred pounds, for ten days, half a ton!) No person whose opinion is of any value, will be weak enough to argue

ent that there is no object in getting rid of the enormous amount of filth; and few can be found willing to acknowledge it a most important advantage. Our frame throws off the whole of this dangerous discharge of dirt, instead of confining in contact with the worm, where it becomes the fruit of disease and death. We have tried the rug upon solid surfaces in a large way, and give our decided conviction that worm feeding can be carried on profitably in that mode, on a scale enough to be worthy of a capitalist. It may do small way, where the greatest success will never get to much, while even then there is continual risk of a total failure. The next year will prove in favor of the new system of feeding, as many establishments will adopt it. Silk can thus be at a low price, and the crop will moreover be a one—and no one will assert that it has ever any thing like a certain one so far. The shelves and riddles must be laid aside, the new system must be tried, and reeled silk can be made for a dollar and per pound. E. M.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Cellars—Protection for Cattle, &c.

RS. EDITORS—Many writers for agricultural have given descriptions of farm buildings, of protection for cattle, sheep, &c.; but they for the most part, been on so large a scale as to be a benefit to the common farmer. Those of your who have taken the Genesee Farmer from its cement, can call to mind with what interest I read the glowing account of Ulmus describing his Island farm; his oxen, the manner they were reared and fed; his plan of a barn and stables, in the Cultivator. Also, the numerous articles of A. M., of Tompkins Co., on protection for his land. A. B. Allen's description of his hog pen. There are all interesting articles; but not one of them, I think, has ten yoke of oxen to need a hog pen to accommodate fifty hogs, or as to protect eighteen hundred sheep. Most of your readers are small farmers, like me, who have only from one hundred to one hundred acres of land. These are the men who are urged to afford protection for their cattle although few in number. When you can recommend an ordinary farmer to cultivate his lands in the best order, to own no cattle, hogs, or sheep, but to raise the finest order, and afford suitable protection to these, the great object of agricultural practice have been accomplished.

I have built a cellar under my barn, and a stable in front of it, which I think answers a good purpose. In this plan, I propose giving a description of it, in hopes that so far as the plan is a good one, it may meet with the approval of my brother farmers, who perhaps contain some seasonable suggestions about building. I came into possession of my farm, and a sufficient number of buildings were upon it; but the barn, thirty years ago, in the usual style of barns of that day, had but little accommodation for cattle. It was divided into three parts, the stable, the mangel, and the mangle. The ground was slightly descending at the end of the barn, in which was a well near four feet from the ground. Having no other corners for props, I dug out the earth to a depth under the barn and barn floor, and built a wall, enclosing a space of thirty feet. I then built an addition of sixteen feet to the barn, for stables. The floor of this addition was four feet lower than the barn sill. Across the end of the barn, is an alley of four feet from this alley is a passage to the cellar. At the end of the alley is the manger, as seen in the plan. My stable will accommodate nine horses, arranged according to their strength and necessities. I have tried different methods of feeding cattle, and I prefer a chair around

the neck, fastened by a ring and key. This chain passes through a small wooden bow, which slides up and down a stanchion.

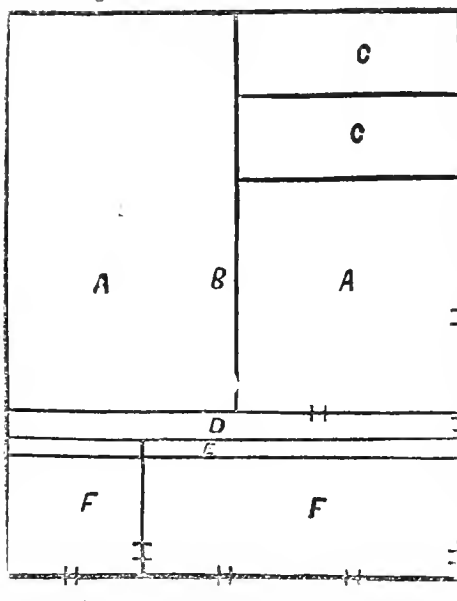
My feed for cattle depends somewhat upon my success in root culture. I am now feeding apples and potatoes, and find them answer a good purpose, although I prefer mangel wurzel and carrots, to any other food for cattle.

It may be useless, in this day of improvement, to enumerate the benefits of stabling cattle; but I consider, as not the least of these, having them at command, where they are handled and made docile. In short, the benefits are manifest, open and confessed by all; but who feels an interest sufficient to go and do likewise? Yours, &c., MYRON ADAMS.

Ontario county, January 18, 1841.

The following plan will give the reader a more definite idea of the arrangement:

- A, A, Cellar with a partition B.
- C, C, Bins for potatoes, apples &c., under the barn floor, filled by driving on to the floor and opening trap doors.
- D, Alley between the cellar and stables.
- E, Manger. F, F, Stables.



Scraps,

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

GEORGIA SILK. The Macon Telegraph says, "At a late term of the Inferior Court in this county, one of the Judges appeared on the bench in silk stockings, silk handkerchief, &c., made by his own family or some of his friends, the production of their own coconeries. The next day another of the judges, A. E. Ernest, Esq., appeared in a full suit of silk, (including coat, vest, pantaloons, stockings, pocket handkerchief, and stock,) produced and manufactured wholly and entirely in his family."

FINE-PROOF PAINT. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following method of making paint, which when applied to wood, will secure it from both fire and rain. It is recommended as useful on floors under stoves, and it is stated that wood thus treated may be converted by fire to charcoal, but will never burn.

Dissolve potash in water till saturated, then add, first a quantity [how much?] of flour paste of the consistency of common painter's size, and secondly, a quantity of pure clay to render it of the consistency of cream. When well mixed, apply it with a brush.

BUCK LIVING TO HOESERS. A correspondent of the Cultivator filled in the walls of his house with un-

burnt brick, set edgewise. One layer of hard brick, laid flat at bottom, prevent mice from ascending.— The cost of the brick was \$2, 25 per 1000.

EXPERIMENTS ON POTATOES. Thomas G. Lofton, in the same paper, gives the following experiment and results:—

- "I planted five rows side by side, and the hills I experimented on side by side; and
- 1st. row, cut the common size, that is, one large potato into 4 or 6 pieces, 4 pieces in a hill.
- 2d. " 4 pieces in a hill, cut as small again.
- 3d. " 2 " " smallest round ones.
- 4th. " 1 " " largest, without cutting.
- 5th. " 2 " " of same size potato."

The following are the results in weight and number:—

1st. row, counted 53 potatoes, weighing 103 lbs.
2d. " " 62 " " 103 " "
3d. " " 36 " " 82 " "
4th. " " 37 " " 123 " "
5th. " " 31 " " 82 " "

LIME AS MANURE. B. G. Avery, of Onondaga Valley, near Syracuse, applied manure in the summer of 1839 to mown land, inverted the sod and sowed wheat. To other land, more worn, and previously in wheat, he applied refuse lime from the kiln, about 180 bushels to the acre, and sowed it. On the manured land, the straw was large, and the grain somewhat shrunken; on the limed portion, the straw was not so large, but was bright, the grain good, and the yield the greatest per acre.

CLOVER AMONG CORN. Allen Putnam, the now Editor of the New England Farmer, recommends the practice of sowing clover seed among corn, from personal experience, as being more certain of vegetation, the crop more free from weeds the first year, free from grain stalks, easier to mow, equally abundant, and better in quality; and the young plants are not overshadowed by grain early in summer, nor too much exposed to the sun after harvest. The mode is, to make no hill, sow at mid-summer, and cover with a one-horse harrow, and make all smooth with a hoe. Cut the corn closely to the ground. If necessary, the surface may be cleared with great expedition while the ground is frozen in winter, by means of a common hand hoe.

GREAT CROP OF CORN. The Kentucky Farmer gives the experiment of G. W. Williams, with a certificate of measurement, on a corn crop from an acre and an eighth, which yielded one hundred and seventy-eight bushels, or more than one hundred and fifty-eight bushels to the acre. The land was evenly covered with unfermented manure, the corn, an early yellow variety, planted in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row, the surface kept level, the land rolled after planting, and the weeds subsequently cut by scraping the surface with a sharp hoe.

THE SCRATCHING SYSTEM. A correspondent of the Western Farmer, in commenting on large farms and miserable cultivation, and recommending a concentration of labors, speaks of a farmer who cultivated one acre of land adjoining a field of thirty acres, both planted with rye; at harvest a bet was made that the yield of the one acre was equal to that of the thirty acres, but was lost, the thirty acres, by accurate measurement, yielding three quarters of a bushel the most. Both fields he had seen, and also another where the owner offered to dispose of his crop of rye at a dollar an acre, but could find no purchaser at that price!

ENORMOUS HOG. J. S. Skinner, of the American Farmer, recently saw a hog, of the Bedford and Byfield breed, that weighed last summer 900 lbs. His increase has been such since, that he is now estimated to weigh 1300 pounds! The owner has refused, at one time \$150, and at another \$175 for him.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

REVIEW.

Journal of the American Silk Society—Edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, Baltimore. Nos. II and 12, for Nov. and Dec., 1840.

This is the only publication now remaining in the United States, exclusively devoted to the culture of Silk. It was originally issued under the auspices of the American Silk Society; but the society itself is long since defunct, having existed only during the continuance of the mulicandis manna. The Journal, however, has been continued, with distinguished ability, by Dr. Smith, the earliest, most steadfast, and most persevering advocate of the industry to which it is devoted. It contains, throughout, a mass of facts and information indispensable to the cultivator of silkworms in the present infancy of the art in this country. It is with deep regret that it is perceived that it also must soon follow the fate which has overtaken other periodicals of the kind, unless the friends of the cause promptly step forward and hand in their subscriptions for another year. This crisis in its existence, together with an anxious solicitude for the prosperity of the cause, has induced to the present communication.

The second volume of the Journal has just been brought to a conclusion—the November and December numbers having been issued under one cover.—The value of these numbers perhaps exceeds any that have preceded them, with the exception of those which contain the account of the new and very important theory of the editor, in regard to the principle of saving and preserving silkworms' eggs with safety, for the purpose of successive crops. The promulgation of this theory will, it is believed, constitute an epoch in the progress of silk culture in the United States. The principle is philosophical and rational; and while it explains, satisfactorily, most of the difficulties and disasters of the past year, a knowledge and appreciation of it will serve to guard against similar consequences in future. That its discovery should have been reserved for this day and country, is by no means surprising. In the old silk growing countries, the rearing of successive crops has been attempted; and, owing to the character of their climate, it is no doubt impracticable. American cultivators, however, have looked to a more extended field of operation, and with the advantage of the mulicandis, have conceived the practicability of producing silk throughout the warm season. That they have been subjected to much discouragement and disaster in the outset, ought not to be a matter of any special wonder. It is not to be expected that an art, confessedly in its infancy in this country, and conducted on entirely new principles, can be prosecuted at once with entire success. It may possibly require several years of experiment and observation, to establish what may be termed the *American System of Silk Culture*, on a sure basis; but the ultimate advantage, both national and individual, by which its triumph would be attended, offer strong inducements to persevere, even had its failure been much more general than it has been. As to the old system of single crops, reared in the spring, it has succeeded in no country better than in this.

The two last numbers of the Journal contain gratifying intelligence from various parts of the country. In Tennessee the business appears to have flourished better than in any other State. There is a well organized State Society to promote its advancement, and the exhibition of silk goods has been highly creditable.—At Economy, in Pennsylvania, the quantity of silk produced, during the last year was very considerable; and at Frederickton, in Maryland, the culture was attended with decided success. These instances, together with numerous others that might be adduced,

go to show that the cultivators of the silkworm have still much encouragement to prosecute their labors.

The use of lime has obtained extensively, during the past season, as a preventive of disease amongst silkworms. In the 11th number of the Journal, there is an article on this subject which is worth more than the annual subscription.

The Address to the friends of silk culture, in the closing number, is a highly interesting paper. It contains a general view of the present state of the business in this country, with notice of what is doing and may be done to promote its permanent advancement.

The following extract from the "EAST APPEAL" of the editor to the friends of the cause, deserves special attention:—"After considerable effort, the subscriber has been enabled to complete the publication of the second volume of the Silk Journal. This has been done at great personal sacrifice, the subscriptions to the work not having been sufficient to pay the expense by several hundred dollars. It now remains for the friends of the silk culture to say whether the Journal shall be continued another year. The subscriber believes that the information which he will be able to publish during the ensuing season, will be invaluable to the cause. The great and important improvements made in the art, in the United States and in Europe, and those that will be made next year, ought to be disseminated freely amongst the people. Particularly the New Theory may be referred to as one item of immense importance, that requires the freest discussion and examination. If that theory shall be proved to be the true one, the widest circulation ought to be given to its principles and details: because it will effectually establish the business in the United States, and place it beyond the reach of casualty. All this cannot be done without the aid of a publication devoted to the cause exclusively."

The terms of the Journal are Two DOLLARS a year, payable in advance; and we earnestly desire that the friends of the culture may freely sustain it. P.

Virginia, 1 mo. 12, 1841.

Lightning Rods.

Last summer during a thunder-storm, the lightning rod attached to our house, received a very heavy stroke of lightning—the shock was tremendous; but we only mention it at this time on account of the practical inferences to be drawn from the circumstances.

The rod is five-eighths of an inch in diameter near the top, but six-eighths of an inch below,—in two pieces secured together, with a single point on the top capped with silver. It is upheld by large oak pins eighteen inches long, driven into the frame, and the rod passes through them near the outer end. It is pointed to prevent its rusting. Near the surface of the ground it begins to slant from the house, descends into the earth, and terminates in a bed of charcoal six feet deep, which extends still further from the building.

This fixture has been found sufficient with a slight exception, to let off a discharge that shook the whole neighborhood. The exception follows:—A stove pipe twenty feet in length, entering the chimney just under the roof, ten feet below the point of the rod and three feet from it,—received a small portion of the fluid, which passed through two chambers in succession on its way to the cellar. Two joists under the stove were very slightly shattered, and a few panes of glass broken by bursting outward. It appears that the nails conducted it through the pine floor into the joists.

The point of the silver cap was melted. This we suppose was occasioned by the crowding of the fluid to get down the rod; but if there had been more points, probably no fusion would have happened, and the stove pipe have been protected.

No traces of the lightning whatever, could be discovered on the oak pine, although the wood was in

contact with the rod; and neither glass nor any other substance employed to prevent the scattering of fluid. We infer therefore that all such appendages are useless; and that it is quite as safe to fasten the rod to the building by cleats as to have it stand off at a distance. It must even be safer unless the upper cleats lean against the building.

The prejudice against pointing such rods, appears to be unfounded. We presume indeed that pointing is not more objectionable than rust.

The Roads.

The winter is a favorable time to lay up instruction. After a light snow has fallen with a brisk wind, him that feels an interest in the state of the roads, into a cutter and drive a few miles to make observations. For this purpose, he will commonly succeed best when he goes alone. Where the highway has been turpiked and raised considerably above the general surface, he will find in most places more hubs than snow, and he may heartily wish for a good side-track.

As this is a term not often to be found in the vocabulary of path-masters however, we shall stop to explain; and as in many districts, owing to the impudence of the people, nothing of the kind can be covered, we shall proceed to tell what and where it ought to be.

The law allows our highways to be sixty-six feet wide; but if they are only sixty feet in the clear, thirty feet be appropriated for the turnpike, the shall have fifteen feet on each side for side track. Make the ditch six feet wide with easy slopes, on the bottom, and clear out all large and loose stones, and there will be a most convenient track for snow to settle in, when it is driven by the wind to the turnpike. No better sleighing can be desired what we occasionally find in a ditch of this description, while much of the track which is ordinarily in summer, is unfit for any loaded sleigh to along.

But another side-track ought to be provided on comparatively level. Between the ditch and the fence there are nine feet remaining, where a sod ought to be found; and on this not more than two inches of snow will be required to make comfortable sleighing. To see the traveler who has tured from a more snowy region, at one time going over the bare ground with his horses on the one side, and then starting on a trot as he reaches the other, which perchance was left by the way side,—ought to make us, who have it in our power to do better, ashamed of our negligence.

Why not go to work in the summer, level the inequalities, and remove all obstructions, especially large stones whether fast or loose? In such cases, the necessary labor would not be a trifle, what is annually spent in hauling mud, or stuff, by hand, into the beaten track. Have path-masters no memory? Can they never recollect in summer what we shall need in winter? If so, now is the time to make memorandums, as well as observations.

Snow Drifts and Meadow Mice.

Young trees surrounded by snow drifts, are in a dangerous condition. Such as are quite small and covered by snow, in consequence of its weight and heaviness are almost sure to be crushed; while as they reach above the drift, with most of their limbs enveloped, will have them stripped off and their trunks lacerated.

A worse disaster however, often happens to those that stand in snow drifts. The meadow mouse, aware of its numerous enemies, seldom, if ever, attacks a tree that stands clear in the open ground where it can work in safety under cover, it is destructive. We had one tree, three inches in

that stood in a snow-bank, and it was barked entirely to the height of four feet.

Though drifts are much the most dangerous, yet deep snows that lie long, mice frequently injure trees. As a preventive, we had a small mound round each tree to the height of a foot, with success, for we have not had a tree damaged as properly guarded in this manner. When ice, rooting along under the snow, come to such a point, it appears that they generally turn away; there is another advantage: In snows of moderate depth the wind sweeps it off; and even should a man persevere in ascending the mound, he would find his nose in the open air.

To prevent both crushing and gnawing however, endeavor to tread the snow round all our trees if it is deep, whether by drifting or otherwise; this is done to the most advantage when it gives or is near to the melting point. †

Italian Spring Wheat.

EDWARD EDWARDS, of Virgil, Cortland county, made us a successful experiment in the culture of wheat. He went seventy miles, and succeeded in raising twenty bushels, which, when thoroughly threshed, amounted to only sixteen. These he sowed, as practicable, in the spring of 1857,—a part of a half acres, which produced 210 bushels, or 38 bushels to the acre; the rest was not productive. The whole crop was 468 bushels. The land was ploughed only once, but was afterwards harrowed and cultivated, and covered with leached ashes applied to the acre. The wheat was sold for seed at two dollars per bushel.

On 115 acres of cleared land, from the tilled part of which, (about one half,) he has raised in four years, more than six thousand bushels of wheat. His wife has manufactured about two hundred of butter to the cow the past season, and raised 600 lbs.

Successful Culture of Silk.

JOHN SINCLAIR, of the Clairmont Nursery, near West, writes to us as follows:—"A poor man in need, on a very poor sandy farm, with the hope of improving his condition, planted the morus multicaulis but not being able to sell them, he turned his attention to the culture of silk. He fitted up his barn, and all the unoccupied rooms in dwelling, for an inner suitable for feeding, and by constant attendance made good cocoons. These, by the assistance of a wife and family, he succeeded in reeling, doubling, twisting, and converting into good sewing thread which he says produced one thousand dollars." Any person in this country who has had no experience in raising cotton or flax, able to produce such successful results!

Clover in Orchards.

EDWARDS EDITORS—A writer over the signature of "a West," inquires if clover is injurious to orchards. Most certainly it is—though the degree of injury depends very much upon the nature of the soil, being greatest where the soil is thin, and the trees heavy and cold, and least where the reverse is the case. I have noticed its deleterious effects in a great number of instances. The first case of the kind that came under my observation, was that of a fine thrifty orchard belonging to Judge Brewster, then of Riga, in the Co. These trees took well when transplanted, and flourished for several years with uncommon vigor under the judicious treatment of that accomplished agriculturist. About that time clover was first introduced into that part of the country. The advancing its culture were at once perceived by the farmer, who sowed many of his fields with it, and in some of them the orchard above mentioned. A few years were sufficient to show the ill effects of the clover

upon the trees, in their stunted growth, rough, scaly, moss covered bark, and small yellow leaves; in a word, all those peculiar appearances which mark an orchard dying of starvation. Since that time I have watched the effects of clover on fruit and other trees, and have invariably observed the same effects, in a greater or less degree, follow its introduction.

The reason for this, I believe will be found in the formation of its roots, which run deep and interfere with those of the trees; while the grasses, Timothy, red-top, and the like, gather their nutriment at or near the surface, leaving the soil below for the exclusive pasturage of the trees. The long tap roots of the clover penetrate to the same depth with those of the trees, or at least that portion of them from which the trees derive their nourishment, robbing them of all, or nearly all, of that sustenance which goes to make up the growth of the clover.

Another reason will be found in the fact—for such I believe it to be—that the peculiar property of the soil which is sought for and taken up by the roots of the trees for their growth, is the very same which is selected and appropriated by the roots of the clover for its use; or, at least, much more allied to the same, than that which is taken up by the grasses above named. So that the trees and the clover suffer, not only by their proximity, but also from their sameness of taste—they are both seeking the same peculiar food in the same locality. It is like setting two guests at one table who will eat only of the same dish. The result is obvious—unless there is a plentiful supply, one or both must make a scanty meal.

H. M. WARD.

Rochester, January, 1851.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Roots and Root Culture.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I propose to give you some account of our farming operations during the past season. If you think it will add any thing to the general stock of knowledge, you are at liberty to publish.

CARROTS AND TURNIPS.

We ploughed up a piece of muck land upon which ruta bagas were raised last year. May 23d, ground in fine condition, drilled in the seed, at the rate of 3 lb. to the acre. Soaked the seed until it had considerably swollen, turned off water and sifted in plaster. Rubbed the seeds in plaster till they became distinct and separate, and passed through the drill without trouble. Owing to the dry weather and the seed being planted too deep, they did not vegetate very rapidly. The prospect however, was favorable for a very good crop, when one day went to examine them, and some two hundred sheep had taken it into their heads to get over a poor fence, and eat every thing down to the ground. This was about the 25th July. Had a good fence put round the lot and yarded the sheep several nights, occasionally dragging the field. On the 30th drilled in the Norfolk turnip, and have gathered a very tolerable crop. I am satisfied carrots will prove the best root, next the potato to cultivate, as they will do well on almost any soil, more hardy and less exposed to insects than turnips or beets, and less affected by the season than the potato.

RUTA-BAGA AND POTATOES.

Sowed almost two acres, and did not vegetate well, and what did grow was badly injured by the fly.—Ploughed up the ground and planted potatoes. Had a fair crop, but not so good as we should have had if we had not cultivated so many weeds among them. I am no believer in the Rohan. The Merino is better adapted to the country and with no good care will yield as bountifully. I think it is the best field potato that can be raised. It has no seed to sell however. Where the soil is favorable, I believe the potato, beyond all comparison, the most profitable root

crop the farmer can cultivate. If he have good potato land, the farmer had better eschew all these modern improvements in the root line, and go for his oldest and best friend. It is only in those situations where potatoes cannot be raised to advantage, as when the crop with good cultivation, and average years, falls below 300 bushels per acre, that other roots should be tried. From my observation this season, I am satisfied the Carrot, under all circumstances will prove the next best root for extensive field culture.

SUGAR BEET AND ROOTS GENERALLY.

The beet crop was a total failure, owing to the seed being planted too late (24th May.) I am not much in favor of them for field culture. However, I believe all of us have much to learn on the subject of root culture. All are agreed as to the importance of cultivating more roots than we do, and I am glad to see much attention exhibited on the subject. In conversing with an intelligent farmer yesterday, he told me he had been feeding his horses for some months upon carrots, and he was satisfied a bushel of carrots was worth as much for that purpose as a bushel of oats. Should further experience justify that assumption we shall wonderfully increase our profits, by the increase of the root culture. With ordinary care 500 bushels per acre might be counted upon with as much certainty as 40 bushels of oats. Then, allowing them to be on a par as to feeding properties, you have in productiveness at least 12 to 1. It will cost more time to cultivate an acre of carrots than an acre of oats. But the difference will not exceed three to one; still a large balance in favor of the root. The root however, has another decided advantage, and that is in leaving the ground in fine condition for a spring crop, and making a great deal more manure.

I hope we shall hear more on this subject from the numerous list of your really able contributors.

Sincerely yours,

Darien, Dec. 21, 1850.

T. C. PETERS.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Salting Butter.

Take 2 pounds of the best common salt; 1 lb. of good brown sugar, and 1 lb. of salt petre. Mix and beat all up together, and take one ounce of the composition for each pound of butter; work it well into the mass and close it up for use.

Butter cured in this way, appears of a rich, marrowy consistence, and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness or tastes too salt. It should be kept two or three weeks before it is used. If well made, it can be kept good for two or three years. This recipe is used and highly approved in many parts of England and France. W. N. H.

Fattening Poultry.

An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut up very fine and put into a trough with water. The effect was, that 6 geese, weighing only 9 lbs. each when shut up, actually weighed 20 lbs. each, after about three weeks feeding with this food alone.

Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys. Grains are preferred for the sake of economy, but will not fatten so fast. Oats ground into meal and mixed with a little molasses and water; barley meal mixed with sweet milk; and boiled oats mixed with malt, are all excellent for fattening poultry, reference being had to time, expense, and quality of flesh.

Corn, before being fed to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water, or boiled. It will thus go much further and digest easier. Hens will often lay in winter, when fed in this manner, especially if well sheltered.

W. N. H.

Fates County, N. Y.

NEW GENEESE FARMER.

BERKSHIRES.

Farmers differ with regard to the valuable qualities of this breed of hogs. Without asserting, as some have done, that they are positively the best breed in existence, one thing is quite certain, that they far excel most of the native varieties raised in this country. Their rapid increase and dissemination for a few years past has been such, that they may readily be obtained with comparatively trifling expense. We hope that all who regard them with suspicion, will examine thoroughly their merits before rejecting them.

One of the strongest objections is their *smallness of size*. It is true they are not equal in this respect to some others. But the following instances will show that they may attain a respectable magnitude at least, and if farmers would cease buying inferior animals and cullings of litters, because they are cheapest, this objection would not, we believe, have much ground for validity. A recent importation by A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, contains a boar and sow, the former weighing 559 lbs. and the latter a few pounds less. They were fed on nothing but grass for months before weighing. One 18 months old, was sold in the Albany market in 1839, which weighed when dressed 633 pounds, and sold for about \$56. J. Lossing, of Albany, states that he has one imported male, that at fifteen months old, measured six feet five inches from the end of the snout to the root of the tail and five feet six inches in girth; that of fifteen slaughtered by the Shakers of Watervliet in 1839, consisting wholly of what are called runts and the cullings of litters, from fifteen to seventeen months old, the average weight was 356 lbs; that one killed at Shaker village at Lebanon, at two and a half years old, weighed 800 lbs.; and that he himself killed one at sixteen months weighing over 400 lbs. The chairman of the committee on swine for Tompkins county, in his report, says he recently saw pigs in Rhode Island, a cross between the Berkshire and Byfield breed, (the latter a smaller breed than the Berkshire,) that weighed 300 lbs. each, at a little less than nine months old. J. R. Caldwell, of New Windsor, fattened a pair of Berkshire barrows, and killed them at a little more than a year and a half old, when they weighed 1,020 lbs. They were fed on grass alone during the two summers, and given other feed only a few months before they were butchered. Such instances might be greatly multiplied. They show that, by proper management at least, a large size may be attained.

But size is by no means the most important consideration. If a Berkshire at 200 cuts up as well, and affords valuable parts in as great a proportionate quantity as another hog at 500, who would hesitate between them? Many, in their great largeness for size, are sacrificing quality. The large bony breed will indeed fill the barrel the soonest,—with heads and shanks,—but, as somebody has justly observed, it is of far more importance to fill the consumer. Accurate experiments are greatly needed to exhibit the relative qualities in this particular, of the Berkshire and other breeds; the best we have seen, are the following, taken from the report of the committee before mentioned. The first is a sow of "common breed," two and a half years old, and weighed when dressed 235 lbs. The second is a half blood Berkshire sow, 18 months old, and weighed 204 lbs. The first had raised one litter of pigs, the Berkshire two litters. The third example is a half blood Berkshire barrow, eighteen months old, fattened in the ordinary way.

	1st Sow.	2d Sow.	Barrow.
Lard.....	26 lbs.	16 lbs.	31 lbs.
Hams.....	32½	31	52
Tender loin...	5½	3½	5
Int.....	8½	6½	9
Mess Pork.....	96	103	176
Prime "	20	16	26
Spare ribs.....	20	12	16
Head.....	18	16	21
	235	204	336

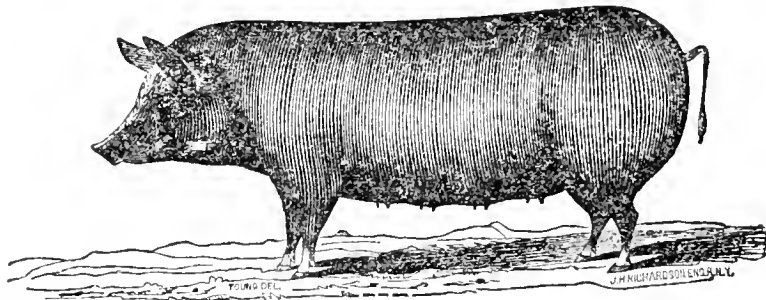
Farmers are usually extremely particular to obtain the full market price for their grain—the loss of ten cents on a dollar by bad marketing would be insufferable. But why is it, that they are not as careful in relation to the market at home, the market of their own making, which is to tell whether they get the same return for twenty bushels of corn, as another man with an improved Berkshire market gets for ten? A near neighbor lately butchered a few pigs, several months old, a part of half blood Berkshire, and the rest full blood; the latter were two months younger, and received similar feeding in every respect, but averaged, on killing, full weight with the half bloods. The half bloods were a cross with a large and excellent native variety. It is the quantity of flesh and fat made, (and little odd,) for the small quantity of food given, which pre-eminently distinguishes the Berkshire breed, which eve-

ry one acquainted with them have observed. A striking instance of this quality, is given by Wm. P. Caro, of Kentucky, of a full bred boar, which at eleven months was castrated in consequence of an injury rendering him useless—he weighed at that time 122 lbs. "After being fed 64 days, he was weighed, and lifted the beam at 410 lbs., showing the astonishing gain of four and a half pounds a day. He is now fed solely on grass, and weighs 550 lbs. at the age of two years."

In consequence of the well attested excellence of this breed of hogs, many attempts will doubtless be made to impose on the farming community; caution will therefore be necessary in procuring animals, as well as in deciding on qualities which may belong only to the genuine breed, and not to spurious ones.

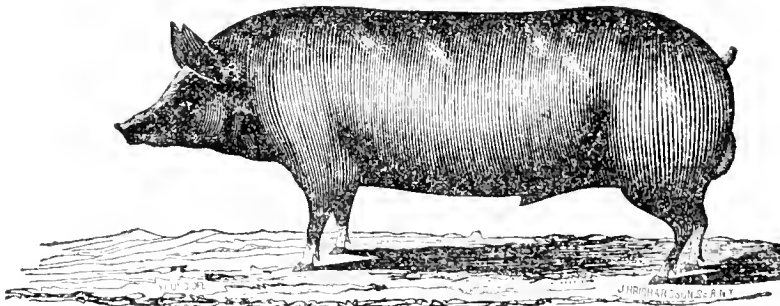
Farmers who are in possession of Berkshires, would do the community a great favor, as well as themselves, by instituting experiments, by accurately weighing and measuring, showing the quantity of food they consume, their increase in weight, and the relative proportion of the different parts yielded in cutting up; and if these were accompanied with experiments of a similar character on the common and other breeds, they would be of still more value.—The labor of such experiments would be very trifling.

COL. SAWYER'S BERKSHIRES.



According to promise, we give the portraits of two more Berkshire swine, property of Col. Amos Sawyer, of this city.

The above is a beautiful sow, 2 years old, weighing 300 lbs. She is not fat, but broader and heavier than represented in the cut. She is now with pig by young Prince Regent. (figure in our last,) and will litter next month. (Col. S. expects to have a few pigs to spare in the Spring, but most of them are already engaged.)



This pig is one year old, and weighs about 275 lbs: is from the above sow, by a full blood imported boar sold to Baltimore for \$200.

Bushes, not Bushels.

An error occurred in our last paper, on page 2, col 3, which materially alters the sense, and makes our venerable assistant appear somewhat ludicrous, which we very much regret. He did not say that he planted some dozen or fifteen bushels of currants in a row (but that he planted that number of bushes in a row. The error was noticed and marked by our printer and proof reader, but overlooked by the compositor. He promises to keep his speech on hereafter.

Bees and Honey.

SAMUEL MARRIOT, of Hudson, N. Y., informs us that he has very good success with his bees, managed as follows:—The hives are placed under a shed; stand from one to three feet from the ground, and have the bottom entirely open, so that if any worms are produced, they fall to the ground, and cannot return. A hole, 2 inches square, is made in the top of each hive, over which a box, 2 inches square, is placed in the spring. In the fall these boxes are removed, and found to contain about 20 pounds each of the finest honey.

The British Corn Laws.

The N. Y. Emancipator of Dec. 24, contains some latter comments on the remarks of our correspondent, S. W., in the Dec. No. of the Farmer. The Editor dissents from the opinion of S. W., however, but we have no right to expect that England will so modify her corn laws as to admit the bread stuffs of his country on payment of a duty of 20 per cent. On the contrary, he thinks that if proper measures be taken, this modification can be effected; and to this end he makes the following suggestion:—

"We propose that there should be Anti-Corn Law Societies formed in New York, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, &c. The declared object of these societies shall be, to obtain, by lawful and pacific means, the repeal or modification of all laws, usages and regulations of foreign nations, which hinder the admission of any American products upon as favorable terms as the products of such countries are admitted into the United States. The principal means to be relied on, are the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information among the people by means of correspondence, agents, public meetings, liberative conventions, the publication of a monthly journal, &c. They should also endeavor to engage the cooperation of our government, by such measures of negotiation and legislation as may from time to time be deemed wise and prudent."

As our object and aim is to promote the great agricultural interests of the country, we most sincerely wish that such a modification of the British Corn Laws could be effected; but we cannot bring ourselves to view the subject in the same light as our New York friend; nor can we think that, in the present state of affairs, any material good would result from carrying out his suggestions.

We like the remarks of the American Citizen on this subject, which may be found on page 19, headed our Wheat Growing interests."

FARM TRANSACTIONS.

Piggery and Pork Making.

Messrs. Editors—Under the above title, I proceed, from time to time, to give you some of our experience in farming. If others will do the same, it will be but a few months before your journal will become one of the most valuable in the Union. Let us state facts. Let farmers state their operations for a year—pointing out what their own experience formed defective,—and we shall have a mass of facts before us to serve as beacons in our onward career; and save us, if we read your paper, many dollars which would otherwise be lost in unsuccessful experiments.

THE PIGGERY.

In constructing a piggery, I went upon the principle that a judicious outlay of capital upon a farm necessary buildings or other improvements, increased in a much greater ratio than the interest—the luctiveness of the capital already invested. And that to farm profitably there must go a regular system in the management of every branch of your business. Thus there should be a place for your horses and carriages, harness, grain and hay, all under roof if possible; and in like manner for all other kinds of stock, and in particular, a place where you can keep your swine, from the pig to the boar, and all their feed convenient to your hand. Finding a place for every thing, it is easy to keep everything in its place; and thereby gain greatly in saving of time in carrying on business.

The piggery is designed for fattening from 50 to 60 hogs annually, and the fixtures have been made to that reference. By the annexed plan, you will perceive that it has a front 60 by 20 feet. The first section having 13 feet posts, the others only 7. The floor is 50 by 20 feet; 10 feet of one end being reserved for a boiling room, or rather for a furnace

and boiler, as all the cooking is done on the floor, which is on a level with the pens. The rear, as far as was built last year, is 30 feet square, 6 feet posts, with an alley through the centre, 4 feet wide. There are three pens on a side, 10 by 13, and each pen will accommodate 7 large hogs, or 8 middling sized ones while fattening. (We shall continue the pens by building another, 30 feet square, so that there will be 6 pens on each side of the alley; or the building for the hogs will be 30 by 60.)

Under the main building is a cellar, 20 by 60, and 8 feet deep; 10 feet from the east end is walled out by itself and no floor laid over it. Here is a boiler, made of sheet iron, not so thick as boiler iron, but a medium between that and stove pipe iron, six feet long and 24 inches in diameter, with a safety valve, &c., and capable of working about 15 pounds pressure to the inch, though it is never worked over 18—set in an arch or furnace. The steam is carried from the boiler to a series of vats on the floor adjoining, constructed as follows:—The outside is of 2 inch pine plank, 12 feet long in the clear, matched and keyed together into one bin or vat, 3 feet deep and 4 feet wide. It is divided into four equal parts by tight partitions of the same material; so that we have 4 vats, each 3 feet deep, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet long, holding about 7 barrels of liquid, or 22 bushels of vegetables. All the feed for our hogs is cooked in these vats, by steam, and fed from thence directly to them without handling after being once put into the vat. The saving of labor is very great, as well as the expense of cooking; for 100 bushels of potatoes or apples can be cooked in 6 hours, by a boy 10 years old. I have repeatedly cooked 50 bushels in 3 hours, and taken every thing cold. The vats can be made full of pudding in much less time.

The building is doubly boarded, and the floor over the cellar is lined, and has scuttles, to enable us to ventilate the cellar at pleasure. The hog pen is also doubly boarded—the front fitted with swing doors so that the hog can go in and out at pleasure, and still keep the building sufficiently warm. A floor is laid over head, and thus gives us a good room for storing soft corn in the fall. Ten feet of the further end of the cellar is partitioned off for an apple cellar, and is 10 feet deep. The apples are put in shallow bins, of which there are 30, which hold 8 bushels each.—Thus, it will be perceived, the object has been obtained. We have a place to keep our hogs and their feed, whether green or dry, and prepare it, all under the same roof.

FEEDING HOGS, ETC.

We took up our hogs from the stubble and orchard, the 21st September, and commenced feeding with cooked apples and bran—2 bushels of bran and 3 quarts of salt to 20 bushels of apples. After the apples were gone, we fed with pumpkins and potatoes boiled with meal (corn and cob ground together.) Then with pudding fermented, 10 bushels of meal to 6 barrels of water, and closed with four weeks feeding boiled corn. Salt was used uniformly, at the rate of two quarts to a vat, whether meal, corn, or potatoes. The potatoes were boiled and mashed in the same water, while hot, and meal mixed with them. Our hogs thrive well, which satisfies me that it is an error to suppose the water in which the potatoes are cooked, is injurious. The corn was cooked by making the water boiling hot, then put in 15 bushels of corn and let it soak for at least 12 hours, then put on the steam. It requires about 12 hours to cook the corn after it has soaked, and when you commence, the corn should only be covered with water. The hogs eat the boiled corn with great avidity, and digest it as well as the pudding. The saving in cooking the corn is, the toll and waste

at the mill, and the trouble of mashing, which, together, is something of an item. The corn should be steamed till it turns rather brown, and loses its white, parboiled appearance. We have never fed hogs any thing that has made them lay on fat equal to the boiled corn. We feed no water, as after repeated trials the hogs would not drink it, though none is fed with the corn except what the kernel has imbibed in cooking. At least one-quarter is saved by cooking, and then there is considerable gain in not feeding until after fermentation.

We shut up our store hogs, feed them with boiled potatoes and provender, and keep them in thrifty condition till they are turned out to grass in the spring. We keep all our hogs, whether store or fat, well littered with clean dry straw.

Perhaps I have been tedious. If so, my desire to contribute my mite is the only excuse.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

Darien, January 8, 1811.

P. S.—Will some of your chemical friends give you a bill of such articles as a farmer would require for a cheap Laboratory?

T. C. Peters's Piggery.

Fig. 1.

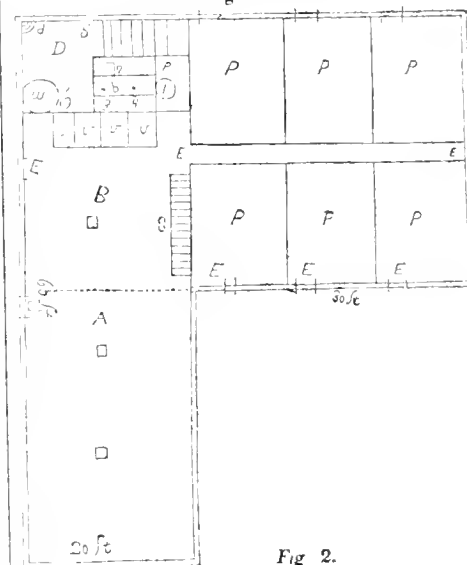


Fig 2.



Fig. 1. Ground plan. A, B, Front, 60 by 20 ft.—the part B two story. P, P, &c., pens, 10 by 13, with alley between. D, kitchen; a, arch and furnace; b, boiler; 1, supply barrel for boiler; 2, chimney, 8 inch stove pipe; 3, steam pipe; 4, safety valves d, drain, w, water cistern, supplied from spring, and raised to vats, &c., by pump; 5, stairs to cellar; 6, cellar door,—the kitchen part is 5 feet below the floor; r, r, r, r, the vats in which the cooking is done, and which are on the same level with the pens, and from which the food is carried direct to the pens; s, stairs to second story, which is a very useful store-room, as well as the part A; E, E, &c., door; p, platform over part of furnace and boiler.

Fig. 2. E, side view of pens; 1, 1, 1, swing doors with windows over—the windows are 6 lighted, 7 by 9 glass, and are made to slide down when necessary.

Darien, N. Y. T. C. PETERS.

Pump logs, for conducting water, made of perishable wood, may be preserved a long time under ground by surrounding them with ashes or lime, and the joints should be cemented with tar. Those always filled with water will last longer than if occasionally empty.

Compost Heaps.

The following most excellent remarks on the manufacture of compost, are richly worth the perusal of every farmer, old or young, rich or poor. Most of them have the merit of being as applicable to this country as to England. Every sentence is full of meaning, and we are tempted almost to print one half of the article at least, in italics. Most of our farmers have yet to take the first step in the proper management of manures—a thing, which if well understood and attended to, would, in a few years, triple the products of the country, and, to speak very moderately indeed, be worth yearly to the country HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. We think there will be no difficulty in proving this. If the writer of the following remarks had mentioned lime as a component part of his compost heap, we think it would have been better, as we consider this ingredient as indispensable.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

AN ESSAY

On making Compost heaps from liquids and other substances; written on the evidence of many years experience—To which the prize of ten sovereigns was awarded—By JAMES DIXON, Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Agricultural Society.

The force and power of an agriculturist to produce good crops, mainly depends on the manures he can command; and how to derive the greatest possible benefits from his immediate resources, is one of the most useful subjects that can engage his attention. The English Agricultural Society having offered a premium for the best mode of making compost heaps, I venture to forward the committee my ideas on this most important branch of rural management; and in doing this I shall state the course I have pursued in this particular for many years, and which every additional experience inclines me not to make any systematic alteration.

My farm is a strong, retentive soil, on a substratum of ferruginous clay; and being many times disappointed in what I considered reasonable anticipations of good crops, I determined on a new system of manuring. Though quite satisfied of the expense which would necessarily be incurred by my plan, I still determined on its adoption. At the onset I effectually drained a considerable part of my farm. My next object was how to improve its texture at the least cost—(perhaps I may be allowed to state that my holding has always been at rack-rent;) for this purpose we carted great quantities of fine sawdust and peat earth or bog; we had so far to go for the latter, that two horses would fetch little more than three tons in one day—one horse would fetch three cart-loads of sawdust in the same time. Having brought great quantities of peat and sawdust into my farm yard, I laid out for the bottom of a compost heap, a space of considerable dimensions, and about three feet in depth; three-fourths of this bottom was peat, the rest sawdust; on this we conveyed daily the dung from the cattle sheds, the urine is also conducted through channels to wells for its reception, (one on each side of the compost heap;) common water is entirely prevented from mixing with it. Every second day the urine so collected is thrown over the whole mass with a scowp, and at the same time we regulate the accumulated dung. It is being continued for a week, another layer, nine inches or a foot thick, of peat and sawdust (and frequently peat without sawdust) is wheeled on the accumulated heap. These matters are continually added to each other during winter, and in addition once in every week never less than 25 cwt., more frequently 50 cwt., of night soil and urine; the latter are always laid next above the peat or bog earth, as we think it accelerates their decomposition. It is perhaps proper here to state that the peat is dug and exposed to the alternations of the weather for several months before it is brought to the heap for admixture; by this it loses much of its moisture.—In some cases, peat contains acid or astringent matters, which are injurious to useful vegetation. On this I have not tried any decided experiments, but am led to the supposition by frequently seeing stones, *supra* in a partial state of decomposition, others wholly decomposed in bogs, and at the depth of several feet from the surface. Some years' experience

has convinced me of the impropriety of using recent dug peat; proceeding in the manner I recommend, it is superior, and more convenient on every account—much lighter to cart to the farm yard or any other situation where it is wanted; and so convenient an I of its utility in composts of every description of soil, except that of its own character, that wherever it can be laid down on a farm at less than 1s. per ton, I should recommend to every agriculturist and horticulturist that can command it, even at the cost here stated, to give it a fair trial. So retentive and attractive of moisture is peat, that if liberally applied to any arid, sandy soil, that soil does not burn in a dry season, and it so much improves the texture and increases the produce of an obdurate clay soil, if in other respects rightly cultivated, that actual experience alone can fairly determine its value.

For the conveyance of night soil and urine, we have the largest and strongest casks, such as oils are imported in; the top of which is provided with a funnel to put the matters through, and the casks are fixed on wheels like those of a common dung cart. For the convenience of emptying this carriage, the compost heaps are always lower at one end; the highest is where we discharge the contents, in order that they in some degree spread over the whole accumulation: the situation on which the wheels of these carriages stand while being discharged is raised considerably; this we find convenient, as the compost heap may be sloped six or seven feet high: low compost heaps, in my opinion, should be avoided. The plan here recommended, I have carried on for some time. I find no difficulty in manuring my farm over once in two years; by this repetition I keep up the fertility of my land, and it never requires more than a moderate application of manure.

I am fully aware that there are many localities where neither peat nor night-soil can be readily obtained; but it is worth a farmer's while to go even more than twenty miles for the latter substance, provided he can have it without deterioration: the original cost is often trifling. On a farm where turnips or mangold are cultivated to some extent, the system here recommended will be almost incalculably advantageous; a single horse is sufficient for one carriage—mine hold upwards of a ton each; six tons of this manure in compost with peat, or, if that is not convenient, any other matters, such as ditch scourings, or high headlands which have been properly prepared and laid in a dry heap for some time, would be amply sufficient for an acre of mangold or turnips. This manure is by far the most invigorating of any I have ever yet tried; bones in any state will bear no comparison with it for any crop; but it must be remembered that I write on the supposition that it has not been reduced in strength before it is fetched.

Convenience frequently suggests that compost heaps should be raised on different parts of a farm; but, unless in particular instances, it is well to have them in the yard; in it all the urine from the cattle stalls may be employed with the greatest economy; and be it remembered that the urine from animals, in given weights, is more powerful than their solid excrements.* How important then must it be to the farmer to make the most careful use of this liquid. It is sometimes carted on the land, but that practice will not bear a comparison with making it into composts in the manner here recommended. Great waste is often made in putrescent manures after they are carted on the land; instead of being immediately covered or incorporated with the soil, we not infrequently see them exposed for days together in the hot rays of a scorching sun, or to the injurious influences of a dry wind. I have before stated that compost heaps should on many considerations be raised in the farm yard; still, circumstances are frequently such that it is more proper to make them at some distance in the fields. If a headland becomes too high by frequent ploughings or working of the land, in that case it should be ploughed at the time when clover or mixed grass seeds are sown with a white crop, for instance, barley or oats, and clover for the year following: a headland might then be ploughed, and a number of cart loads of some manure heaped from one end to the other. Immediately after this it should be trenched with the spade (or what is sometimes called digging) and

* This must be taken with some limitations, for urine contains 80 to 95 per cent. of water; and unmixed dung contains all the salts of urine, besides much mucus and other substances.—W. L. BRAM.

ridged high, in order that an action should take place between the soil and manure; by this means the mass would soon be in a condition for turning over, and any ditch scourings, or other matters which had not in the first instance been used, might now be added to the mixture. The heap should then be allowed to remain closed for a few weeks, then turned over again; at this turning, in all probability, the mass would be much reduced; if sufficiently reduced, raise the ridge of compost well on both sides, but, instead of its top being pointed, make a trench or cavity on the top from one end of the heap to the other. This cavity should be made tolerably retentive of moisture, which may be effected by treading with the feet; carriages of night soil or urine from the cattle stalls may then be emptied into the trench, and the bulk of the heap would determine how many were required; this being done, a little earth should be thrown into the trench, and the heap allowed to remain in that state until the middle or latter end of autumn; it will then be ready for another turning; but at this time care must be taken to have the heap well made up at the sides and pointed at the top; in this situation rain will be thrown off, and the compost preserved dry until winter presents some favorable opportunity for laying it on the young clover, wheat, or for making any other use of it which may be required.

The beneficial effects of top dressing young clovers or mixed grass seeds is scarcely ever regarded with due attention. By this help, crops are not only much increased, even 30 or 50 per cent., but they are also ready for cutting much sooner, which in a backward spring gives the stock farmer inestimable advantages for sorting his cattle, and thereby raising manure at his pleasure. The full effects of this practice I first experienced in the dry season of 1826: I had some clovers which had been manured the previous winter; my land was soon covered with crop, and that so vigorous a one, that the hot weather did not overpower it. My cows that summer were tied up during the day-time, and in the night they were turned out into the pastures; most of the stock in my district were much distressed from overheating as well as from being short of food for some weeks; milk yielded little butter, scarcely any for a time was offered in our large market town—no doubt that year will be remembered by many gentlemen on the Agricultural Society's committee. I, however, was under no difficulties on account of the season: my clovers produced plenty of food for my cattle, and in return they yielded as much milk and butter as I ever recollect from the same number. I am persuaded that the same satisfactory results would have followed if the same system had been adopted for feeding; it was that year my attention was first directed to raising compost heaps from urine. This I now do frequently without the help of any dung from the cattle stalls; the same occasion called my mind to another matter well worthy every farmer's attention.—I allude to the great superiority of the manure raised in summer soiling to that produced in the stalls during winter. I very believe the difference is fifty per cent., unless stock are fed in a great measure during winter with artificial food.

In an arrangement for making compost heaps from urine, I would recommend a receptacle to be made at the back of the cattle stalls just outside the building; this should hold about twenty cartloads of mould, or any other matters to be employed; if its situation were a little lower than the cattle sheds, all the urine would pass into it, and there remain until the mass is completely saturated, which will be sufficient; when the earthy matters are covered over with it, the compost may then be thrown out and the preceding again renewed. In order to show part of the benefits of this practice, I beg here to observe that the most foul or weedy mould may be used; the action of the urine, if not reduced by water, is so powerful, that wire worms, black slug, many other destroying insects, and all vegetables, weeds, &c., when in contact with the urine for a time, are deprived of their living functions. The situation for raising this compost should be protected from the weather by a covering similar to a cart shed; indeed the deteriorating influences of rain, sun, and arid winds, on all putrescent matters or compost, are so serious, that, in my humble judgment, it would be worth while to have places under cover where these are usually laid down.

I beg to conclude this essay with some observations made on a former occasion: No amelioration

connected with the rural art is of the more lasting importance than correcting the constitutional defects of a soil. The best horticulturists and market gardeners are many of them perhaps unacquainted with the theory, yet perfectly understand the great results from that practice; and in this particular information, they are all of them superior to many practical farmers. How often do we see a stiff soil sterile in a great degree from that cause only; yet in the vicinity of a sandpit and adjoining most bogs there is a considerable breadth of coherent land, which might be made double its present value, by judicious and liberal top dressings of peat, which is also unproductive from causes of a contrary nature. The present poverty of many extensive tracts of land is a manifest exhibition of the want of skill or enterprise of their owners and cultivators.

Public Lands--Emigrants.

Prior to the year 1835, the sales of public lands had not averaged more than three millions per annum. In the year 1836, however, in consequence of the speculation mania of that period, the sales of a single year amounted to about fifteen millions, and formed one of the principal items in the vast increase of the public revenue. In 1837, they were suddenly reduced to about the usual amount.

So vast, however, is the public domain, so great the emigration, both foreign and domestic, and so very fertile and tempting the broad plains of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, that the permanent average amount of public land sales is now very much increased.

It appears that in the year 1838, the number of acres sold was 3,414,907. The purchase money \$4,305,554. During the three first quarters of the year 1839, the returns showed the following results:—

Acres sold, 3,771,994
Purchase money, \$4,766,852

Averaging the 4th quarter, we have receipts for 1839, \$5,958,365.

The year 1839 was not deemed a prosperous year, and yet in that year we have the large amount of about six millions of dollars, received into the treasury on account of public lands. This may be deemed something like the future average receipts from this source of revenue.

If we suppose 160 acres to be the average quantity bought by each person, (and we suppose it is very near it,) there must be 24,000 persons buy public lands each year. This number, as heads of families, represent 129,000 persons. Of this aggregate, about 70,000 are foreign emigrants, and the residue domestic population, changing residence.

This result corresponds very nearly, we believe, with the actual fact. Such a fact as this shows how rapidly our population is changing, and with what gigantic strides the vast waves of the people move over the face of our country. In ten years, more than a million of people have moved from the shores of the Hudson, the Connecticut, and the Delaware, or the more distant lands of England, Ireland, and Germany, to settle on the plains of the West. And in ten years more, this million will add from three to four hundred thousand to their number, by natural increase; and thus is the Great Western Empire extending its limits and multiplying its numbers in a constantly increasing proportion.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

The Riches of the West.

We have before us the agricultural returns of nine townships of Monroe county, N. Y., containing 22,000 people. The result is astonishing. It is proof conclusive of the immense and almost illimitable resources of these heaven-blessed United States. These towns produce in gross as follows:—

1. Wheat, 558,000 bushels.
2. Oats, 245,000 "
3. Corn, 184,000 "
4. Potatoes, 329,000 "
5. Sugar, 110,000 lbs.
6. Spirituous liquors, 2,200 bbls.

The above is only a *part!* Such trifling affairs as horses, hay, dairies, manufactures, &c. &c., we have not added up. But look at the result. Every living soul, man, woman, and child, has in the allotment, as its share in the productions, 25 bushels of wheat, 12 bushels of oats, 9 bushels of corn, 14 bushels of potatoes, 5 lbs. of sugar, &c. Or any head of a family has 150 bushels of wheat, 72 of oats, 54 of corn, 84 of potatoes, and 30 lbs of sugar.

Taken as a whole, these townships raise at least four times as much bread stuffs as are necessary for their consumption, and other things in proportion!

But if the reader be a little surprised at this, he will be more so, when he learns that these same towns made \$105,000 worth of butter and cheese; raised \$32,000 worth of fruit; made \$40,000 worth of home cloth; and produced \$450,000 worth of manufactured articles; or \$39,00 a piece for each living soul. This affords matter for comment, not only on the *physical* but the *moral* condition of the county—None but a country in the highest moral condition, can produce such a result. These people are not only well off, independent, but they are the richest in the world. Nor is this an isolated example. Our own Western Reserve will show the same result; so will many other districts.

Beside these wheat fields rise the village church and the village school. There are happy faces, young and old, around them. Long may they enjoy the peaceful fruits of happy, independent labor!—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

Riches of Ohio.

We have taken occasion to illustrate the great resources of our country, and especially the Western portion of it, by the statistics of a part of Monroe county, N. Y. The result of that inquiry was, that the people of that section actually raised near five times as much bread-stuff as they could consume, and therefore four fifths of it was positive profit.

We shall now continue the illustration of this fact, by the agricultural statistics of WAYNE county, Ohio, as published in the *Wooster Democrat*.

Wayne county is a large county, containing some 700, or 800 square miles, on the great central table land of the State; partaking of the same general character as that vast plateau which extends from the foot of the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. It is not intersected by any of the great internal improvements (canal or railroad) in the State. It is therefore a fair specimen of the agricultural condition of Ohio.

The county of Wayne contains about 8,000 male adults, which may therefore stand as representatives of the families. Of these, 7,000 or 7-8ths of the whole are farmers.

We will now see what proportion of bread-stuffs, or what may be deemed the *stuff of life* to man, is raised in this county.

Wheat, 753,000 bushels.
Rye, 59,000 "
Buckwheat, 20,000 "
Corn, 345,000 "
Potatoes, 132,000 "

Of these articles we may exclude from men corn, which, though bread-stuff, is in Ohio chiefly fed to animals, and include potatoes, of which man is almost the only consumer. We have then, 945,000 bushels of grain, or its equivalent, used as the food of man.

Allowing the usual average for the consumption of these articles by the population of Wayne, and the result is that the people there raise *four and a half* times as much bread-stuff as they consume. In other words, of 4½ bushels of grain raised in that county, 3½ may be set down for exportation. In this great fact we see how it is that such enormous amounts of flour arrive at the ports of Buffalo and New Orleans. At Buffalo, 27,000 barrels of Ohio flour arrived in a single day! But this is only one side of the statistics of this county. There are raised in it,

Oats, 543,000 bushels.
Hay, 38,000 tons.
Wool, 120,000 lbs.
Sugar, 177,000 "
Horses and Mules, 82,000
Hogs, 35,000
Sheep, 75,000

And, we may add, there are less than 1500 barrels of Whiskey made in the county.

We give these facts as specimens of the domestic industry, and the substantial wealth of this prosperous nation. We doubt whether any thing like it can be found in the history of nations. It is every man (with few rare exceptions) sitting under his own (not vine and fig tree) fruit trees, looking over his own waving fields, enjoying the rewards of his own labor, secured by wise and equal laws, under a free government and a merciful Providence. It brings us back, in idea, to the days of Abraham, with the addition of blessings which Abraham knew not of. This is Democracy in America, which neither needs the comments of Philosophy nor the songs of Poetry to be seen, felt, and understood.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

Apple Molasses.

The Ohio Farmer gives the following mode of making apple molasses, and we have no doubt that it is more sweet, and for some purposes superior to that

made by boiling down the juice or cider; for this will be likely to change in some measure by the vinous fermentation, before it can be boiled down.—*American 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 kettle, when I commenced boiling down, and attended to it strictly, 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, pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer."

Horticulture.

BY MRS. LUDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

If the admiration of the beautiful things of nature, has a tendency to soften and refine the character, the culture of them has a still more powerful and abiding influence. It takes the form of an affection. The seed which we have nursed, the tree of our planting, under whose shade we sit with delight, are to us, as living, loving friends. In proportion to the care we have bestowed on them, is the warmth of our regard. They are also gentle and persuasive teachers of His goodness, who causeth the sun to shine and the dew to distil; who forgets not the tender burned vine amid the snows and ice of winter, but bringeth forth the root long hidden from the eye of man, into vernal splendor, or autumnal fruitage.

The lessons learned among the works of nature are of peculiar value in the present age. The restlessness and din of the rail road principles, which pervades its operations, and the spirit of accumulation which threatens to corrode every generous sensibility, are modified by the sweet friendship of the quiet plants. The toil, the hurry, the speculation, the sudden reverse which mark our own times, beyond any that have preceded them, render it peculiarly salutary for us to heed the admonition of our Saviour, and take instruction from the lilies of the field, those peaceful denizens of the bounty of heaven.

Horticulture has been pronounced by medical men, as salutary to health, and to cheerfulness of spirits; and it would seem that this theory might be sustained, by the placid and happy countenances of those who use it as a relaxation from the excitement of business, or the exhaustion of study. And if he, who devotes his leisure to the culture of the works of nature, benefits himself—he who beautifies a garden for the eye of the community, is surely a public benefactor. He instils into the bosom of the man of the world, panting with the gold fever, gentle thoughts, which do good like a medicine. He cheers the desponding invalid, and makes the eye of the child brighten with a more intense happiness. He furnishes pure aliment for that taste which refines character and multiplies simple pleasures. To those who earn their substance by laboring on his grounds, he stands in the light of a benefactor. The kind of industry which he promotes, is favorable to simplicity and virtue. With one of the sweetest poets of our mother land, we may say,

"—Praise to the sturdy spade,
And patent plough, and shepherd's simple crook,
And let the light mechanic's tool be hailed
With honor, which encasing by the power
Of long companionship, the laborer's hand,
Cut off that hand, with all its world of nerves,
From a too busy commerce with the heart."

Lady's Book.

BEAUTY.—After all, the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and truth. For all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face; and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measures that of harmony and music. In poetry, which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF MONROE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population.	Horses & Mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat raised '39	Oats, 1839.	Corn, 1839.	Potatoes, 1839.	Tons of Hay '39	Founds of Sugar made.	Wool, cards sold in 1839	Dairy Products in 1839.	Orchard Products in 1839.	Home made goods value.	Stores (Groceries &c.) and capital invested.	Manufactures.	Warens value	Carriges and Wagons value	Value of manuf. factories—mills.
Mendon,	3456	1094	2537	12572	3778	84902	44705	32568	37644	3721	11540	1315	\$9330	\$4211	\$6592	\$27000	\$1300	147170		
Penfield,	2812	826	1926	5746	3336	49002	36812	23007	61618	2312	6186	184	4776	4992	6225	31550	2200	90600		
Perinton,	2513	747	2239	6208	2933	63489	31773	24112	4364	2738	8461	1472	9336	3192	5581	18300	1000	28190		
Brighton,	2337	689	1313	4223	2219	33589	21297	15717	49150	3226	1300	3752	6189	3920	2295		500	7700		
Webster,	2235	668	1966	6271	2353	35047	27908	21945	41066	2223	6120	1145	8676	4122	6094	9000	2000	15025		
Henrietta,	2085	776	2146	9589	3544	79116	33866	22646	31210	3851	2006	2217	8441	5168	5008	35000	45000			
Paris,	1983	639	1534	5195	2319	48809	19669	14225	21007	2100	2875	661	6629	4220	2691	33000	1000	26060		
Rush,	1929	673	1690	7209	2706	67949	25451	19157	29531	2245	13190	1153	4920	2645	3187	10500	300	21200		
Sweden,	84																			
Brockport,	1219	844	1778	7690	3777	61802	23999	21136	26204	2441	16800	1580	8967	3714	5472	57000	4070	23100		
Clarkson,	3186	1103	2964	9776	5161	71865	41136	33853	52133	3153	16357	2331	12358	2950	7786	2600	1200	11000		
Ogden,	2404	768	1663	7813	3101	60606	29822	22710	34956	2183	21245	2633	8425	3168	5724	18800	1200	7450		
Parma,	2652	823	2162	7410	386	48688	38774	21975	43755	3127	12669	957	11403	2801	5445	11200	1550	32500		
Greece,	3669	986	2559	6791	3859	60319	31089	28656	59253	3637	7018	10074	41246	6656	4696	5400	470	4355		
Wheatland,	2871	753	1729	9849	3016	106229	17529	22531	29373	2950	2327	1667	6184	3083	3460	45900	4675	251250		
Riga,	1983	774	1637	12351	3517	79117	25821	20012	24668	2685	21175	1619	6385	3382	4650	11000	1000	6410		
Chili,	2174	789	1929	8666	3474	67475	35904	21313	32682	3655	9106	1873	9272	4816	4114	18500	760	31282		
Gates,	1728	493	1032	3293	1742	35390	16319	13926	4001	2220	2086	7859	4041	2964	1550	1000	850	715082		
Irondequoit,	1252	429	725	1507	1160	13067	6676	11180	22895	1223	740	4506	2446	1222	530			3690		
Rocheater,	20129	3139	1566	892	3284	18158	11819	11705	24440	1496			5580	1920				1531975		
TOTAL.	61861	12992	32071	127468	51243	1044498	497860	38998	677624	48715	179661	41287	176114	69716	81288	329950	98575	2570627		

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Agricultural Societies--Legislative Aid.

Messrs. Editors—The increased circulation, and great improvement, of our agricultural journals, and the formation of the numerous agricultural societies, with their splendid exhibitions, the past season, afford cheering evidence that the cultivators of the soil, are beginning to realize the importance of useful instruction and practical improvements.

I am also glad to perceive that farmers begin to think it is time for the Legislature to assist them in the laudable work of improvement. I am not strenuously respecting my individual views, but it is my present opinion that an agricultural survey of the State, would meet with less opposition, and perhaps be more generally useful at present than appropriations to county societies, provided the societies can be sustained without such aid, but if they cannot be otherwise sustained, then, I say, the sooner such aid is obtained the better; for I consider their support very essential to agricultural improvement.

I am aware that many objections are brought against our societies, and some of them not without reason. I do not suppose it is possible to conduct them in such a manner as to please all; but it appears to me that some plan can be devised by which many of the most serious objections might be removed, and the usefulness of the societies be made more general and extensive. It is my opinion that premiums ought never to be given for single acres of produce, unless for the purpose of introducing some new production; as it too frequently withdraws the attention of the farmer from his other crops, and the large amount of the premium crop when compared with average productions, often causes doubts as to the correctness of the statements; and the love of preeminence often causes the unsuccessful competitor to feel dissatisfied.

If we can obtain Legislative aid, our societies should be remodelled; and I will now suggest a plan for the purpose. In hopes that some abler pen will improve it, or propose a better.

Respecting the amount which the Legislature ought to appropriate, I am of the opinion that \$200 for each member of Assembly would not be too great a sum for the Empire State to bestow for the encouragement of productive industry; and it ought not to be for less than ten years. Each county society ought

to raise a sum equal to that which is received from the State.

I would suggest that each county society consist of the usual officers, together with a publishing committee; to hold annual Fairs for the exhibition of stock, productions, implements, and domestic manufactures; but no premiums to be awarded to individuals at the county Fair—the towns only to compete. The money received from the State by the county, to be divided among the towns, according to their ratio of population, provided they raise an equal amount by voluntary contributions, and conform to the requisitions of the law. Each town to form a society auxiliary to the county society, to consist of the usual officers, together with a viewing committee of three, whose duty shall be to examine the farms and crops in the town, at least twice in each season, and make an annual report of their inspections, to the county society. These reports should contain, as far as practicable, an agricultural survey of each town; and the committee men should receive a compensation for their time. Each town society to hold an annual Fair, at least one week previous to the county Fair, and to award premiums to those who raise the greatest average crops, and to the persons exhibiting the best stock, &c., as usual. Each person receiving a premium at the town Fairs, to be required to attend the county Fair; where the towns, and not individuals, are to be competitors. Each competitor to give all necessary information as to raising, breeding, &c., as usual, and all the statements and reports to be handed to the county committee for publication.

Any towns neglecting to raise the necessary amount, their quota of the public funds to be distributed among the other towns, but any town raising part of the sum required, shall be entitled to an equal amount from the public fund. Any county neglecting to comply with the requisitions of the law, of course the money would remain in the State treasury.

I think the foregoing plan would remove many of the objections which are made against our present societies, and would bring the improvements more generally home to each cultivator. If the towns would mostly co-operate in the plan, there would be splendid county exhibitions.

I hope others will communicate their views on this

subject, in order that the best plan may be devised and adopted.

Respectfully yours,

W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, January 22, 1841.

Remarks.—The plan proposed by our esteemed correspondent, embraces many suggestions deserving of consideration; but we apprehend that a difficulty, to which he alludes in his closing paragraph, will, for some years at least, prevent the possibility of its successful application. There are not a sufficient number of spirited farmers in the majority of towns to secure their co-operations. The plan is new to us, however, and we hope to hear from others on the subject.—Eds.

Hoof Ail.

We wish to call the attention of our correspondent N., whose communication on this subject appears in another column, to an experiment reported in the eighth volume of the old Genesee Farmer, page 156, by Heman Chapin, of East Bloomfield. A calf, which had been slightly affected with hoof ail, but had nearly recovered, was fed (mixed with bran) one quart a day of the ergot of spear grass, which had been carefully obtained and cleaned for that purpose, until he had eaten a bushel of it. It did not produce the slightest apparent effect on his health, although often and closely examined. On the 18th page he will find an account of several cattle affected with the hoof ail which were fed wholly on corn stalks. These, and the fact we have often observed, of cattle eating hay, the winter through, which contained vast quantities of ergot, without being at all affected, serve at least to throw doubt on the opinion our correspondent expresses. The remedy he proposes of sawing the hoof, we have found the most effectual of any tried. The remedy of H. E. Hubbard, following his communication, given from the Cultivator, we presume applies to the "foul in the foot," a disease quite distinct from the hoof ail, and which is also cured by the application of hot tar, which is done by rubbing a hot iron rod, dipped in tar, between the claws at the upper part of the foot.

Market for Cocoons.

We are asked if there is any market for cocoons in this vicinity. If any person is desirous of purchasing them, we should be glad to be informed of it.—Eds

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE, Botany, and all useful discoveries in Rural Affairs.— Edited by C. M. Hovey, Boston—40 pages, monthly—\$3 per year. M. B. BATHAM, Agent, Hartford.

We have received the first number of the 7th volume of this excellent Magazine, and observe the editor very justly calls upon the friends of horticulture for an increase of patronage. We apprehend that nothing but a want of a proper knowledge of this work can prevent its receiving a liberal support. It is the only periodical of the kind in the United States, and will not suffer by a comparison with the most popular magazines in England (which it very much resembles.)— To the nurseryman and professional florist, it will be found indispensable to a knowledge of the various improvements and discoveries which are constantly making. And the amateur gardener or florist will find it give new zest to these delightful pursuits.

We extract the following article from the January number.

Horticulture in Western New York.

It is now two years since any report was given in the Magazine, respecting horticulture in Western New York; and, although we cannot boast of any great advancement, we are unwilling that old Genesee should be quite forgotten in your annual retrospect of gardening. A few years ago, it was thought that this section of country would make rapid progress in scientific and ornamental horticulture; but a cloud of adversity came over our prospects, and we were compelled to confine our attention to the necessaries, and neglect the luxuries of life. It is believed, however, that a brighter day begins to dawn, and prosperity will again smile upon us; so that we still hope to see this fertile region become as celebrated for its attainments in horticulture as it now is for its natural advantages.

My time and space, at this time, will only allow me to glance at a few of the principal gardens, and I shall confine my remarks to those which have green-houses.

At Rochester, the green-house and nursery establishment, commenced in 1831, by Reynolds & Buelam, is now owned by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, who have removed it a little out of the city, near Mount Hope Cemetery, where they have purchased a fine piece of ground, and erected a good green-house and hot-house, which are already well stocked with plants. Mr. Ellwanger has imported some fine plants, mostly Cactæ and cinnellias, from his native country, Germany. They are making arrangements for planting an extensive nursery, and if industry and skill will insure success, these young men will surely succeed.

The nursery of Mr. Asa Rowe, six miles from Rochester, is the oldest and most extensive in this vicinity. Mr. Rowe has a large green house, and a good collection of common plants, but, owing to the small demand for rare plants, he has not added many to his assortment of late. His attention is mainly bestowed to the growing of fruit trees, of which his sales have been extensive.

Mr. William King has erected a small green-house in the city, the past summer, and made a good beginning, all things considered.

Rochester cannot yet boast of one private green-house, although many families cultivate plants in their parlors. Mr. S. O. Smith, a gentleman of wealth and taste, is now erecting a fine dwelling-house, and intends building a conservatory next year; when that is done, others will doubtless follow his example.

Mount Hope Cemetery deserves, at least, a passing notice. Many improvements have been made there the past year, and in summer it is a place of great beauty; but now, it is desolate and gloomy, and so it will it ever be, during more than half of the year, unless our citizens take example from your own Mount Auburn, and intersperse it liberally with evergreens, a kind of ornament of which we are sadly deficient.

At Buffalo, there is no perceptible improvement.— H. Pratt, Esq., the great patron of horticulture, died last spring, and the improvements which he had projected and commenced, have been discontinued and neglected. His stately mansion is unfinished and unoccupied—and the garden, and fine range of horticultural buildings, give evidence of the loss of that master spirit, of whose taste and liberality they are now the sad monuments.

The nursery establishments of Messrs. B. Hojge, Jr., and A. Bryant, appear in a thriving condition.

They both have green-houses attached, but complain that the sale of plants is quite limited.

The good people of Buffalo are fond of display, and take great pride in building large and costly houses, and, consequently, to regard horticultural embellishment, producing the desired effect. If they studied the matter aright, they might save thousands of dollars, and, at the same time, display far more real taste and beauty about their dwellings.

At Watavia, the garden and green-house of D. E. Evans, Esq., are, as usual, kept in good order, by Mr. Logan, the gardener. This is one of the oldest gardens in this region. The collection of fruit, &c., is of the very best description, but the assortment of plants is rather ordinary, not having enough of new and rare kinds to make it interesting.

At Genesee, a green-house and graperies were erected the past year, at the beautiful residence of the venerable James Wadsworth, Esq. The green-house was erected for the gratification of Miss Wadsworth, who has a fine taste for botany and horticulture, and has already obtained a good assortment of plants, including some rare kinds. With her good taste and ample means, it may reasonably be expected that her collection of plants will, in a few years, be superior to any in this section of country.

At Canandaigua, the green-house of John Greig, Esq., is in excellent condition. The plants are mostly of common kinds, but many of them are very large and beautiful. A striped agave (Agave americana var. variegata) is the largest of the kind that I have ever seen, and Mr. Greig says he intends to take measures to bring it into flower, if possible.

Capt. S. Menteth, residing near Canandaigua, sent some very beautiful oranges and lemons of his own raising, to the fair at Rochester, in October, but I have not had time to visit his house, or obtain information respecting his plants.

There have been no horticultural exhibitions in Western New York, this fall, except in connection with the agricultural fairs. We hope to give a better account of Rochester next year.

M. B. B.

Rochester Dec. 21, 1840.

"Books never make Farmers."

A number of our readers have very justly objected to some positions taken in the article in our last number from the National Aegis. The article contains many excellent remarks, but the assertions are not strictly true, that "books and learning will never make farmers"—"that to be a farmer, a person must [necessarily] begin when a boy."

Experience, it is true, is essential; but we have known instances where farmers, not educated as such, have acquired from one year's practice, more knowledge of the operations of farming, than others have through twenty years of apprenticeship. Indeed, some of the very best farmers we know of, spent the early period of their lives in far different pursuits. A long life, without industry, attention, knowledge, and judgment, is insufficient to make a good farmer; but with these requisites, a few years will accomplish wonders. Every kind of knowledge which tends to expand the mind, tends also to improve the judgment, and enables us better to perform any kind of business whatever.

We wish to be distinctly understood,—a mere load of the memory is not knowledge. The objection

* One instance, out of many which might be given, is that of Judge Burd, which is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. A few weeks before his death, he made the following remarks, which we wish every one who has an object in "book farming" would read. "Bred to a mechanical business, I took up Agriculture, more than twenty years ago, as the future business of my life. We left the precious moments of youth which we are apt to acquire in the long practice of business. I began farming with a consciousness that I had every thing to learn, and that the eyes of my neighbors would be quick to detect faults in my practice. At once, therefore, sought to acquire a knowledge of the principles of my business, and of the practice of the most enlightened and successful farmers. These I found in books and agricultural periodicals; and by the use I have been greatly benefited. Although it does not become me to herald my success, I will venture to say, to encourage others, and particularly the young, in the work of self-instruction and improvement, that my lands, which are light and sandy, and which, only an un cultivated state, thirty dollars an acre, are now worth two hundred dollars by acre, for farming purposes. The other words, that the net profit of their interest of two hundred

made so often,—of the uselessness of school learning in the common affairs of life,—is valid only in relation to the learning which young people acquire, but do not understand—which they commit to memory but do not know how to apply in practice. It is valid rather in case of superficial, than of thorough knowledge. If our public schools were more occupied in teaching the application of learning, than the mere theory; and directed the attention more to the art of doing, than the mere art of remembering, most of the objections made to them in this respect would fall to the ground.

Rohans vs. Meshannocks.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having noticed the statement of Mr. P. Briggs, in the last number of the Farmer, and wishing to induce him to "try again," I will inform, him that I raised 37 bushels of Rohans the past summer, on 9 rods of ground, which is at the rate of 657 bushels to the acre, and an increase of 98 fold on the quantity planted. On comparison, it will be seen that my Rohans yielded 124 bushels per acre more than Mr. Briggs' meshannocks.

Now, if friend Briggs will make another trial with me, and publish the result through the columns of the New Genesee Farmer, I will acknowledge it if better.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

Danby, Tompkins co., Jan'y. 13, 1841.

Another Small Crop.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Your last paper contains an account of a large crop of Potatoes. With your permission, I will give you an account of a small crop. About the middle of last May, my father had a small Rohan potato given him, weighing 2 ounces. This he cut into 18 pieces, of one eye each, and planted them in 9 hills. On the first of October he dug from the 9 hills, 1 bushel and 10 quarts, which weighed 78 3/4 pounds; being an increase of 630 to one.

In order that my father may be able to raise a larger crop next season, please send him the New Genesee Farmer for one year, addressed, Horace Fowler, Hancock, Jackson co., Michigan. Yours, &c.

T. F. F.

Stabling Milk Cows.

We have been much surprised, at the increased quantity of milk cows afford from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A near neighbor suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of winter, and, as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mange wurtzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us, as the result, that his cows now gave just double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful.

How to keep a Village Cow.

Transplant sugar beets 15 inches apart, like cabbages, but with more care, in every spot or space you can spare in your lot or garden. If the land is worked well and early, they will tend themselves after two or three light hoeings, and grow large enough to make a mess each, with the addition of a quart of shorts seasoned with ground oil cake. Here is sugar, gluten, starch and oleagineous matter to boot. With such slops, a cow needs nothing but a little straw.

S. W.

RATS. A writer in the N. E. Farmer has effectually prevented rats from gnawing holes in the wood work of a house, by pouring upon places where they were apt to appear, a strong decoction of Tobacco. They were at work, a strong decoction of Tobacco. Many of the wood saturated with Tobacco. Many

Sketches of Travel.

Newport, R. I., July 1.

Here we are at A. C. M's. delightful cottage. For me to attempt to describe the measure of my comforts and pleasurable sensations here, would be labor lost. I have been within higher and more massive walls, where the decorations of man's invention spoke more worldly splendor; but here, in the midst of Nature's magnificence, there is in union with it, in this house, a chastened simplicity and neatness of arrangement truly admirable. Our unpretending hostess is one of those intellectual females who regulates her mansion with noiseless efficiency. If her rules partake of the self-denying discipline of that society, in which she is a "bright and shining light," even the more worldly of her inmates are too well bred to wish to infringe them.

But who can, in this delightful spot, desire the sound of factitious merriment, the gross amusement of mere sense? Sufficient for me was the all-subduing influence of Nature's charms. Every morning at day dawn, I opened my chamber windows and set ajar the blind to look out upon the old shingled wind mill, Brindley's little pond and old rope walk, the narrow-walled lanes and neat little fields, where I had so often played in my boyish days. The deep continuous roar of the breakers on Easton's beach, was now more audible than at any other hour. I felt that this same reverberating roar was the music of my boyhood—forty years had neither impaired its freshness nor its power.

"States fall—arts fade;
But Nature doth not die."

At the close of this day, while sitting in the front piazza of this delightful cottage, looking down upon the quiet town below, and the resplendant bay and islands beyond, I saw some half a dozen chaises, accompanied by two or three modern buggies, returning from a ride of pleasure on the island and over its beautiful beaches. Each vehicle held a lover and his mate, as if mystified by the tender passion, or perhaps only with feelings imbued with the power of Nature's more magnificent attractions, the whip cracked not, and the horses trotted lazily along. How different is all this in Western New York. There our young people bundle into one or more large carriages or carryalls, drawn by two or four of the fastest trotters. Jehu like they drive—all is life and noise and nonsense—putting the horses to the top of their speed, as if to annihilate time and space to the manifest jeopardy of life and limb.—This, said I to my wife, speaks the difference between the Yankee and the New York character. The one is economical, even in his pleasures; the other loves stronger excitement, he even carries his enterprising spirit into his amusements.

Sunday morning, went to Friend's meeting. This venerable house, with all its accompaniments, reminded me of other days, save the absence of those hoary heads which now "were not." Here was no longer a D. B. or C. R. on the high seat; no T. R. with his full bottomed whig below; no G. W. with his huge ivory headed cane, on the high seat in the wing. This huge wing was also razed, and gave a concession to the republican feelings of these after times; but the same ponderous oaken beams supported the quaint looking roof, the attic and the galleries. This unity of strength and plainness, a work of the 17th century, carried a sentiment of reverence with it.

I have sometimes heard apparently thinking men complain of the irksomeness of the hour spent in the silence of a Quaker meeting. I can only say, let such an individual take up his cross for this single hour. If he is poor, let him take to himself the

rich promises of that Gospel, which was in the beginning preached, first of all to the poor. If he is rich, let him employ this brief hour in examining his own heart, to the end that he may not incur the penalty pronounced against the rich man, hardened in sin and selfishness.

In the afternoon, we went to old Trinity. The congregation large, fashionable, attentive. The evening service was read by the venerable Dr. W., with a pathos and unction suited to the holy purposes of its office. What contrite heart will say that these forms of glowing piety, framed by the saints of old, are a "killing letter?" If such an one there be, may he be compelled to listen a full hour to the dull sermon of a man who has no reverence, no spiritual nature in him.

The subsoil of R. Island is dark clay, but unlike the clayey regions of the West, it is here intermixed with stone and gravel, and so compact as to be very difficult to excavate. On the surface small boulders of slate, flint, and granite, abound. The upper stratum is also relieved by sand or gravel. At the North end of the Island, below the schistous formations, anthracite coal is found; but it is more friable, and of course less valuable, than the anthracites of Pennsylvania. The predominant rock is coarse gray wacke slate: it bounds the head lands at the South part of the Island, forming with its thick annual coat of rock weed, an impenetrable barrier to the ocean's increasing surge. Also at the South part of the Island, there are valuable quarries of building stone, and some few ledges of irregular granite, too full of seams for such uses. I know of but one ledge of lime rock, and this is principally under water at high tide. It is coarse in texture, and nearly white; bearing little resemblance to our own deep blue fine grained carboniferous variety. But if Nature has furnished us of the West with her more fertilizing fossils, limestone and plaster, here she dispenses her blessings in another shape, with no niggard hand. Here the everlasting ocean not only yields its vast shoals of the oily munnaden fish to the net of the fisher, but every eastern gale drives to land an endless variety of marine vegetables and shells, in such abundance as to furnish both lime and vegetable matter to the grateful soil.

Indian corn, rye, oats, and barley, are the principal grains grown on the Island. It is said that in an early day wheat grew well on the opposite Island, Conanicut. Hence its present failure may not altogether be attributed to the influence of the sea fogs. Grass seemed to me, at this time, July 1, to be the most promising crop. Such Timothy (*Panicum pratense*), now in full bloom, I rarely ever saw in the dry, hot, champagne West. The Locust (*Robinia pseud-acacia*), together with many other ornamental trees, do not thrive well on the Island. The Buttonwood (*Platanus occidentalis*) is the only ornamental tree which seems to thrive gracefully here. Perhaps the pure damp sea air is quite as congenial to it, as the mephitic vapours of the Western creek and river bottoms. S. W.

Gardening for Ladies.

The accompanying amusing and instructive observations are taken from an excellent article in the Gardener's Magazine, entitled "Instructions in Gardening for Ladies," by Mrs. Loudon:—

To derive the fullest enjoyments from a love of flowers, it is absolutely necessary to do something towards their culture with their own hands. Labor is at the root of all enjoyment. The fine lady who has a nosegay put upon her table every morning by her gardener, has not a tenth of the enjoyment from it that the lady has who has sown the seeds, or stuck the cuttings, and watered and shifted, or transplanted, pruned and tied up, or pegged down or thinned out the plants, and at last gathered the flowers herself. But

we would have ladies of leisure do a great deal more than this. Let them hoe, and rake, and dig, and wheel a barrow, and prune and nail wall trees, handle a syringe, and work one of Read's garden engines.—By these, and similar operations, they will ensure health, without which there can neither be good temper, nor any kind of enjoyment whatever, mental or corporeal. The grand and all pervading evil among ladies of independent fortune, is *ennui*, which, every body knows, is brought on from a want of rational and active operation. Now the pursuits of botany and gardening supply an occupation which is at once rational and active; and they supply it not only to the lady who has merely a love of flowers without a scientific knowledge of botany or a taste for the arts of design, and who may, therefore cultivate her flowers, and perform her garden operations, without a greater exertion of mind than is required from a gardener's labor; but to the scientific lady, whose botanical knowledge, like that of the scientific gardener, may enable her to raise many kinds of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables, by the different processes required for that purpose; and to the lady of artistical taste in drawing, painting and sculpture, who may direct her attention to landscape gardening, and more especially, to the designing of flower gardens, and the introduction in them of the various kinds of ornaments of which they are susceptible; a subject at present as much in its infancy as botany was before the time of Linnæus. But, says some of our readers, "What, the Duchess of ——— wheeling a barrow, and nailing wall trees?" Yes, certainly, if she have nothing else to do, that will be an occupation equally active and rational. Why not a Duchess as well as a plain mistress? Suppose this Duchess at work in her garden, and that you are not aware that she has any title. Suppose her dress in the simplest manner, (as were the Vicomte D'Ermenonville's wife and daughters in the gardens of Ermenonville,) what wonder would there be then? Ladies of rank are as much subject to *ennui* as ladies without rank; and every lady, as well as every gentleman, has a portion of the day that she can call her own, when she may indulge in what she likes. If she has not, her life is not worth keeping. Did not the Earl of Chatham, notwithstanding his being prime minister at a period the most important that ever occurred in the annals of this country, find time not only to lay out his own grounds, but to assist Lord Lytleton in laying out Hogley?—We insist upon it, therefore, that what we propose is just and suitable and necessary for ladies of the highest rank as it is for those without rank, provided they are equally without active and rational occupation of some other kind.

The following excellent communication deserves an attentive perusal from every mother and daughter in our land; and in behalf of our fair readers, we tender FANNY many thanks. At the same time we think she has mistaken the meaning of ANNETTE, and applies the *hickory* without real cause. We do not believe that Annette meant to "attribute all the discontent and unhappiness of farmers' daughters to a mis-education, and put the blame upon teachers and seminaries." In the communication referred to, she was only speaking of a *certain class* of daughters, not of the majority; and we think an attentive perusal of her several communications, will show that she does not reason altogether in "logical circles."—Eps.

Farmers' Homes, Wives, and Daughters.

Messrs. EDITORS—I noticed, in your December number, another chapter of grievances from Annette; but having had Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year days to attend to, (which are the climax of all enjoyments in the country,) no time was allowed to reply last month; and although I feel no disposition to criticise, or drive my amiable *combatant* from the field, still I think a little sprig of *hickory* from *Walnut Grove*, may serve to drive her from some of her logical circles.

In your July number of last year, she attributes all the discontent and unhappiness of farmers' daughters to a mis-education, and puts all the blame upon teachers and seminaries. Now she says that teachers and

seminaries are made to bear the blame of "inconsiderate fathers;" but I think, if she keeps on, she will come round to the right point yet, and find that in the family circle the *mother* is the law and testimony, and that "like mother like child" will still be the motto.

I would not pretend to say that there are not avaricious, penurious men, whose *wealth* consists in the accumulation of their possessions, and not in the enjoyment of them, and who would deprive their families of the comforts of life, that they may compound their interest or odd farm to farm, to be considered rich in the eyes of the world,—or that there are not indolent and inefficient men, who, if they can be fed and clothed from day to day, care not how or whither. There are procrastinating men, too, who are never ready to do any thing in its proper time; but these I consider the exceptions to the general rule, and not "that a majority of the farmers of our country, enjoying a competency," are of either class. But admit they are,—the mother, seeing these traits in the father, has the sole power of correcting it in her children; and if she is a judicious mother, and understands the philosophy of human nature, she can do it without ever destroying the confidence of her children in their father.

It is from the *mother* children receive their first impressions of right and wrong. It is her voice that checks their wayward steps during the day, and hushes them to sleep at night. If sickness comes, mother always has a remedy—the natural qualities of every mother ensure to her an unbounded influence over her children. Their character must also be formed in childhood. If they are to be virtuous, the seed must be sown in the spring-time of life. It is then the occupation is selected, taste is formed, habits contracted and principles planted—"as the twig is bent the tree's inclined;"—but it needs not the strength or power of a syllogism to prove the assertion—the fact is self evident—that these must be imbibed in early life, planted and nurtured by the hand of a mother. Her example is written indelibly upon the table of their memory, and her peculiarities must serve as an infallible standard. Now, think ye, if the daughter has been educated to be industrious, and to bear her part in the duties of the family, and to be contented with such things as she may have, "working diligently" to improve her condition, whatever it may be,—that there is nothing "within or around" that home to make it "lovely or attractive," and she, nevertheless, unhappy?

We will take a most extreme case. Take an uneducated man, devoid of a refined taste, an avaricious, penurious man, and, if you please, let him be a peevish and a fretful man, who wants nothing but what will bring dollars and cents. He has a wife and daughters of refined taste, who like to blend the ornamental with the useful. Let the daughter go out early in the morning when she sees her father planting beans or cucumbers, and say, Father, I will drop your beans for you, if, when you get through, you will help me put out a beautiful rose bush I got yesterday. Why, child, what is the use of all these roses and posies around the house? they want pay our debts or buy bread. I know they want, father, but it won't take you but a minute to do it, and then it helps make the old house look so much better, and makes mother and the children so much happier when they see every thing around looks cheerful and pleasant; and this little Burgundy rose is mother's favorite, you know. I do not believe the most clownish, peevish, fretful man, could resist such an appeal from an affectionate daughter; for "soft words will turn away wrath," and love will beget love; and the unconscious father will not only set out the rose bush, but enjoy its fragrance too.

We will take a still more important case. Say they want a new fence around the house, and the house pointed. The mother and daughters now say,—If father will let us have the butter and cheese we make this summer, we will paint the house and have a new fence, &c. But says the indolent, inefficient, procrastinating man,—Oh! we can't afford it; besides I want all the butter and cheese you can make, to pay for the new wagon and harness we have been getting. But says the daughter,—Father can have all the avails of the farm for that, only let us have the butter and cheese, and we will do without a hired girl, and do the work ourselves. He must be something less than a man, and a man with a competency too, who would not only yield to such wishes, but rouse from his indolence and procrastination, and do all he could to aid them; and I am confident that in nine cases out of ten, Annette will find, if there is nothing "within or around a country home calculated to please the mind, or delight the eye of an intelligent daughter," it is the mother's own fault. She has not brought up that daughter to industrious, frugal, and economical habits. She has sat her down in the parlor, a dressed up automaton, living and dressing upon the hard earning of somebody; and whatever may have been her school education, her home education has been all wrong; and not possessing energy of character sufficient to rise from her indolent habits, she sits down to enjoy her ennui, dissatisfied with herself and every body else, and consequently unhappy. And if she were thirsting for knowledge, and the father unwilling to furnish her the means of allaying that thirst, there is not a literary gentleman in all the region, that would not delight to open his store-house of literature to feed a starving intellect; for in these reading days, nothing is more rare than an exclusive library.

Happiness has no locality. It is not the city or the country, the brick or the wood house, the mahogany or the pine furniture, the Brussels or the rag carpet, that can make a discontented mind happy, or a contented unhappy. Home, to a contented mind, will be home, and have its charms be it ever so humble.—If Annette will go with me, I will show her a happy country home—not a thousand miles from a city—where dwelt a father, mother, brother and sister. That home was truly attractive, and that daughter was a happy one. "She had much to gratify her taste, and call into exercise those faculties which afforded her the highest kind of enjoyment." She had "the fragrant rose, the climbing honey-suckle, the shady bower and the vine-clad arbor;" but her own hand watered and trained them. And when she would "luxuriate on nature's charms," she would ramble o'er her native hills, by the winding brook, the shady grove, where she could

"Converse with nature, and commune
With nature's God."

and never was she less alone than when alone.

There was much around that country home "calculated to please the mind and delight the eye." The birds from the forest came at her call; an old wren for years built her nest in a gourd shell that she hung in the well-curb, and her favorite robin when molested always knew that in her she found a friend to drive away her foes. She could feed the chickens or milk the cow; she could wash, or bake, or iron; all of which did not prevent her thumping the piano, or "tripping the light fantastic toe," nor exclude her from the most refined circle in the city; and none enjoyed her rural home more than did her city friends. And there was much "within" to make that home delightful—there were happy hearts and cheerful voices, and the hospitable board that ever made welcome both the stranger and the friend—that home was truly attractive; but not more from the wearied and

care-worn father, than from the mother and their only daughter; and that daughter was none other than

Your humble servant, FANNY.

Walnut Grove, Jan. 11, 1841.

The Education of Females.—The proper training of Farmers' Daughters.

I like your correspondent Annette, much better than I do her antagonist "Home-spun Farmer;" because, like a true woman, her errors are not of the feudal age. She says, "public sentiment, and the spirit of the age, now require that females of the rising generation, should receive a higher degree of education than was formerly deemed necessary."—In the depth of her sympathy with her sex, she might perhaps relieve them a little too much from the wholesome drudgery and petty details of domestic life, and suffer them to go a little too far into the more expensive refinements of the age; while, on the other hand, her antagonist, and his exponent, of the *Egis*, "Franklin," seem to forget that "man lives not by bread alone." They appear very much to dread that a female should be educated above her condition in life; but it does not seem to have entered their philosophy, that education, and a pious one too, can alone fit a woman to bear a right those ills which "flesh is heir to." Is it reserved alone to the wealthy to indulge in intellectual pleasures? Does not the honey suckle clamber as gracefully, and bloom as fragrantly, on the rough exterior of the log cabin, as on the piazza of the gayest cottage of art? Must every poor widow too, stifle the yearnings of a mother's heart, and compel her fatherless daughters to live in somebody's kitchen; to be hourly reminded, by unqualified command from the mushroom daughters of her mistress, of her hopeless servile condition? Did Franklin ever read the story of Cinderella? If he has, does he blame any fair, delicate young female, for shrinking from Cinderella's wrongs, even if she were certain of Cinderella's final reward? Franklin is so much a man of the past lousy woolly age, that he seems to forget that the revolution which those modern improvements, the STEAM ENGINE, SPINNING JENNY, and POWER LOOM, have made in mechanics, calls for a correspondent social and moral improvement, and modification of labor and employment. He even limits woman's reading to five books, including the Bible. Annette might possibly err on the other hand; but we want to hear from her again on the subject of the proper training of farmers' daughters. Woman alone can do this understandingly—she is less an animal than man. It has been beautifully said of woman, "that in her rich heart, God more generously sows the divine germs of his holy religion;" though "she will sometimes sell her birthright for TISSEL and the ADMIRATION OF DECEITFUL LIPS." Yet in the main, her purity of heart is "her strength, her loveliness, her primal excellence." Is she not therefore the only safe and legitimate teacher of her own sex?

LUBIN.

SONNET.

WINTER.

The scene, how changed! The winds of winter, wago
Eternal warfare with the leafless trees;
And mora and even, the elemental rage
Pulls the cold heart, as springs their channels freeze!
Where are the children of the woods? the Lees—
The songs of birds that wake the woodland train?
All, all are gone, and like the locks of age
The pendant icicle the woodman sees,
And feels the blood run chill in every vein.
Season of cold! when round the ingle cheek
Young children gather, and the hoary sire
Looks o'er the assembled group, and feels the bleak
Cold hand of death upon him, which the fire
Of youth no more will come, its icy spell to break!
London, U. C., Dec. 21, 1840.

J. N.

The following communication is from the pen of one whose experience and learning entitles him to more than ordinary regard. We hope to receive further remarks from him on this all-important subject; and feel assured that our readers, who are parents, will find his suggestions deserving their consideration.—Ebs.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children--No. 1.

Messrs. Editors—I have not been wholly pleased with the articles on the education of farmers' families, which appeared in your paper in the last year. I approved many things; but some things appeared rather distorted, and others to be neglected or omitted. I thought, too, that mothers were censured beyond their proportion.

There are two prominent mistakes on this subject, which need correction. The one is the notion that a farmer's condition is rather inferior; the other respects the kind and quantity of education.

1. The first mistake is made and continued by farmers themselves. While the condition of the farmer is one of the most independent, and his profession as honorable as any, and far less annoying and irksome, and is far more free from temptation and passion, there is a constant effort to leave it and to engage in some other pursuit. The sons are often prepared for some other business; the daughters are educated for another sphere. All this tends to depress the notions of the usefulness and respectability of an agricultural life. True indeed, some of their sons must have a collegiate education, and engage in some of the more learned professions, and some of their daughter must be the wives of such men. But the great body of the sons must continue in the occupation of their fathers. While the men of the learned professions fill the more important stations, as a great fact, and the sphere of their influence is greatly enlarged, and while their pursuits may in one respect be allowed to be superior, in the general rank the farmer's place is important beyond estimation. If the other is considered as the eyes and hands of the system, the latter is the very backbone of the country. Without the latter, the former would be powerless and unnecessary. For this place their sons should be educated, and their daughters too, as this place they will chiefly fill. The worth, the dignity, the respectability, the usefulness, the security and independence of this place, should be known, acknowledged and felt. Then will the action suit the thought.

2. The second mistake comes more within the scope of education. The kind and quantity of education, is material. In the lower class of farmers, both sons and daughters have only very ordinary advantages. In the highest class, which is not large, both enjoy nearly equal means. In the middle and great class, the daughters have far the greatest advantages. The reason is, that the sons are need'd on the farm in the summer, and cannot so well be spared in winter. The daughters therefore attend the select schools and academies for a much longer period than the sons, and having a fully active minds, they study to better advantage and make greater acquisitions. They become more delicate and refined in their manners; they see and hear more of the world; they are able to converse and to show off to greater advantage. They have, in fact, far more of cultivation to show off, and far more of that which will be interesting to society. Hence it is that they are raised above their brothers, and will naturally seek the society of those who have more congenial acquisitions. The sons of farmers are thus thrown into back ground, mortified, repelled. They would at a state of things, over which they have no control, and the daughters are often blamed and reproached for not finding the pleasure in the society

of those who have not been educated so as to be on an equality with them. Hence it is that many a young farmer is obliged to find a wife among those daughters who are not quite on his own level, and who are not so well fitted for their place as he is. How often a farmer's son is sent to a higher school for one quarter, and then he must be upon the farm. He has hardly been able to get well employed in study, when he must leave, till another season will give him another quarter. The daughter less rarely has only one quarter at a time for her improvement. She has not indeed enough of time for improvement; let her not have less; but let the son have more, much more.— However much the sister may have, let the brother have far more means of education. Farmers' sons need to be raised in the scale of their qualifications for usefulness, and enjoyment on their farms, as well as for influence in society. Then will their wives be raised to a higher character also, and a nobler generation will appear. When a highly educated female has allied herself with a young farmer of good talents and disposition, of activity and enterprise, though he may have less of education and refinement, because he has not been able to acquire them, who has not seen with delight the plastic power of the wife in moulding and elevating and refining her husband. She becomes in a two-fold sense, a help meet for him. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." D. C.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, January 1, 1841.—A great improvement has taken place in the manufacturing districts. Cotton goods especially have been in very active demand, and at advanced prices. The money market is also assuming a more healthy tone. So that with moderate stocks of produce generally prospects are favorable.

CORN MARKET.—Average price for Wheat for the last six weeks; for the week ending Nov. 29, 6s. 8d.; 27th, 60s.; Dec. 1st, 59s. 7d.; 11th, 58s. 10d.; 15th, 59s. 1d.; 18th, 60s.—Aggregate for the six weeks, 59s. 10d.—duty 27s. 6d. The average is pretty large. English wheat is saleable at the currency of a fortnight ago, for 62s. 6d.; white, 67s. 6d. 70s.

LIVERPOOL, CORN MARKET, Jan. 2.—American Flour, free, has sustained late rates, but has been rather slow of sale, the best markets of United States at 36s., Canadian at 35s. to 36s. per bbl. A little United States has been sold, in bond, for export, at 26s per bbl.

January 4.—American Flour, in bond, 25s. 6d. a 26s., but these prices could not be relied upon in the face of large importations. American Wheat, in bond, 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d. per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET—JAN. 27.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Flour was held firmly through most of the week, but the news from England was unfavorable, and on Saturday holders were ready to sell, but there were very few buyers; 350 bbls. Genesee were however taken on that day for England, at \$4.41, 1000 bbls. Georgetown sold at \$5.12; small parcels of Howard street and Baltimore City at \$3.25, and some New York at \$5; 800 Brandywine at \$5.50. Corn Meal sold in bunches at \$1.43, and bbls. at \$2.25. Rye Flour at \$3.37. In wheat the only parcel sold was 2500 inferior Long Island at about 50 cts. bu. There is considerable Genesee wheat, say 100,000 bu. in store, held at 75 a 60 cts. There were no sales of Rye. A cargo of very handsome Delaware Corn was sold on Friday at 57 cts. weight, but a very fair article was offered afterwards at 50 cts. The distillers buy Long Island Corn at 60 cts. Northern Oats may be quoted at 12 cts.; Pennsylvania and Jersey, 30 a 30 cts.; Southern, 32 a 31 cts.; Barley is held in store at 40 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork are abundant and very heavy. Prime Pork especially drops; they were sales at \$ 0.25, and of Mess at \$12.50, and more is offered at the same rates. 2000 kegs Ohio Lard were sold at 7c. lb., another lot of about the same quantity is held at 7 1/2. Smoked Meats, Butter and Cheese are without change.

FEEDS.—Flat Seed is dull; 5000 acres of Clover have been sold at 3 cts. lb.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.—Money has been rather more plenty since the resumption in Philadelphia and the considerable sums received thence. The Banks discount at the ordinary business paper which is offered them, coming within 90 days. There is a very little paper in the street. Bills on France, and England were heavy through most of the week, owing in part to the large sums drawn for by the U. S. Bank. The usual arrangements now making for the shipment of specie, though the Havre packet of the 1st February will take \$1200,000, chiefly arrange for some days ago. The rates of Domestic Exchange improved on the whole, and so did Money Generally.

BUSINESS GENERALLY.—It will be seen that a good degree of activity has existed in several of the articles mentioned in this Review, and there is a healthy feeling pervading the market generally. The importations of manufactured Goods are quite large, and the sales by auction, are commencing on a large scale. The merchants generally are successful in their affairs, and so confidence is increasing from month to month. J. W. C. W.

Errata.

Besides several unimportant typographical errors in the January No., the following have been noticed as affecting the sense.

On page 2, col. 1, 9th line from bottom, for pippins read "Pippin." Same page, col. 2, 25th line from top, insert the "Kentish," &c. Same col., 10th line from bottom, for Crestan read "Chrestian." Page 12, col. 2, line 7 from the bottom, for yields read "yielded." Same page, col. 3, line 6 from bottom, for particular, trees read "particular trees." Page 13, col. 2, line from top, for forest, chers read "forest. Where," &c.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

THE subscribers have made complete arrangements for furnishing all kinds of SEEDS from this establishment as usual. Large importations have been made, in addition to the supplies raised in this country. No pains will be spared to have the seeds of perfect quality, and give satisfaction to their customers. Agents will be supplied, as usual, in the principal places of Western New York—Particulars next month. BATHAM & CROSMAN. Rochester, February 1, 1841.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES,

ST. PAUL STREET,

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.

All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed (post paid) directly to us.

Trees, Plants, &c., will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and packages will be marked and shipped as may be designated in the order.

Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted, are requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some person in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the payment. BELLWANGER & BARRY. Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

TIMOTHY SEED WANTED. At the Rochester Seed Store. BATHAM & CROSMAN.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, FEB. 1, 1841.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, PEARL SHEEPS, WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

Remarks.—Our sleighing was nearly discontinued, and but little is doing in market. Wheat is purchased only in limited quantities for the retail flour trade. More is doing in Corn, Oats, &c., but at low prices. The Pork trade is nearly over; prices somewhat low. The Money market is much improved. A very large sale of Dry Goods, at auction, took place last week. The goods were well attended, and the prices obtained

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER. AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices. Hatches' Sowing Machine. Seed Store Catalogue Notice. Hints for the Month. 33
Board Fence. Preservation of Woodlands. Working Butter "Florist." Field Bee's. Trimming Orchards. 34
Experiments in feeding Beets. Effects of the Stock on Grafts. 35
Wheat. Sowing Lowest Seed. Raising Fruit Trees from Cuttings. Raising Chestnut Trees for Timber. Ornamental Plants. 36
Cold Vine Peas. Produce of one acre. Domestic Industry—Weaving. 37
Wheat. Lime, and its application. Sprouting Garden Seeds—Raising Onions. 38
Cats and Horse Bees. Use of Swamp Muck. Receipts—To Kill Lice on Cattle—To make Calves eat Roots—To make Wisconsin Mince Pies—Indian Loaf Bread—Furnish Spongy Cake. Summer all the year. (Hot Air Furnace.) 39
Lacking Hot-Beds—Gardening for March. Mangel Wurtzel. Correction. Portrait of Cow "Jessamine." 40
Scraps—Mud—Peat—Good Farming—Loss of Weight of Grasses on drying—New breed of cattle—Cotton crop—Bulky Horses—Store Hogs—Manufactures in Mass.—Fuel—Depth of Lakes—Suk for Cattle—Improvement in Cattle—Ripening Wall Fruit—Hessian Fly. 40
Agricultural Meeting at Rochester. Monroe County Agricultural Society—Canada. Double-Hinge Harrow, (with a cut.) Durham (I. C.) Agricultural Society. 41
Colman's Address—L7 Read it all! 42-43
Leading Berkshire—Correction. Maple Sugar. 41
Low prices favorable to National exports and National wealth. Cause of Decay of Ruta Bagas. Rats and Rat-catching. Importance of the Indian Corn Crop. . . 45
Ills and Forest Trees. Military Engines. Farming in Allegheny county. Importation of Silk. On the cultivation of the Bablia. To the Ladies. 46
Ten Feet. Population statistics. Education of Farmers' Children, No. 2. A desirable White Wash. Cure for Tooth Ache. 47
Correspondents. Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book. Genesee County Agricultural Society. State Bounty on Silk. Large Hogs. "Frank." Reports of the Markets. Advertisements. Prices Current—

Triumphant Success.

We congratulate the friends of this paper, on the success which has thus far attended the 2d Volume. We commenced the year with an edition of 20,000 copies, and some of our friends thought it was too great a number, but present appearances indicate that we were not mistaken; for if the friends of the cause continue to exert themselves, as they have done the last two months, this large edition will soon all be reculated; and then who can estimate the amount of good that our monthly messenger may accomplish?
Have patience with us. Owing to the flood of letters, which daily pour in upon us, we are sometimes compelled to defer attention to them for a day or two; and sometimes (though not often) names are not entered correctly. We regret these evils and endeavor to avoid them, and hope, therefore, our friends will not be soled too severely, or tax us postage on their complaints. Postmasters, when requested, will generally inform us of inaccuracies.
Some of our subscribers complain that their papers do not reach them till some days after the 1st of the month. We cannot help it. We wish to obtain the

reports of the Markets, &c., up to the 1st, and therefore cannot go to press earlier. Then, notwithstanding we use a Power Press, it takes quite a number of days to work off so large an edition. The whole are mailed as fast as possible, and should all reach the subscribers before the middle of the month.

Post Masters and agents in Canada, who wish to send us instructions respecting the direction of the papers, are requested to direct their letters to the Post Master at this place; otherwise we are subjected to postage.

Post Masters and Agents are particularly requested to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State. It is sometimes almost impossible to decide what State the place mentioned is located in.

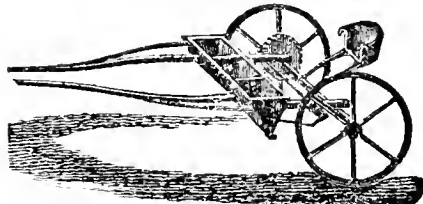
Uncurrent Money.

Bills on solvent Banks in this, and the Eastern States, are at par with us—Canada, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, are 5 to 10 per cent discount—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois money, is 6 to 8 per cent.; and Michigan is 12 1/2 per cent. discount.
We hope our friends at a distance will take pains to send us the best money they can obtain. We do not refuse any of the above, when sent us free of postage, and nothing deducted for commission; but the amount paid by us for discount during the year, is a serious item.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

By a notice in another column it will be seen that the Genesee Agricultural Society, organized in this city last year, and intended to embrace several counties, is now to be confined to this county, and called "The Monroe County Agricultural Society." The reasons for this change are numerous. When this was organized, there was no society in Genesee, Ontario, or Wayne counties, but now each of these have societies of their own, and other counties are expected to organize. Besides, it is expected that some aid will be granted by the Legislature, and if so the law will confine the societies to single counties.

The Petitions are daily presented to the Legislature, and if any persons have petitions with signatures in their hands, they should send them in without delay. No report has yet been made on the subject, but doubtless soon will be.



Hatch's Broadcast Sowing Machine.

This machine has been exhibited at several Fairs, and used on several farms in Western New York the past fall, and has been spoken of in high terms of praise. It is calculated for sowing all kinds of grain, broadcast, and is particularly valuable for sowing lime or plaster.
Mr. Hatch, the inventor, is now in Rochester, making arrangements for building machines. We intend to give a more particular account of it next month.

"Rochester Seed Store Catalogue"—1811.

The annual Catalogue of the Rochester Seed Store is sent as an extra with this number of the Farmer, and should be preserved by our readers. The agents named for the sale of seeds in other places, will receive their supplies in a very few days.—Catalogues are sent gratis to all applicants.

Hints for the Month.

Every farmer should be able, if not already so, to answer the following questions in the affirmative:—

Is your stove and other wood, for use next summer, all cut and piled up for seasoning? And have you plenty of wood seasoning for next winter's use? Are your chips all collected and secured for fuel?

Are your tools, for the approaching campaign in farming, all in first rate order?—your ploughs with good points, beams sound, handles firm?—your rakes and harrows with teeth, your hoes and forks with handles?—your harness in good repair, and well oiled?

Are your tools all the best of their kind, so that the additional work they will perform, will pay for themselves ten times over before next fall?

Are you provided as far as practicable against borrowing tools?

Is there a place for every thing, and every thing in its place, so that you need not waste the richest portions of your time next summer in fruitless searches?

Are your farming implements all well painted where needed, to preserve them from decay?

Are your fences all in good repair—loose rails laid up—low fences made higher—board fences well nailed—stone walls not tumbling?

Are your cellars kept clean and pure?—your roots in them in good sound condition?—your apples kept assorted, the decayed from the sound?

Are the water furrows in your wheat-fields kept open and deep, so that you may not loose bushel of wheat by the want of as many minutes work?

Are your grafts cut—the best kinds chosen—your grating plasters made?

Is the additional attention given to cattle and sheep, especially to the latter, which this critical period of the year requires?—the feed increased, the quality improved?

Have you procured the plaster you intend to sow, so as to have it on the grass early, that it may receive the full benefit?

Are your farm and garden seeds all procured? Do you understand the best way to make and save manure—that steam engine of farming operations—and if not, have you endeavored by reading and observation to find out?

Most farmers will perhaps be busy this month in preparing to answer the above affirmatively, after which we should be glad to make further suggestions.

Those of our readers who wish directions on gardening for this month, are referred to the copious instructions on the subject given in this paper the last year.

Board Fence.

There are three methods of making board fence, all of which without doubt are familiar to our readers; but our motive for describing them here, is for the purpose of comment.

The simplest kind is made by setting the posts, and nailing on the boards—nothing more. It is deficient in strength, and ought never to be adopted nor recommended.

The second kind is made by adding a strip on the top of the posts, which adds materially to the strength of the fence; but it affords no protection from the rain either to the nails or to that part of the boards that are in contact with the posts. In consequence of being thus exposed to the wet, the wood decays, the nails rust, and in a few years dilapidation commences. *

The best kind of board fence resembles the latter method, by having a strip on the top of the posts; but it reaches far enough in front to cover upright strips which are fastened by nails passing through the boards into the posts. These protect the joints and most of the nails from the wet. This kind of fence is not only very strong, but very durable; and not liable to get out of order if a nail or two should chance to be defective, as the upright strip must give way before the boards can fall down, or get out of place. The additional expense may be considered as *insurance*.

There is another kind of insurance however, that should not be forgotten: This is plugging the posts with salt. In 1824 William Phillips, of Philadelphia county, wrote to the secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society as follows:—

"In 1803 I planted four gate posts of Delaware oak, of very inferior quality; a two inch auger hole was bored through them, filled with salt, and plugged at both ends. As they were to support highly finished gates, they were cased with boards, and some salt put inside of the case near the ground. The posts are now as sound as when put down, and bid fair to last for some generations to come."

We should presume however, that posts already set, or to be set, would not require to be bored through, if the direction of the auger be properly gauged; and then one plug would answer. †

Preservation of Woodlands.

In looking round the country, we find the most common management of wood-lots to be as follows: Cattle and sheep are allowed to range through them; and all young trees within their reach which they are fond of browsing, such as the maple, the basswood, or the elm, are effectually destroyed. Oak and hickory also suffer; and between being overshadowed by large trees and nipped by live stock, they soon become worthless and stunted even if they survive.

In the mean time the axe and the tempest are gradually thinning the primeval array of the forest. A sound tree is wanted for a sill or a beam; or the necessary supply of rails for the farm; and declining ones are prostrated by the storm, or cut for fire wood. As the residue stand more distant from each other, the leaves which formerly supplied an annual covering for the roots, are now swept away by the winds; the grass gets possession; and though young trees will often flourish in the open pasture, old trees which have always stood in the crowded forest, cramped and confined in their roots, are not prepared for the change; and the lot from a wood gradually becomes a shady pasture.

Yet it is necessary for landed proprietors to look forward to the next generation; and our advice would

* Some persons paint their fences, and then a part of this objection is removed. For farm fences, however, this process is too expensive; though sometimes those parts of the boards and posts that come in contact are painted—a very judicious precaution. If throwing hot nails into oil, prevents their rusting, a board fence is the very place to try them.

be: Inclose your woodlands, allowing no live stock to run through it that can damage the smallest tree; for though there may be a *convenience* sometimes in violating this rule, yet it will be paid for at a dear rate; and it will be cheaper to hire pasture of a neighbor even at a high price. Let this inclosure be sacred from all intrusion of the kind.

But large trees and small ones will not flourish together; and when large trees are felled there is frequently a destructive smashing among the juniors of the wood. When the farmer therefore wants rails and fire-wood, let him cut down a portion annually, say a quarter or a half an acre, sparing nothing that he finds on the ground, but let the axe and the brush-hook perform their respective parts. Even saplings will make durable rails, if cut at the right season—not of the moon but of the sun,—in summer, autumn, or the early part of winter; and then the young growth will have nothing to overshadow it. On the reverse, it will soon overshadow the whole ground, retain the leaves as they fall, and have their roots protected from the cold of winter, and the heat and drought of summer.

We believe it is not an uncommon opinion that oak, chestnut, or hickory lands, are the only kinds worth preserving for an undergrowth; but we have never seen a more thrifty wood than one that was principally maple, elm, ash, butternut, and basswood. The latter kinds indeed are more injured by cattle than the former; but when they have not been destroyed, and have a clear field, their growth is very rapid. †

Working Butter.

It has been a custom in our family, time out of mind, not to use any water in working butter, under the impression that the latter would be injured by such contact, and disposed to become rancid. Instead therefore of washing out the buttermilk, it is carefully worked out with a wooden ladle. The following extract from the account of the Holstein dairy system lately copied into the New Genesee Farmer,* will explain the whole affair. We copy it again lest some of our readers might pass it without notice.

"The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt; then moulded with a wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to drain. In the evening it is thoroughly beat or rather elapped.—

"The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction," and inimical to the preservation of the butter. †

* Volume 2, page 3.

Florist.

From Eaton's Botanical Dictionary modernized for 1840 we copy the following:—

"**FLORIST.** One whose employment is that of creating monsters; that is double and various colored; as carnations, double roses, &c."

Folks who are fond of queer things will be pleased with this definition; but those who look more gravely at such matters, may wonder how it ever found its way into a Dictionary of Scientific terms! They may even be inclined to think it not only vituperative but unjust; and unfortunately the learned professor has furnished his old friends with no evidence to the contrary.

As early as the year 1832, * we ventured to call his attention to this impropriety—for so we must consider it; and indulged the hope for a time that he had profited

* Genesee Farmer, volume 2, page 77.

by our admonition. Were we mistaken? We will state the facts: Its tail has been snipped off, but the nucleus is left to shine with its original splendor.

Some sort of an apology might possibly have been invented, if the Dictionary had contained a notice of other professions, such as *botanist*, *horticulturist*, &c., but nothing of the kind has been found; and we apprehend that some will not resist the impression that he has run off the track to have a cut at vegetable "monsters."

A more serious view of the matter however may be taken. Was the learned professor in the line of his duty, as an *instructor of the young*, when he wrote that definition? It is a caricature, uncalled for, and unworthy of such a place. The true definition, which we copy from Webster, is as follows:—

"**FLORIST.** A cultivator of flowers; one skilled in flowers." †

Field Beets.

A respected correspondent at page 23, ascribes the loss of his beet crop to their having been planted so late as "May 24th;" but we did not plant our Mangel Wurtzel (Vol. 1, p. 130) until about the 7th of the month following; and we think that if he had seen them a short time before they were gathered, he would have spoken more favorably of the beet culture.

There is a great difference between the labor necessary to secure a crop of potatoes and a crop of beets. In topping the latter we used no knife; but wrenched off the leaves with our hands—a much more expeditious way; and the beets scarcely required any digging. A great proportion of them came up very easily; and we filled our corn baskets long before a potato digger would have unearthed half the quantity.

That experiment of ours which ran counter to the opinions of some good farmers in several particulars, and succeeded in all of them,—has given us much satisfaction. The time of planting however, was later than we would recommend, except in a case of necessity like our own; but the exemption from hard frosts until late in autumn, was most favorable,—for they were not gathered till in the 11th month. In some years undoubtedly they would have been damaged by such exposure.

We think one cause of our success was in the scalding, which hastened the germination of the seeds. They were put into a vessel containing about two quarts which was then filled with boiling water, and left to stand for several days. Those who are afraid of hot water however, may use that which is only tepid; but we would earnestly recommend that the seed in no case, be planted dry or without soaking.

Another cause of our success was in using fresh manure from the stable in all its rankness; and we hope that the practice of our friend "SENECA" * on this point, as well as our own experiment, will remove all fears in regard to this important auxiliary. †

Trimming Orchards.

This is a very necessary and important operation. Large apples of the same sort are better than small ones, not only on account of the size, but the flavor is more perfectly developed,—especially when they grow well exposed to the sun and air. Our rule is, the higher the color, the higher the flavor, of that particular kind. Now when the branches become crowded and proportionately stunted, we have no right to expect fine fruit; and the only remedy is judicious pruning.

Writers have differed in regard to the best time of performing this operation, some preferring the winter

* New Genesee Farmer, volume 1, page 147. He would render our journal more interesting by using his own proper signature; and we earnestly request that all our correspondents do the same.

season, and some the summer. Both seasons are favorable, but the sooner it is done the better. If any farmer from indulging in theory should prefer the latter period, let him first consider how it will agree with his other business; and if it should appear clear that he will have nothing to interrupt him when summer comes, well and good—let him defer it till that time. If on the contrary, should his corn-field, potatoes, mending roads, or any other service, be likely to interfere,—let him make up his mind at once, do it now before the sap begins to flow, if possible; and remember that a coat of paint over the stumps of the larger limbs when amputated, is worth more than the theory that has been invented.

Now a few words in regard to the manner. Cut the under side of large limbs first, to prevent them from splitting down; and in cutting of all limbs, whether large or small, be careful to have as little naked wood as possible,—leaving it very smooth, neither jagged, split, nor haggled. For this purpose, the saw is the proper instrument on most of the large limbs; though a broad chisel on the end of a pole, and even an axe in dextrous hands may be used in some situations; but then let none but dextrous hands touch it. That of the trimming in our orchards, is miserably defective.

For the New Genesee Farmer.
Experiments in Feeding Beets.

LESSAS. EDITORS.—Every writer who intends his articles for publication, particularly in giving experiments which may induce others to make a similar trial, should be very careful in giving the detail; also, that he has not been deceived himself, lest he deceive others. It frequently happens, that different individuals arrive at different conclusions in making the experiments, (I mean experiments like the one the head of this article.) For instance, my friend, stated to me, some one or two years since, that he considered mangel wurtzel a valuable crop for wintering swine. He said, "he had fed them to his as the principal food. They were very fond of them, and kept in good condition through the winter." The past fall and present winter, I have endeavored to test the value of various kinds of beets as food for hogs, and am fully convinced that they are the best, and, at the same time, as good keep as can be had for wintering swine. I fed them to my fat hogs, for their first feed in the fall. I washed and boiled them, mashed them fine in the liquor they boiled in; then, after standing a few days, fed them to my hogs. They ate them with great avidity, and gained flesh as fast as they afterwards did, fed on corn in the ear. I did not, however, feed them enough (some 8 or 10 days) fairly to test their value as food for fattening porkers.

Samuel Guthrie, in an article headed, "Experiments in feeding Sugar Beets," (Cult. & Far., Vol. 1, p. 13,) says, "I washed and boiled the beets, and fed them profusely for two weeks. The hogs devoured them most ravenously; but, on making a careful calculation at the end of this time, to ascertain the progress I had made in fattening them, I learned, to my surprise, that they evidently had gained nothing. The large sow put on an appearance so wo-begone, she induced a charitable friend to take her off my hands gratis." The experiment was carried still further by adding a peck of potatoes to a bushel of beets, and tried two weeks longer, but the improvement was barely perceptible. Then potatoes and beets, in equal quantities, were fed one month more, and they had gained about as much as the potatoes would have improved them. "I had now," he says, "17 hogs left, including two beautiful Berkshires of full blood, &c. As I had provided little food for their sustenance, and as I had de-

termined to give the root a fair trial, I continued to feed them, adding corn and bran, as seemed indispensable, through the winter. This spring I have 14 left, having lost three during the winter; all of which, except the two Berkshires, are miserably poor. These Berkshires, without, to my knowledge, having fared better than the rest, have not apparently suffered at all, but are in fine condition. I attribute this, in some measure, to their domineering spirit, and to their greater industry; for they are intolerable monopolists, and in perpetual action." Something then depends on the breed; for had they all been Berkshires, we may infer they would all have been "in fine condition" in the spring. Three died during the winter! Did they starve to death? Or may we infer that they were diseased, or had not a comfortable shelter to keep off the pelting storms and drifting snow of winter?

"Much depends on the breed, as every farmer knows; much on the health of the animal; something on the season of the year. I failed in attempting to fatten several swine in one case, though they were carefully attended, and various kinds of feed tried; and the failure was totally inexplicable until they were slaughtered, when the intestines were found corroded with worms, resembling those found in the human stomach; and this, I have no doubt, prevented their thrive. The same fact has occurred in another instance, and with the same result. I failed in attempting to fatten some other swine, which had been driven a considerable distance and exposed (probably not half fed on the road) to severe cold and storms."*

My store hogs were fed for some weeks on beets alone. Not having a full supply, I have fed them, of late, alternately with beets, potatoes, and corn, all in the raw state. The beets and corn they eat with the same greediness, but the potatoes are a drug. They squeal over them for some time, and then reluctantly eat about half their ration. Another fall I intend to lay in largely for mangel wurtzel and sugar beet, and shall, the coming season, cultivate them accordingly.

I had supposed it to be an established fact, that cattle would fatten if fed sufficiently on beets. But Samuel Guthrie's experience (in the article above referred to) is in the negative. He says, "To one cow, designed for slaughter, I fed some forty bushels in thirty days, and this without making any perceptible improvement in the condition of the animal." I shall have to refer to my friend D. T. again. He tells me he has fattened a beef, this winter, principally on beets. "For the fattening of a bullock, forty or fifty pounds of beets per day, mixed with five or six pounds of dry fodder, will accomplish the object in four months. Care must be taken to give it in three separations, since by feeding often and in small quantities at a time, the same amount of nutriment goes farther." †

Since writing the above, the 1st No. of the 2d. vol. of your valuable paper has come to hand. I was much gratified to find an article [page 11, copied from a "Western paper"] on "Beets for Cattle." The comparative value of beets and potatoes, as food for cattle, I am of the opinion, is rightly estimated. The writer says, "In feeding the same animal with beets, it was easily told that one third less than of turnips or potatoes, would make them give the same quantity of milk of better quality, and they showed better keep." The same writer also says, "Young animals [cattle] are peculiarly fond of the raw beets, and thrive astonishingly on them." Exactly the same with swine. Farmers, store well your cellars with beets, and make a fair trial. Feed your store hogs and cattle on them one winter, and you will be convinced of their value, and cultivate them accordingly.

J. B. BOWEN.

Aurora, Cayuga Co., January 20, 1840.

* Gen. Far., Vol. 4, page 261. From the transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society on swine. HENRY COLMAN.
† Gen. Far., Vol. 3, page 3. Bib. Univ. for 1831.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:—

GENTLEMEN.—On reading an article in the January number of your paper, headed *Effects of the Stock on grafted Fruit Trees*, in which you comment on remarks contained in a late number of the Yankee Farmer, by the editor of that Journal, on the above subject, in which he lays down the following propositions, viz:—

1. Stocks have an effect as to bearing years.
2. Stocks affect the scion in hastening or retarding the ripening of the fruit.
3. Stocks produce defects on grafted fruit.
4. Stocks affect the color of fruit.
5. Stocks affect the quality of fruit.
6. Stocks have an influence in increasing or decreasing the size of fruit."

And, as you observe, the subject is not new to horticulturists—Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, affirming such influence some years ago, and reviewed by you at the time, in the 3d vol. of the old Genesee Farmer; and not thinking the evidence conclusive, and having seen nothing since to change your opinion, you express your willingness to examine the subject anew with candor and fairness; and you commence in the right way, by stating the results of your own practice and observation.

In addressing you on this subject, I beg to inform you it is one I have been closely connected with upwards of sixteen years in England and this country, the greater part in the former, and the result of my conclusions are the reverse of yours.

In quoting Professor Lindley in support of your opinion, I think the statement quoted does not go far enough in support of the subject under consideration.

Though the food communicated from the albumen of the Quince to the Pear, is in nearly the same state as when it entered the roots of the former, it does not follow that the quantity received would be equal to that communicated through the albumen of a Pear stock, and hence the austerity of the former, and the luxuriance of the latter. Before I quit this part of the subject, it will be well to state, though it is a fact known to most horticulturists, that in all English nurseries, a certain number (sufficient to meet the demands of the establishment) of Pears are worked on the Quince annually, and Apples on the Paradise stocks (a sort of dwarf apple or crab, used as stocks, especially for the premature fruiting of the apple, and the influence it has on the scion to form a dwarf tree or bush) for Eepaliers and dwarf Standards, to plant in the borders of the principal walks in the kitchen garden, where they form a counterpart to the trees trained on the garden walls and add much to the general effect of the garden, and are to be seen in most of the gardens of England; and I never knew an instance of their failing to exercise the desired influence, namely, dwarf habits, premature fruiting, and premature ripening their fruit. Consequently, (though the fruit is mostly fine, if attention is paid to pruning the trees and thinning the fruit when too thick,) the specimens are never so fine as those obtained from trees worked on the thrifty Pear stock, and common Apple or crab stock—which trees are generally reserved for the orchard, with occasionally something choice for an open space in the garden. Instances are not rare in England, (where the climate is not so favorable to the maturing of the finer varieties of the Flemish Pear as the United States, &c. &c.) when trees are not fertile, (I mean Pears,) although in a flourishing state of growth, scions have been taken off and worked on the Quince Stock, and they have assumed fertile habits and bore plentifully. I believe the above includes proposition 2, 5, 6.

By the first proposition is meant (as I understand it) bearing in alternate years, a subject which I think the stock has no influence whatever. On this head I believe we agree. And as you observe, it is not the stock

confined to apples, and always to the late fall and winter apples; summer and early harvest varieties almost invariably being regular bearers, for this reason: they mature their fruit and get rid of their burden in time to recruit strength, make shoots and form buds for the next year's crop; whereas the over-burdened winter apple tree holds on to its fruit as long as its foliage, and consequently requires the next year to rest, to recruit its exhausted strength, and form buds, &c., to produce fruit. In my opinion, this is a part of the subject worthy of paying more attention to than is generally paid; and if people who have young orchards, or only a few trees around their door yards, were to take the trouble to thin out the young apples to one or two to a bunch, on observing their young trees assuming these habits, the result would be, the fruit left on would be so much larger and finer, that the quantity would be increased in bulk, though not in number, to as much as if they were all left on, and the buds, divested of the young fruit, would have time to form fruit buds for the next year; and by pursuing this system for a few years, when trees first come into bearing, much may be done to alter the system of bearing in alternate years.

In reference to proposition No. 3, in my opinion, if a stock is diseased, it will communicate it to the scion, and consequently affect the future tree: for instance, I think suckers, or layers, or even seedlings, raised from fruit of diseased trees, will communicate the disease of the parent stock to any scion that may be worked on to it. This I have observed always to be the general rule, though occasionally an exception.

Respecting proposition No. 4, I am not ready to enter into at present. And finally, respecting your currant bushes. We frequently see currant bushes and other trees, partly in a state of decay, whilst the other part flourishes luxuriantly; and in the case of the parent stock of your bushes, though apparently in good health when slips or cuttings were taken off, may, if left on, show the disease in some of those identical shoots taken off the following year; but being taken off, it appears in the individual plants, and consequently the superiority of some of your currant bushes over the others.

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Orange Co., 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

PEARS.

Who is not fond of good pears? To my taste there is no fruit, not even that of tropical climes, equal to a luscious, melting pear. Few of our farmers know any thing about good pears. Most of this fruit cultivated by them, is of very inferior quality, and yet considered good by those who know of no better. But very little is cultivated. Many are discouraged from undertaking to raise pears, from the idea that it takes a man his life time almost, to obtain fruit by setting out young trees. This idea is very erroneous in reference to grafted trees. Though it takes a pear tree from twelve to fifteen years to bear from the seed, yet the graft, taken from a bearing tree, will bear as soon as any other kind of fruit—in two or three years.

In the spring of 1837 the writer received scions of several choice varieties of pears from Messrs. Kenrick, D. Thomas, J. A. Lazelle, and others, which were then engrafted, mostly on small trees set out that spring. In 1839 several of them bore a few, and last year some of them bore plentifully. Among these were the Julienne or Bloodgood, Madeline, Bartlett, Henry Fourth, Passe Colmar, Beurre Die, Lemon Pear of Scotland, Bezi de La Motte, Capiamont, (so called, but not the true Capiamont,) Heathcot, Winter Nelis, and Prince's Virgalieu. Most of these prove to be excellent. The Julienne, ripening the

latter part of July, is good, but hardly equal to the Madeline, which is larger and ripens about the same time. The Bartlett, which Kenrick thinks is the same as the Williams' Bon chretien, is a most capital pear, ripe in Sept., large, buttery, and of a high musky flavor, sound at the core. Henry Fourth, one of the new Belgian pears raised by Dr. Van Mons is truly excellent; ripening in October, of moderate size, buttery, resembling very much in flavor the Seckel, though not so sweet, and like this, growing in clusters. It must be eaten as soon as it becomes mellow. It is, in eating, a little before the Virgalieu. Passe Colmar is described as one of the very best pears originated by Van Mons. It sustains its character, though to some tastes it would be considered too sweet. It resembles, in flavor, a rich citron or pine apple melon. It is a winter pear, of medium size, growing in clusters, and a great bearer. Beurre Die is another of the New Belgian pears, and a noble one it is; large buttery, and fine flavored. Though described as a winter pear, it can hardly be called such, as it was in eating in November. Lemon pear of Scotland is a good sized, handsome fruit, ripening in October and November; yellow at maturity; buttery, with an agreeable acid; not high flavored, but a good pear. Bezi de La Motte is an old but good variety; ripe in November, it is of good size; buttery, and of a peculiar flavor. It is worthy of cultivation. Capiamont. The pear I received by this name, is a late fall pear, of moderate size, of a russet color, tapering to the stock, moderately acid, of pretty good flavor; but it answers not all the description of the true kind, which ripens in September, and is said to be a "large and a most delicious and beautiful fruit." A scion of the true kind was recently obtained from Mr. J. A. Lazelle of Columbus, Ohio, who says of it, "I have had the true Capiamont fruit this season—first rate. The Capiamont that was in the country previous to the receipt of scions direct from Dr. Van Mons, by Messrs. Kenrick and Manning, is said to have been erroneous." Heathcot. The scions of this were obtained from Mr. Kenrick, who describes it as "a native pear, a capital variety, which deserves to be ranked with the Seckel and Bartlett." There must have been some error about it, as Mr. Kenrick says it ripens "in September;" whereas, the fruit from the scions he sent, did not ripen till January. It could not have been the true kind—probably a mistake. It was however, a good winter fruit, of moderate size, green, juicy, and of a pleasant flavor. Winter Nelis is a small russet-colored fruit, buttery, but of very little flavor; hardly worth cultivating when there are so many others that are better. Prince's Virgalieu is another I would reject from my list of good pears. It is a winter pear, of fair size and appearance; green, coarse, and of little flavor. It may be good for baking, but is hardly eatable as a table fruit. I have cut the grafts off to give place to kinds more worthy. Of the above kinds, the Madeline, the Bartlett, the Henry Fourth, the Beurre Die, and Passe Colmar, particularly, I would strongly recommend for cultivation to the lovers of this fruit, in addition to other kinds of known and proved excellence, as the Virgalieu, Seckel, &c. I would mention as highly worthy of cultivation also, the Flemish Beauty, Foster, Dix and Dearborn Seedling. Of the first two, Mr. J. A. Lazelle says, "The Flemish Beauty, I had fruit this season. It is large and delicious; ripened in September. It needs to be taken off a little before it is ripe, and ripened in the house. The Foster is a delicious fruit, to my taste superior to the far famed Seckel." The Foster, Dix, and Dearborn's Seedling, are American fruits, of great excellence. Others might be added to this list, but my paper admonishes me I must close this communication. B.

Urbana, Feb., 1841.

Sowing Locust Seed.

A correspondent in Yates Co. complains that he has found great difficulty in causing locust seed to vegetate, and inquires what preparation is necessary to ensure success.

The difficulty is a very common one, but the remedy is well known to most readers of agricultural papers. If the seed is perfect, all that is necessary is to scald and soak it thoroughly before sowing. By this we do not mean soaking in hot water merely; but pour on two or three quarts of boiling water, and let it soak twenty-four hours, when the whole or a part of the seeds will be swollen to three or four times their former size. If only a part are swollen, they should be separated, and the remainder scalded again. When thus prepared and swollen, they will vegetate almost as freely as corn; but without this process, disappointment will almost invariably be the result.

It is still a good time to gather locust seed from the trees; and if any of our young readers will collect a quantity and take it to the Rochester Seed Store, they will obtain a good price for it.

Raising Fruit Trees from Cuttings.

We have received several communications making inquiries respecting the manner of raising fruit trees from cuttings; and we answer them all in one short sentence. We do not believe it can be done successfully. This popular error was pretty fully exploded in our vol. 1, p. 210, and therefore we deem it unnecessary to occupy more space with it at present.

New subscribers are reminded that they can obtain vol. 1, at the subscription price.

"A Subscriber" is also referred to vol. 1, for information respecting the worm in fruit trees.

Raising Chestnut Trees for Timber.

Messrs. Emmons—I have 5 acres of new land—soil clayey, but good, surface rolling, beach timber predominating, which I intend to clear and plant with chestnuts. I propose to prepare the ground for corn, and plant chestnuts in each alternate hill of every second row, with the corn. I would repeat the planting of corn for two or three years, and dress the young trees with the corn till they had attained sufficient size; then sow the land with grass-seed, and let the trees grow for fence timber.

Now, if you or your correspondents, will communicate through the medium of "our own paper" some better plan, or throw some light on this subject, I will esteem it a favor, and will promise to inform you of the results of my experiment.

W. DARGITY.

Iberia, Ohio, Feb., 1841.

Remarks—The plan proposed would probably succeed very well, if the soil is suitable for the chestnut but of this we have some doubts. This tree delight in a deep sandy or gravelly soil, and is seldom found on clayey soil, or where beech timber predominates. It is worse than useless to attempt to raise forest tree on soil that is uncongenial to their growth; and, if we are not mistaken, Mr. D. had better abandon his project, or select some other kind of tree. The subject is an important one however, and we will endeavor to give more particular information respecting it next month.—Eus.

Ornamental Plants.

It is our intention in this article to depart from our usual course, and speak only of plants which we have not seen, on the authority of others.

In Baist's Flower Garden Directory, printed in 1839, Clematis carulea is noticed as an "entire new climber," introduced from Japan to Europe by Dr. Van Siebold. It is arranged among hardy plant

and Professor Lindley is quoted for the following opinion:—"It is a charming addition to the climbers cultivated in England. It has a most graceful mode of growth; and the large violet flowers with deep purple stamens, are more ornamental than those of any species of *Clematis* in this country."

Clematis siboldii is another species from the same country and by the same florist. "Large blue and white, superb—petals suffused with violet spots—anthers of a violet color. An attractive inhabitant of the flower garden, from its graceful habit, and the size and beauty of its blossoms."

In Buist's Catalogue for 1840, he mentions *Deutzia scabra* as "one of the finest of white flowering shrubs"—said to be hardy.

Its being hardy at Philadelphia however, is no proof that it would be hardy in the Genesee country. A balance against us of three degrees of latitude, is not all that is to be taken into account. Our elevation above the level of the sea is another item; and our soil in many instances, is a third one of no small importance. Many shrubs, like the Laurels on the mountains* to the South, which could abide severer winters than ours, are sickened by the *lime* diffused through our soil, and gradually perish. Possibly the shrubs above-mentioned may be of this number, and refuse to embellish our gardens, a point however, which experiment alone can determine.

Herbaceous plants which are hardy at Philadelphia, may be safely introduced here, if they have only to contend with a difference of temperature. Our heavy soil is not so deeply penetrated by the frost, and under a more durable covering of snow, and such thick curtains as the condensed exhalations of our lakes, they will generally lie snugly and safely in their winter abode.

We notice the following perennials in Buist's Catalogue, and copy them for the purpose of making further inquiry:—

- Aconitum grandiflorum—large blue.
- versicolor—blue and white.
- Campanula striata—striped flowered.
- Delphinium maximum—superb blue.
- Barlowii—dark purple.
- bicolor—white and purple.
- Dianthus splendissima—superb double crimson.
- Dracopcephalum argunense—Fischer's fine blue.
- Lobelia propinqua—large crimson.
- ignea—brightest scarlet.
- Lychms bungeana—large star flowering crimson.
- Onosma tauricum—golden flower.
- Pæonia edulis (albiflora) v. odoratissima—sweet scented.
- Pentstemon cobæa—large blush.
- coccinea—scarlet.
- Phlox corymbosa v. alba—white, superb.
- speciosa—very showy.
- alcordia—perpetual blooming crimson.
- læta—very splendid.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Gold Vine Peas—their History and Character.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having in your January number given an account of my success in raising the Gold Vine Peas, I have in consequence been addressed by several individuals in relation to their origin, the period of their ripening, and their other peculiar characteristics; and considering your paper the best medium of communicating this information to those desiring it, you will confer a favor on some of your readers, by giving a place in your columns to this communication.

*On a former occasion we referred to a remarkable circumstance: The deluges of this district, including much *lime*, has been swept over our high hills to the South into Pennsylvania; and wherever this deluvium is found, no *Kalmia* flourishes. We have not observed this deposit however, more than twenty miles South of our boundaries.

The Gold Vine Peas were obtained from Canada two years ago by Mr. Bateham, of the Rochester Seed Store. The following is his account of their origin:

"A farmer, in Canada, observing in his field of peas a few vines peculiarly and unusually bright, while the rest were more or less affected by mildew, took the precaution carefully to preserve the peas from these vines, and planted them year after year; fully testing and proving their perfect freedom from mildew, which so frequently destroys whole fields of common peas."

For two years I have tried these peas and find them well deserving the character and high commendation bestowed upon them. A gentleman from Rochester informed me that last season he lost a field of peas of several acres, almost entirely, by mildew; and purchased twelve bushels of my Gold Vine Peas for seeding the coming summer. Several other instances have come to my notice of similar failures. But the Gold Vines, being perfectly free from this blight, secures the farmer from all hazard and loss from that cause.

In ripening, the Gold Vine Peas are from six to fourteen days earlier than the common Marrowfats or field Peas.

The vines of these peas are at least one-third shorter than those of the Marrowfats; hence a larger quantity of seed may be sown to advantage on the acre—at least half a bushel more.

So far as my experience has enabled me to determine, and I have given them a fair trial, the Gold Vines are greater yielders, by one-quarter, than the common varieties.

Respectfully yours,

Pittsford, Feb., 1841.

E. WILBUR.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Tariff for Revenue—Low Prices of Agricultural Productions more favorable to the nation's wealth than high prices.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The advocates of countervailing duties and protective tariffs in Congress, animated by the true spirit of moderation, have no disposition to meddle with the compromise act, as necessary to such a consummation.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation of a tariff for revenue of 20 per cent. on silks, wines, and such other articles as are now imported free of duty, while it answers the purpose of revenue, and saves the government from the disgraceful treasury note system, will also give protection to our own productions.

There is little doubt that the next Congress will increase the tariff on such articles, so far at least as it can be done without infringing the compromise act, as the expenses of the Federal Government, aside from borrowing, cannot be defrayed without it.

At this time, in the midst of low prices, our agricultural interests have no cause of alarm. These low prices have alone induced an unprecedented export trade the past year; a great diminution of both foreign and domestic indebtedness; a balance of trade in favor of the country to the amount of \$27,000,000; less speculation and extravagance, and greater industry and economy among the agricultural no less than among all other classes.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, we learn that all our exports the past year amounted to \$131,591,950, exceeding by more than ten and a half millions of dollars the exports of 1839, notwithstanding the extreme reduced prices of some of our great staples, while the imports of the past year were more than one half less than in 1839. For several years back our imports have exceeded our exports nearly twenty millions of dollars. In 1836 the excess of imports over exports amounted to \$61,316,694; but now, in 1840, in spite of the unusual low prices for all our great staples, cotton, flour, &c.,

our exports exceed our imports nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars. A balance of trade in our favor more than three fold greater than ever accrued before in a single year since the Constitution was adopted.

It is an axiom among business men that when agricultural productions are high, not only the farmer, but the whole body politic, increases its indebtedness, and *vice versa*. The high price of our staples in New York brings exchange in our favor, our banks discount liberally to speculators and millers, money soon circulates, prices are inflated, and speculation, folly, and extravagance are on foot. When prices fall, the banks curtail their issues, and money is *not*. The farmer finds, to his utter astonishment, that his last year's debt, which might then have been paid by half a crop, cannot now be liquidated by two crops. A healthy retrenchment and reform now commences, and better habits of industry and economy are acquired.

Let farmers then, instead of croaking about the low prices of their productions, reflect that these low prices alone have enabled Western New York, Ohio, and Michigan, to reduce our foreign indebtedness the past year, by an export of flour to England and France, to the amount of several millions of dollars, and that this same export continues to England even against a duty in the English port of three dollars a barrel. Let him also reflect that as low as are the staples of the north and west, they are no lower than the great southern staple, cotton; the article without which our country could never have arrived at its present state of luxurious civilization.

When, in 1837, flour was wanted for export to England at \$8 per barrel, instead of selling at that price, and thus reducing our foreign debt, the New York commission houses held on for \$10 a barrel. The result was, that instead of exporting flour, we imported several million bushels of wheat and rye from the north of Europe. This both increased our indebtedness and reduced the price of flour from \$10 to \$6 per barrel. During this monopoly and consequent inflation of the prices of bread stuff in New York, farmers bought more land, built fine houses, and rode in steel spring carriages—the whole country went into debt with rail-road speed; and, as if we could not increase our indebtedness abroad fast enough, our government took off the duty on rail-road iron. High prices of produce, and the consequent high prices of labor, paralyzed our manufacturing industry and prevented the exportation of manufactured articles. Every thing was imported, until, as might be expected, a general revulsion and prostration ensued. But in 1839 and '40 the low prices of the necessaries of life, caused by increased production and better notions of economy, has enabled the country to export the past year, aside from agricultural productions, three times the amount of manufactured articles ever before exported in a single year.

S. W.

Produce of One Acre of Ground.

Mr. J. Fry, of Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., raised 100 bushels of sound (shelled) corn, twenty-five bushels of potatoes, and two cart loads of pumpkins on one acre of ground, the past season, and sold his corn stalks for 15 bushels of oats.

The above is the postscript to a business letter received by us a few days since from Erie county. We wish our friends would more frequently annex such items of information to their letters of business.—Eds.

Domestic Industry in the Far West.

A correspondent in Iowa informs us that the women of his household want to manufacture domestic cloth, such as Insey woolsey, filled cloth, blankets, &c.; but find much difficulty in the *warping*. We hope this art is not yet to be lost; and therefore request that some of our readers will give our western friends plain and full instructions on this subject.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Rust on Wheat.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—If there is one subject more than another in which the farmer is deeply interested, and which needs thoroughly investigating, it is the one at the head of this article. It is not an evil consequent upon poor farming, for it attacks, indiscriminately, the grain of the best, as well as the poorer class of farmers. The ground is thoroughly prepared, the seed committed to the bosom of the earth; its progress is watched with anxiety, and it promises a plentiful harvest. The farmer's expectations are about to be realized, when he discovers the ravages of a disease, which is either to deprive him of a part of his earnings, or entirely to destroy the "golden prospect" and rob him of the whole.

The writer of this article is well aware that he has entered upon a difficult subject. Difficult, because there are difficulties constantly arising, or, in other words, discordant suggestions are continually presenting themselves to one's mind while investigating it. He does not flatter himself with the expectation of arriving at the right conclusion. His only aim is to add his little, and to solicit others more competent than himself, to come forward and investigate the subject. We want all the facts connected with the subject, that any one, and every one, may be in the possession of, for in this way we may arrive at the truth.

Well, what is to be done? In the first place, let us ascertain, if possible, what this evil, rust, is; and in the second place, the cause of its attacking and the manner of its affecting, the plant.

It is believed by most who have written upon the subject, that rust is a parasitical plant of the fungus kind. Some, however, contend that it is "nothing more than the thickening juices of the plant, escaping through the ruptured envelope, and dried and blackened in the sun." That the rust is a plant of the fungus kind, is a fact established perhaps beyond a doubt. There are two distinct kinds, commonly called the *yellow* and *black* rust, both of which attack wheat, though the latter is much more injurious. They are described by Professor Eaton, in his *North American Botany*, as follows:—"Uredo linearis, (yellow grain rust,) linear, very long, stained yellow, at length but obscurely colored. On the culms and leaves of barley, oats, rye, wheat, &c." and "*Puccinia graminis*, tufts dense, oblong, often confluent, forming long parallel lines in the direction of grassy fibres; color, yellowish brown, becoming black; seeds elongated with the upper shell shortest, containing dust: stripes filiform. On wheat and other grasses. Called rust or blight."

The cause of either of these fungi affecting grain in the manner it does, or rather the preparatory cause for its reception and germination on the stem and leaf of the plant, is what is yet to be learned. The following passage is found in an article on the rust or mildew of wheat, in the *Edinburg Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*:—

"The dust-like substances of the rust originate beneath the outer bark or epidermis of the plant, which it raises and renders thin, and at length cracks and bursts through. When examined by the microscope, it presents a congeries of egg-oblong bodies, some of which have projections almost like tad poles, or pow heads, though they are not animated."

The question then arises, supposing the dust-like substance of the rust to originate beneath the epidermis, where do the sporules or seeds of the fungi lodge, or become deposited, and what is the state of the leaf and stem most favorable for this reception? Some suppose the sporules fall upon the ground, and are absorbed by the roots of the plants and carried by the sap through the pores of the stem, where they germinate and produce the disease, called rust. Others contend that the sporules are blown by the winds

and lodge upon the leaf and outer bark of the plant. The time most favorable for their propagation, is damp warm weather. The epidermis of the plant is then damp, consequently the seeds of the fungi are easily attached to it. Again it is contended, that wheat, the most likely to be affected, is that which has been kept back in the spring, from some cause, either by being raised out by the frost, or late sowing, when, particularly if the soil is rich, it grows too rapidly, and the consequence is, the juices or sap of the plant accumulates sufficiently to check or split the stem. The exudation of the juices through these openings makes suitable lodgements for the sporules, and the the damp sultry weather, hastens the germination and perfection of the fungus. Its growth is very rapid, arriving to maturity in the short space of twenty-four hours; and producing probably many millions of seeds. Hence the cause of its spreading with such rapidity.

J. B. BOWEN.

(To be continued.)

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Lime and its Application.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—Having read some paragraphs in both the old and New Genesee Farmer on the subject of applying lime to the soil, but having seen none which agrees with the manner in which I was, in early life, used to seeing it applied,—I will give you a brief statement, should any of your numerous readers think it worth a trial.

For wheat, we used to consider it best to have it drawn and prepared some two or three months before its application. The manner of preparing, thus:—Plough round your inclosure intended for wheat, say six or eight furrows, (it will be better drawn out in the field than left for brush and briars to grow in.) Along the centre of these furrows put your lime, and cover it with earth six or eight inches thick. If the weather is moist, two or three days will dissolve it to powder, when it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, that is around it, by means of a hoe, and drawn up in a conical shape, when, if it is thoroughly dissolved, (which it should be before mixing,) it will receive no injury from the weather. It is not likely that there would be enough to go over the whole. Then the centre of the field might be ploughed, say two furrows each way, and heaps thrown up at suitable distances for spreading, prepared in the same way. The writer has seen swamp muck, road soil, &c., prepared in this way, and attended with very beneficial results.

For spring crops, the lime was drawn in the early part of the spring, and the heaps made at suitable distances for spreading, by throwing two or more furrows against each other and the lime allowed to dissolve in the same manner; but in no case spreading it before it was well mixed with the soil with which it was covered. This was the manner of applying lime to the soil in the west of England twenty years since.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Eric County, Jan'y. 1841:

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Sprouting Garden Seeds--Raising Onions.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—The approaching season will soon resume the interest in the field and garden; and it may not be unprofitable at this time to consider what will be the best course to pursue. The following statements are advanced as proof of the very great advantage derived from the simple process of sprouting garden seeds before planting. The positive knowledge of its benefits, is derived from six years' practice. There is no difficulty to be apprehended if the same judgment be exercised that is required in the common operations of the garden.

First, soak the seeds in water from six to twenty-four hours—some seeds being slower to admit mois-

ture than others, is the difference in the time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to be put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth.

The advantages of this practice cannot be better shown, than by relating the management and improvement of the onion crop in our own garden. The culture of the crop in 1840 was as follows:—Just before the approach of the preceding winter, there was a light dressing of fine manure put on a piece of land designed for onions, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the same ploughed. It remained until a thaw in the winter; it was then ploughed again—the frost was not all out of the ground; it was consequently left very rough, and more of the soil was exposed to the frost, which was beneficial. It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day, at night, the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. In one week the onions were up, rows were soon visible nearly twenty rods, and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the produce was over two thousand bushels of fine onions from two and a half acres.

The management of the crop six years before, (in 1834,) was as follows:—Early in the spring there was a light dressing of fine manure put on the piece of land intended for onions, containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres (the same piece before mentioned.) The necessary travel across the ground for the purpose of manuring, and the natural state of the soil, as it had remained from the time the crop was taken off the preceding fall, produced a great quantity of lumps after ploughing, and although the work with teams, bushing and harrowing, was four times as great as in 1840, it was not in good condition; the seed was sown dry; a season of dry weather followed, consequently the onions did not come up until the weeds were started, which made it a great task to till the crop. By referring to the memorandum kept for that year, (as the practice has invariably been to register daily proceedings or occurrences connected with the garden,) the onions were sown the 15th of April, and the weeding commenced the 21st of May, which was as soon as the onions were fairly up, making 26 days more for the weeds to grow than in 1840. The onions did not all bottom, on account of the late start in the spring, which is generally the cause for what it is termed *skullions*, (a difficulty which more or less prevails; but by the improved practice it is not in the least to be feared.) The produce was eleven hundred and forty bushels from $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the quantity of labor very nearly double the amount required in 1840.

The practice of 1834, had been followed successfully on the same piece of land for twenty-five years. The former proprietor had been engaged the most of his life in raising onions, and it was supposed had gained the point of perfection in that business, especially as, previous to his settlement in this country, he came from that well known town in the land of Yankee nativity, where originated the large stories about raising onions, that amused and astonished the children in other parts of the country fifty years ago.

W. RISLEY,

Horticultural Garden, Fredonia, N. Y. 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Bots and Horse Bees.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wrote a few observations upon the horse Bee and Bot for the Genesee Farmer, which were published in vol 5, page 85. Some suggestions I there made, which I thought true at the time; but some further light upon the subject, has somewhat changed my views—which to acknowledge, is only to admit that we are wiser to day than we were yesterday.

Any thing that directly or indirectly concerns the worth or welfare of that noble animal, the Horse, should not be disregarded. The bot or horse bee, of themselves, we care not a pin about; but as far as they concern the horse, we have the best of reasons to be deeply concerned.

About the 4th of August I found several bots in one of my stables, where I kept two of my horses. I selected three of them and put them into the box of my carriage for safe keeping, until I should go to my house. I had supposed a bot unable to crawl, having never seen them do it, and never seeing any legs or apparatus for progression. I therefore concluded they were unable to advance or retreat of their own volition; but I soon saw they had the power of crawling with tolerable speed in a manner that I had not suspected. The body of the bot seems encased in several circles, and incapable of but a little motion more than a slight elongation and contraction; but their heads and necks are very ductile, and capable of much motion, being about five-eighths of an inch long when contracted, and seven-eighths of an inch when elongated. Their motion, like the maggot tribe in general, seemed to be by a distending of the head and neck, then seizing hold with the mouth, and instantly contracting the neck so as to draw the body forward. Any little unevenness would joggle and upset them. They crawled about my carriage box for some hours, searching every depression, or knot, or nail hole, eagerly, as if intent to escape from the air, or light, or both. I observed, when they were searching a crack, knot, or nail hole, they would root up and throw out dirt like little pigs. When I went to my house I took them along, and put them into a wide mouthed vial, tied a cloth over the mouth, and laid them by in a drawer to see what would be their end. After occasionally crawling about a little for ten or twelve hours, they contracted, changed from an opaque or horn color, to a reddish chestnut color, and then lay dry and immovable until the 8th of September, being 35 days. When they came forth, three Horse Bees, two females, full of eggs or nits, the other having none, I think it was a male. Whether the eggs are fecundated, or impregnated, I have made no experiment yet to ascertain. Their close confinement might have made them unhealthy, and deprived them of the inclination to fecundity. They seemed inclosed in nine circles, and armed with short, stiff hair, between the segments of the circles.

In consequence of all three of the bots passing into their chrysalis state in one day, and all coming forth horse bees (*Estrus equus*.) in another day, I am led to infer that the times of their changes are quite regular, especially the time they remain in the chrysalis state; also the time they remain a horse bee or bot fly; but the time they generally remain a bot maggot, or larvæ, in the stomach of the horse, I am now unable to say; but we may safely conclude if they are cast out any season but a warm season, they must perish. As the temperature of the stomach of the horse is about the same, summer or winter, I think it most probable they come to maturity at some certain time from the period they reach the stomach of the horse, probably ten or eleven months.

Whether a bot is armed with teeth or other apparatus sufficient to perforate the coats of the stomach of a horse, I cannot now decide; but that they possess ample means to trouble and greatly annoy the horse, I have no doubt. It is a well known fact that all the insect tribe while they are in the maggot or larva state, are very active and voracious.

Whenever the bot is in any way disturbed, it contracts itself into its coat of mail, *capapie*, which renders it invulnerable to the most of substances that a horse can endure, which probably is the reason of the difficulty generally of ridding the horse of them. I have much faith in the use of spirits of turpentine, in doses of from a gill to half a pint, in molasses or sugar, every one or two hours, until it gives relief, whether it be bots or colic, as we cannot often know which is the trouble, knowing that all the insect and vermin tribe are so much annoyed or destroyed by the contact with spirits of turpentine: beside, the horse or human subject may safely use large doses of it, if they use sugar freely with and after it, to abate its acrimony. Another remedy I think is entitled to a trial at least, viz: one quart of new milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar, in the order named, (fasting if possible,) two hours after, drench with a pint of brine, as strong as boiling water can make it; two hours after give half a pint of flax seed oil.

It is asserted that the bot will fill itself so full of the first mixture, that the action of the other destroys it.

Baron Cuvier says, the different classes of the fly (*cæstri*) in their larvæ state, inhabit the ox, horse, ass, rein deer, stag, antelope, camel, sheep, and hare.

SPECTATOR.

Brighton, N. Y. Jany. 1841.

Use of Swamp Muck.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A Young Farmer asks if marshy black earth can be made a good dressing for upland. I think it can. First, cart it from the bed on the land you wish to manure, or any other place convenient, in heaps, or, which is better, in rows, like winrows of hay, and about the same size, and after it has lain a month or two, or six, all the better, take stone lime, lay it along on the top of the row, say one bushel of lime to 15 or 20 of black earth; put on water sufficiently to slack it, and cover it with the earth slightly; as soon as it is perfectly slacked, and while hot, begin at one end of the pile and mix well together, and apply it to the land when wanted, and it will be found an excellent manure. Another good way is, when you have cleaned out the barn yard in the spring, cart in the black earth to the depth of 10 or 12 inches; throw on occasionally straw, leaves, green weeds, &c.; let the cattle run on it through the season; it will get saturated with urine, (the strongest of manure,) and in the spring following when carted out, will be fine manure. Shell, or calcareous marl, is also an excellent mixture, (and possibly a Young Farmer may find some by digging two or three feet deep in his black, swampy earth.) Farmers often cart swampy earth on the land and immediately plough it in, but I think with little profit. It is too sour—it wants to be laid up to the air, and mixed with lime, marl, or something to sweeten it.

As to the best and cheapest kind of fence across the marsh, I cannot say from experience; but think that a live fence of willow, swamp elm, or American thorn, would be the best. Throw up the bank, a foot or two high, or sufficient to be tolerably dry, and plant cuttings of the basket willow, 10 or 12 inches apart; and in two or three years it can be cut yearly for making baskets, &c.; but probably the native thorn would make the best and most durable fence, and it would require more labor and expense. The ground must be thrown up dry, and well prepared with lime,

manure, &c.; the plants put in 6 or 8 inches apart; kept clean and clipped, and in a few years it will make a beautiful and durable fence.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS.

Nearburgh, N. Y., Feby, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

RECIPTS.

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.

Feed them a quantity of sulphur in small doses at a time, mixed with cut roots, hay, salt, or any thing else. [This we believe very efficacious, the sulphur passing to the surface and repelling the lice.—Evs.]

TO MAKE CALVES EAT ROOTS.

Pound the roots fine, mix with them cut hay, bran, or any thing they will eat, and in two or three days they become fond of the roots.

The following were handed me by a lady of no small standing, so you may depend upon their accuracy.

TO MAKE WISCONSIN MINCE PIES.

Take the usual quantity of meat, and substitute *beets* for apples, but in only one-third the quantity of the latter,—boil the beets, pickle them in vinegar 12 hours, chop them very fine, and add the vinegar they were pickled in. Add one-eighth of grated bread, and spice to suit you.

TO MAKE INDIAN LOAF BREAD.

Stir Indian meal in ekim milk to the consistency of pan-cake batter, about two quarts. Add 2 teaspoonfuls of molasses, 1 of saleratus, 2 of shortening, and 2 teacups of wheat flour. Stir in the evening, bake in the morning, and eat while hot.

TO MAKE WISCONSIN SPONGE CAKE.

Take 2 eggs, (or omit them if wished,) 1 teacup of buttermilk, 1 tea-spoon of saleratus 2 table-spoons of cream, and salt to suit. Stir to the consistency of pan-cake batter. Bake 20 minutes on tin pans, and eat while hot with butter. F. H. SIPERLY.

Wisconsin.

Summer all the Year.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The "Hot Air Furnace," which was designed by W. R. Smith, of Macedon, and described by you in the October number of your valuable paper, has been tested by me for the last four months, and I am now prepared to give my testimony concerning it. It will take about twelve cords of wood to warm three or four rooms in my house, day and night, for one year, or about two cords for one month, during winter. This is about the same quantity that I have been accustomed to use in one fireplace, to burn me on one side and freeze me on the other, through the day only, while it saves much expense in preparing fuel for the fire, the furnace receiving wood forty inches in length and sixteen inches in diameter. We use no more bedding in winter than in summer. We keep milk and other things in the buttery at such a temperature as we please. In short we can keep any room in the house at any desired temperature, and all this from one fire in the cellar, while the rooms are free from smoke, soot, and ashes. I find in the furnace, all the benefits described by you, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public. I would advise all who design building new houses, whether private dwellings, meeting houses, or public schools, to examine the subject. Mr. Williams, of Palmyra, who furnishes the castings, designs to make some improvements in his patterns, by which the price will be somewhat reduced. Summer is the time to build, and the winter to enjoy it.

Yours truly,

V. YEOMANS.

Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y., Feby. 1841.

Making Hot Beds--Gardening for March.

This is called the first month of Spring, but in this climate the weather savors too much of winter to allow of much being done in the Garden, except making preparations for next month, or forwarding such articles as are desired early, by means of hot-beds. Almost every farmer or mechanic, who cultivates a garden, would find a small hot-bed of sufficient advantage to amply compensate for the care and labor it requires. There are few greater luxuries than the early Radishes, Lettuce, Cucumbers, &c. which a good hot-bed affords, to say nothing of the advantage of starting Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Tomato, Pepper and other plants a month or two earlier by this means than could otherwise be done.

Hot-beds can be made any time during this or next month. We give particular directions last year (Vol. 1. Nos. 2 and 3,) for preparing manure, constructing the frames, sashes, &c., and therefore deem it unnecessary to do so again in detail, but as it is particularly desired we will repeat the directions for constructing hot-beds.

Select a site for the bed, on dry ground, where it will be fully exposed to the sun, but sheltered from the north and west winds. Mark out the size of the bed, allowing six or eight inches on all sides larger than the size of the frame. Then drive down a good strong stake at each corner, as high as you intend to build the bed. Then take the manure (which should be fresh stable manure in a good state of fermentation) and commence building the bed by mixing the manure thoroughly, and putting on successive layers, beating it down with the fork. Observe to place it smoothly and firmly around the outside, so that it will not settle unevenly from the weight of the frame. The height of manure requisite, will depend on the time at which the bed is formed, and the purpose for which it is intended. If made early in March, and intended for growing cucumbers, &c., a good deal of heat will be required for two or three months, and at least four feet high of manure will be necessary. But a bed made early in April, for the purpose of forwarding early plants to be transplanted into the garden, will not require more than half that quantity.

When the bed is made, put on the frame, and then put in about six inches of good fine earth; put on the sash and let it remain two or three days for the heat to rise, when it will be ready for sowing.

Make the earth smooth and fine before sowing; if cucumbers or melons are to be planted, raise slight hills for them under the middle of each sash. The articles usually sown in hot beds are cucumber, radish, lettuce and cress, for early use; and cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, egg plant, tomato, pepper, celery, &c., to transplant. The earliest varieties of each are of course the best for this purpose.

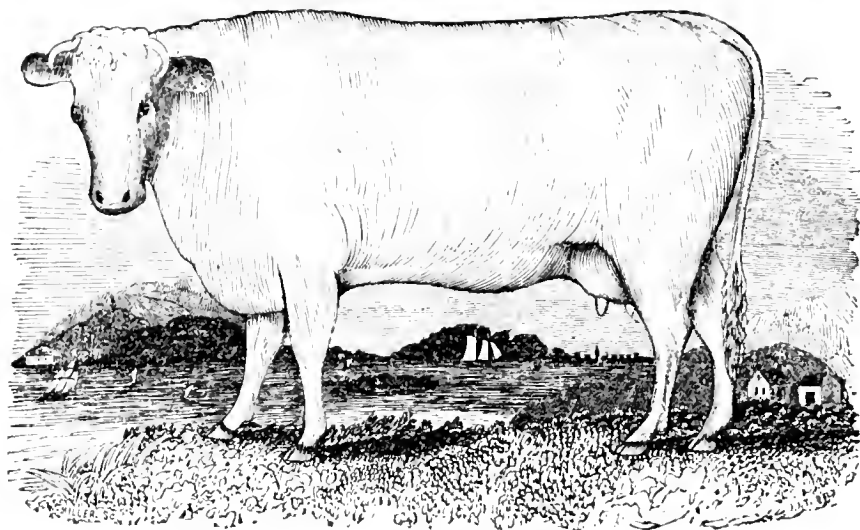
Mangel Wurtzel.

Our respected neighbor, Dr. D. A. Robinson, raised the past season, from one half an acre of land, a little less than five hundred bushels of mangel wurtzel. This was done at a cost, estimating labor at a dollar a day, of about two and a half cents per bushel. Land, previously in good condition, was manured broadcast at the rate of about forty loads to the acre. Ridges were subsequently formed, the seed planted in drills upon these half an inch deep and rolled, and the crop afterwards thinned and kept clean.

It may be proper to state, that the seed, obtained at the Rochester Seed Store, was sown at the rate of two pounds only to the acre, and afforded an abundance of plants, which required thinning to less than one third. We believe nearly all the failures of seed the past year were from planting too deep.

Correction.

We thank the Farmer's Gazette for correcting an error we committed, in stating that the report of the farms of J. B. Davis and W. K. Townsend were made to the Hartford County Agricultural Society. A our Connecticut readers very well know, Derby and East Haven are in New Haven county, and by a *lapsus penne*, and not from ignorance, we gave Hartford, and not New Haven the credit.



JESSAMINE.

THE PROPERTY OF WM. R. SMITH, MACEDON.

Jessamine is from T. Weddle's imported stock. Dam, Lady Bower; bred by the celebrated Major Bower, of Welham, Yorkshire; which, with her calf, 10 months old, was sold by T. Weddle to J. C. Hathaway for \$1,000;—is by Rover, (alias Charles,) bred by the Earl of Carlisle, and whose pedigree has been given in this paper, (page 8.) A calf, 10 months old, by the same bull and cow, sold to Kentucky for \$600.

The color of Jessamine is pure white. Great care has been taken to have the portrait correct, exhibiting the deformities as well as beauties; for unless portraits of animals are rigidly correct, they are worse than useless, tending only to mislead.

Scraps,

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS, &c.

MARL.—In some parts of New Jersey, according to Henry Colman, the recent use of marl on land has been of great efficacy. "It has more than doubled the value of the lands in the neighborhood of the pits where it is found. The application of one hundred bushels to land, which, under common cultivation, would not produce more than 20 bushels of corn to the acre, causes it to yield 60 bushels, and wheat and clover in proportional abundance."

PEAT.—The island of Nantucket contains 985 acres of peat swamp, from one to fourteen feet in depth; and in the state of Massachusetts there are at least 50,000 acres, of an average depth of at least six feet.

GOOD FARMING.—A farmer near Philadelphia, on a farm of 130 acres, has an average yearly crop of 1,500 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of rye, and 500 bushels of corn annually. He pursues a regular system of rotation.

G CASSES—loss of weight in drying.—The following experiments were made in 1822 and '23:

	1822.	1823.
100 lbs. of green White clover gave	17½	27
" " " Red clover	" 27½	25
" " " Herd's grass	" 40	39
" " " Fresh meadow	" 38	41
" " " Salt grass	" 39	40
" " " Corn stalks	" 25	25
" " " Red top	" 46	46
" " " Couch grass	" 48	48
" " " Fowl meadow (<i>Poa nemoralis</i> ?)	53	

The white clover of 1822 grew in shade, that of '23 in the sun. The salt grass of '22 a second growth.—*J. Wells, in Agric. Jour. Mass.*

CATTLE—new breed.—Col. Jacques, of Charles ton, Mass., has for several years been breeding from an imported short horn bull, and a native cow, his stock at present amounting to about sixty. The first heifer from this cross gave, the first year of milking, sixteen quarts a day. The milk from his cows is very rich, the cream very thick, and yields very little butter-milk. He says, 100 lbs. of cream will make 95 lbs. of butter. One of his cows makes one pound of

butter for every four quarts of milk. He does not feed high—says food will never make a fine breed, but that blood is every thing. His cows in milk have hay or grass, with one to two pecks of roots a day.

COTTON CROP.—The Governor of Alabama, says, "the cotton crop has fallen so far short of reasonable calculation, that without a forbearance on the part of creditors, not to be expected, the pecuniary distress of the people, the next year, will be unprecedented and ruinous."

BALKY HORSES, it is asserted, can be easily made to do their duty, by tying a cord round the ear close to the head, which will operate like a charm, where whipping, coaxing, and every thing else, have proved fruitless.

KEEPING STORE HOGS.—E. C. Frost, in the Cultivator, states, that he kept 24 shoats last winter, at an expense of 20 cents a day, (less than a cent per head,) by feeding them 10 lbs. of hay, half a bushel of potatoes, and 4 quarts of corn meal, daily, and never had hogs winter better. The hay, cut fine, was boiled with plenty of water, the potatoes were boiled in another kettle, pounded fine, mixed with the hay and meal, and let stand a day till fermented.

MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—These exceed the largest crop of cotton ever raised in all the cotton growing states,—that of last year, which at 8 cents a pound, amounted to \$67,000,000, which is less than the returns in Massachusetts for 1837. The manufactures and fisheries of that state were \$92,000,600.

FUEL.—It is estimated that upwards of \$50,000,000 are consumed every year in the United States for fuel.

DEPTH OF LAKES.—A correspondent of the Geneva Courier, gives the result of an experiment made by Judge Norton and others, to ascertain the depth of Seneca lake, near Big Stream Point, which at one third of the distance across from the west shore was 461 feet, and at one half the distance, 553 feet. The depth of Cayuga lake at Aurora, according to the measurement of Dr. John Gridley, formerly of that village, in 1826, was found to be as follows:—1st sounding 51 feet; 2d, 72; 3d, 108; 4th, 120; 5th, 176; 6th, 192; 7th, 258; 8th, 282; 9th, 46. The

soundings was three quarters the distance across from the east shore, and the others at equal distances. This lake is doubtless much deeper some miles south, as it never freezes there, while it does sometimes at winters.

SALT FOR CATTLE.—The celebrated Curwen, says, "Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farmer's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (more than 250,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid any one year over five shillings." Did this difference result from the salt alone, or was not the care in giving salt regularly accompanied with a corresponding care in other particulars, also tending to prevent disease? Try the experiment, farmers.

IMPROVEMENT IN CATTLE.—A house in Boston, that has annually slaughtered 5 or 6000 head of cattle, have found, in the last twelve years, an increase in the average weight, from about 800 to 900 lbs. In the London market, cattle slaughtered have increased at least one third in the last 50 years, and mutton not less.

RIPENING WALL FRUIT.—An English gentleman reckoned with paint a part of the garden wall on which his grapes were trained, which caused an increase of three fold in the weight of the fruit on the reckoned part, the bunches being much finer, larger, and better ripened. The absorbing and radiating power of black surfaces is well known.

HESSIAN FLY.—Margaretta H. Morris, of Germantown, Pa. has made some recent observations on this insect, which if correct render former opinions relative to its habits erroneous; and her positions, if established, will be of great importance. According to her observations, the parent insect lays its egg in the seed of the wheat; the egg remains unaltered till the wheat germinates; the young worm remains below the surface of the earth during winter; in the spring it ascends through the stalk, passes to the sheath, changes to the pupa, or "flax-seed" state, and finally, when the heat is ripe, to the perfect insect or fly, which lives only ten days, during which time it deposits its eggs. To prevent its ravages, therefore, seed wheat must be procured from regions where the insect is unknown, and the farmer who sows seed from a district ravaged by it, actually commits the absurdity of planting Hessian flies for the next year's crop. We believe her theory not entirely original, and it needs more observations to establish its correctness.

Horticultural Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Horticulture, in Monroe and the adjoining counties, will be held in the Court House in Rochester, on Monday the 15th of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; for the purpose of forming a society, and devising such other means as may be deemed expedient to give a general impulse to horticultural pursuits.

As the objects of the meeting are of general importance, it is to be hoped that this call will meet with a hearty response from every friend of the cause throughout the country. It is the duty of every one to attend who cultivates or takes an interest in the productions of the garden, or who wishes to improve or beautify the rural aspect of our country.

Other countries, and other portions of our own country, have derived great advantages from Horticultural Societies, and their influence begins to be generally appreciated: for we find that on all sides of us, north and south, east and west, such associations are being organized. Why not here? It is evident to many minds, that in no portion of the Union are horticultural pursuits generally more neglected, or in a more backward state than in Western New York, considering the advanced state of society, the unrivalled natural advantages of soil, climate, &c., and the

enterprising character of the people. It is certainly high time that a combined and determined effort was made to promote the interests of this important branch of rural economy. Agriculture has received a powerful impetus all over the country through the influence of societies. They have disseminated a spirit of improvement throughout the farming community.

The same successful results will no doubt attend the efforts we are about to make to improve our system of gardening, if a proper spirit is evinced now; as we hope there will be, and Western New York in a few years will be able to vie with any portion of the Union, in respect to her horticultural productions.

H. B. WILLIAMS,
W. VAN ZANIT,
E. M. PARSONS,
A. ERICKSON,
J. HAWKS,
J. H. THOMPSON,
T. H. HYATT,
E. F. SMITH,
J. B. ELWOOD,
P. G. TOBEY,
J. CHILD,
WM. M'KNIGHT,
J. REILLY,
JOSEPH FIELD,
EBENEZER WAITS,
ASA ROWE,
A. REYNOLDS,

H. N. LANGWORTHY,
J. WILLIAMS,
C. L. CLARKE,
M. B. BATEHAM,
C. F. CROSMAN,
H. O'REILLY,
LEWIS SELVE,
R. GORSLINE,
S. HAMILTON,
WM. PITKIN,
J. M. WHITNEY,
G. H. CHAPIN,
S. O. SMITH,
SILAS CORNELL,
JAMES H. WATTS,
G. ELLWANGER,
P. BARRY,

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the "Genesee Agricultural Society," was held pursuant to notice at the Arcade House, Rochester, on Tuesday the 2d Februry. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to change the name and constitution of the Society—that it be called the "Monroe County Agricultural Society," for the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, and the domestic arts in Monroe county.

It was then Resolved, That a meeting of the Society be held on the 5th day of May next, to appoint committees and make arrangements for the coming season.

The following persons were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

- President—LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY, Esq. Greece.
- 1st Vice President—William Garbutt, Wheatland.
- 2d " " Henry E. Rochester, Gates.
- 3d " " Wm. C. Cornell, Henrietta.
- Recording Secretary—H. M. Ward, Rochester.
- Corresponding do. M. B. Bateham, do.
- Treasurer—Charles F. Crosman, do.

MANAGERS.

- Rawson Harmon, Jr., Wheatland,
- Oliver Culver, Brighton,
- Thomas Weddle, Greece,
- Isaac Moore, Brighton,
- H. E. Barnard, Mendon,
- Wm. Pixley, Chili,
- Enoch Strong, Perinton,
- John B. Smith, Ogden,
- John H. Robinson, Henrietta,
- George C. Latta, Greece,
- J. P. Stall, Rush,
- Geo. Sheffer, Wheatland,
- Dr. Abel Baldwin, Clarkson.

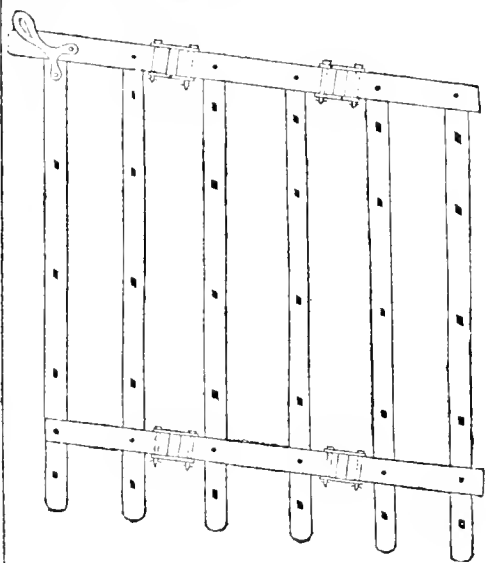
H. M. WARD, Sec'y.

Canada.

The two Canadas are now united in one Province, and Kingston is selected as the location for the seat of government. Lord Sydenham is Governor in Chief of the whole Province, and Sir George Arthur Lieutenant-Governor of the upper portion. This adjustment of the political affairs of the country appears to give general satisfaction, and it may confidently be expected that Canada will now make more rapid advancement in agricultural improvement. We are gratified to perceive increasing spirit in some of the

Agricultural Societies—and especially to find an increasing demand for the *New Genesee Farmer*.—Several of the Societies have ordered large numbers for the use of the members; and their letters speak in the most flattering terms of the good our humble efforts have accomplished during the past year.

We should be pleased to receive more frequent communications from the numerous able writers in Canada. Will they not favor us? The Secretaries, or other officers of the Societies, could send us much information that would be interesting, and some of them have promised to bear it in mind.



Double Hinge Harrow.

Editors New Genesee Farmer:—

GENTLEMEN—I send you a draft of a double-hinge harrow, of my own invention, which has been highly approved by many who have used it. It differs materially from any in use, it is believed, in two material points, viz: in the motion being better, and in clearing itself from stones, weeds, and other stuff, tending to clog it.

It sweeps 7 feet, and from end to end is 9 feet.

The angle is 80 degrees, or two inches to the foot from a square.

The timber is 6 feet long and 3 inches square.

The teeth are 7-8ths of an inch square, and 9 inches long.

The hinges are straps of iron, 7 inches long, with holes in each end, and bolts to pass through with keys.

The hook or eye, to hitch to, should rise 7 or 8 inches, to prevent the forward end from being lifted by the draught.

The cross pieces are let in on top, and fastened with bolts and screws. THOMAS HUNT.

Fall Creek, Dec. 18'0.

The Durham (U. C.) Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this spirited Society was held at Port Hope, Jan. 15. By the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, it appeared there was a balance in the Treasury of one hundred and two pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence.

The following officers were elected for the present year:—

President,
DAVID SMART, Esq., Port Hope.

Vice Presidents,
ALEXANDER BROADFOOT, Esq. of Hope,
R. W. ROBSON, Esq. of Clarke,
JOHN KNOWLSON, Esq. of CURRY,
JOHN SMART, Esq. of Darlington,
WILLIAM SISSON, Esq. Treasurer,
MORGAN JELLETT, Secretary.
And ONE HUNDRED DIRECTORS in different parts of the country.

H. COLMAN'S ADDRESS.

BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW HAVEN CO., CONN.

We often feel a desire to lay before our readers more of the able addresses and other excellent articles which we find in our exchange papers; but were we to do so, we should be compelled to omit many of the favors of our esteemed correspondents; and we are aware that most of our readers generally prefer that which is written for their particular benefit. We should do them injustice, however, were we to confine our columns to original articles; for many valuable discoveries and improvements are made in different places, and published in other journals; and it always stimulates and pleases the mind to learn that other people, in various places, are actuated by the same spirit, and engaged in the same enterprise as ourselves.

No man at the present day, in the United States, occupies a higher rank, as an advocate of improvement, or a delineator of the pleasures and advantages of a rural life, than HENRY COLMAN; and no man is doing more to elevate the noble profession of Agriculture to its proper standard, than him. We are led to these remarks by reading the address above named. We cannot afford room for the whole of it; but we are sure our readers will derive both pleasure and profit from the following portions—Eds. NEW GEN. FAR.

THE FARMER NEED NOT BE JEALOUS OF HIS NEIGHBOR.

No occasion of the gathering of the people is less liable to objection, or more congenial to benevolent and pious sentiments, than that which has brought us together.

Here, a spirit of good will reigns over the whole. No discordant or hostile feeling can find place. No strife and no emulation can find place, but an emulation for excellence, which alike benefits all, and in improvements, which diffuse themselves over the community, and the sole aim of which is the common welfare. To well disposed minds, this is a religious occasion of the highest character. None is more suited to lift up the soul in adoring confidence and gratitude to the great Author of nature. He it is, who "causes grass to grow for cattle, and herbs for the service of man." He clothes the flowers of the field with a splendor, before which the gorgeousness of oriental luxury is dimmed. His benevolent agency operates every where in the teeming earth, the swelling bud, the golden and crimsoned fruit; in the vapor, the dew, the air, the heat, the light, in all their mysterious influences. He is the source of all felicity, health and beauty.

THE ART OF LIFE IS THE ABILITY TO OBTAIN FOOD.

Agriculture is the great art of life. In an economical view it constitutes the subsistence of man. Eating and drinking are deemed vulgar employment; yet who, even among the exquisite of the transcendent school, is not compelled to conform to the fashion.—The body is often spoken of with disdain, as though there were something degrading in its material elements. In such cases, a reflection is cast upon the divine skill and beneficence in one of their most wonderful exhibitions. But is there not an electric chain of sympathy between the body and mind? What is to become of our philosophy without bread and meat? How is genius to speed her flight, or the fires of the imagination to be kept bright, unless this same body, the dwelling place of the ethereal guest, be maintained in its health, elasticity, and vigor. It is calculated that if the harvest of a single year should fail, the whole of the human race must perish. In our latitude the earth yields nothing unasked and unwooded. All of food and of clothing, all that sustains and protects the body, is the product of agricultural labor in some of its various forms.

THE PRODUCT OF LABOR THE ONLY REAL WEALTH.

Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sea renders her tribute; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions.—Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded? What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosí, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What are the manufactures concerned in but these products? What freight-

the barks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every port, but the products of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, beef, and pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artisans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a famishing people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country, with which no single interest, nor indeed all other interests of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition.

AGRICULTURE ASCENDING DISCLOSES A MINE OF WONDERS.

Agriculture deserves the attention of liberal minds as a science. Like many other sciences, it is in its infancy. We have broken only the outer crust; but it comprehends the mysteries of philosophy. It involves the whole science of life in the vegetable and animal kingdoms; the miracles of actual production, and the power which man may exercise in modifying vegetable and animal existence. The rearing of a tree, the maturing of a vegetable, the production of a flower, the forming of a race of animals, with shapes, and dispositions, and qualities, modified to a great extent according to your wishes, are in themselves miracles of a power delegated to man, which an intelligent mind recognizes as divine.

Whoever, looking at a dried seed and kernel, considers what it may become, when the plant shall yield bread or the tree spread out its branches loaded with fruit, whoever considers the nature of the life which lies buried in this shell, and reflects upon the combined influences of earth, and air, and moisture, and heat, and cultivation, in their inscrutable operations, all requisite in precise times, quantities and modes of application, to bring it to perfection, will perceive subjects of inquiry suited to occupy the most gifted intellect. As he approaches this mine of wonders, his bosom will pant with an irrepressible curiosity to gain admission into the hiding place of the Divinity, and to quench his burning thirst at the original fountains of power, life, intelligence, and light. Geology, chemistry, botany, all the branches of natural philosophy, natural history, in its diversified departments, animal and vegetable physiology, comparative anatomy, mechanics, meteorology, all are involved in an improved agriculture. The nature of soils has been long a subject of philosophical investigation; and that, with the application and operation of manures, seems now to be biding in reserve for chemistry its most brilliant triumphs. Do I offend a fastidious ear by a reference to a topic so humble? In looking at the master-piece of human genius in sculpture, the Venus de Medicis, the vulgar mind brings away from the contemplation no higher sentiment than that it is naked. The pure and disciplined mind hardly conscious of this fact, and feeling the responsive movements of the divinity within itself, admires with adoring wonder the triumphs of genius in this sensible embodiment of the highest beauties of form in the works of the Creator. So it is with other objects in nature, so much depends upon the eye with which we look at them. The vulgar mind, in the heap of manure by the road side, thinks only of its offensiveness and corruption. The well disciplined mind regards it as an element in one of the most affecting miracles of the Divine power, and adores that beneficent agency, which, in its mysterious operations, converts this refuse into fruits and flowers.

To consider agriculture as mere servile drudgery, is no more doing it justice, than to consider chemistry as only the art of mingling acids and alkalies, and banding pots and retorts, and crucibles, and filters.—Let the man of cultivated and philosophical mind approach the subject of agriculture, and he finds "sermons in stones and books in the running streams."—Let him engage in its humblest labors, and the same furrow, which is to bear upon its inverted surface the golden grain to nourish his animal life, will produce bread to eat, which common minds know not of, to nourish his intellectual and moral being. There is not one of the natural, or what are called the practical sciences, which may not have a bearing upon agriculture. It is with agriculture as in other cases, that mere theory will make no man a farmer. The common processes and the successful execution of the common labors of husbandry can be learned only by practice. He who would handle a plough well, must have been accustomed to walk in the furrow; as the only safe pilot is the man who has been practised to

stand at the helm. But to think that because we have done these things, that therefore we understand a culture, is as wise as for the man, who should wade up to his ankle in some puddle left by the receding tide upon the sea shore, to pretend that the ocean is not very deep.

The nature and use of soils, the artificial combination of them in different cases so as to effect the large growth and productiveness, the nature of manure, their uses, application, operations, and infinite varieties, their mechanical influences, and their chemical effects, the varieties of grasses, grains, plants, fruits, which are or may be cultivated, the habits of vegetables and the propagation of new varieties, influences of light, and heat, and air, and dew, and rain, and electricity upon vegetation, and how they may be controlled by human ingenuity or skill—the history and habits of the domestic animals and modes of rearing them to the highest degree of perfection, the construction of farm implements so as to combine the greatest effects with the least expending power, the history of agriculture, its condition and improvements at home and abroad, rural labor, rural architecture, agricultural education, the intellectual and moral improvement of the agricultural classes, the connection of agriculture with national wealth, and with its great sisters, manufactures and commerce, and above all, its bearings upon domestic and public happiness, upon domestic morals—these topics, among others which might be named, show that agriculture is not destitute, to a philosophic mind, of matters of profound scientific inquiry.

"TRUE POLITENESS" IN THE COUNTRY AND THE CITY.

Agriculture, as a pursuit, commends itself to persons of refined taste and sentiment. I know how shall startle the ear of city fastidiousness by such an assertion; but I rely upon your candor that I shall offend by the expression of my honest convictions. There is much in the country that is vulgar, rude and offensive. There is no occasion for this. This is the fault of the country. But is there more of this in the country than is to be found in cities? Things depend much upon ourselves. The artificial forms of social intercourse do not prevail in the country as in the town—at least they are not so strict but it is often delightful to lay aside, at least a while, the buckram and the starch. I have been through life familiar with all classes of people. I have been for many years a citizen among cities, and a member among the farmers. I have been a frequent visitor in city palaces, and many a time an indweller in the humblest mansions in the secluded parts of the country; and I must say, without derogating from refinements of the most improved societies in the cities, that the comparison in respect to courtesy and civility would not turn out to the disadvantage of the country. True politeness is not matter of mere form or manner, but of sentiment and heart. There are rude and vulgar people every where, but will no sober judgment pronounce it as great a rudeness to sent knowingly away from the door of one who entertains a friend by a servant with a lie upon his mouth as to be received by the kind woman who welcomes us heartily at her wash-tub, or her spinning-wheel and sweeps a place for us without apology to sit down at her kitchen fire. You will pardon the homeliness of my illustrations. You may thread your beautiful valley from the ocean to the mountains; you may, I have done, follow the silver stream, whose honor name is borne by your Commonwealth, from the place where it deposits its contributions in the mighty treasury of the sea, to its gushing sources under the enclosed summits of the north, and traverse every State whose borders are laved by its gentle waters, and good manners on your part will generally be met with corresponding civility. Excepting among the vicious and depraved, you will find no rudeness unless you so unfortunate as to provoke it by your own arrogance.

It is folly to carry city manners and customs into the country. This destroys the simplicity which constitutes the charm of rural life. If you have no taste for rural pleasures, no interest in rural concerns, disposition for rural labors; if you are afraid of soil upon your hands or browning your cheeks; if you can make no friends with the flocks that whiten the field, nor the birds that make the hills and forests vocal with melody; if you are unwilling that the earliest rays of the dawn should disturb your repose, and your heart kindles with no enthusiasm in golden sunset, then flee the country as you would the Siberian desert. It would be to you only a land of discomfort and acute.

AGRICULTURE THE DELIGHT OF GIFTED INTELLECTS.

But it is otherwise with many minds. Agricultu-

and horticulture, far from being disdained, have been of all others, the chosen pursuits, the purest delights of some of the most gifted intellects; and their enthusiasm in these pursuits burnt with increasing intensity to the close of life. From the turmoils of war, the struggles of political ambition, the harassing pursuits of successful trade, the busiest scenes of life, from the forum, the senate, and the throne, they have retired gladly to the humble occupation and pleasures of rural life and labor, and have found the precious em, which they had so long sought, only in this calm philosophy of nature.

The country is the land of poetry, and the home of the winged imagination, as much as it is the home of the birds. The charms of the country are unconsciously acknowledged even in cities, when you see a boy, who lives in cities, love to get a grass-plot, though not larger than a handkerchief, before their doors; or train a woodbine or a honeysuckle to their casements; or crowd their windows with flowers, or adorn their persons with a floral wreath. The first offerings of the muses were dedicated to rural life. In the waving of the golden harvest, in the verdant lawn spreading its smooth carpet beneath your feet, in the prairie ocean of verdure radiant with the richest tints of floral beauty, in the deep and solemn forest, the mirrored lake reflecting in perfect distinctness the mingled beauties of forests and skies, in the flowing river an image of eternity, in the mountain lifting its crested top above the clouds, in the boundless horizon, in the reddening dawn, in the gorgeousness of a summer's sunset, in the mingled splendors of the tumbling forest, there is every thing to kindle the imagination and dilate the heart. When in the advancing spring the man of reflecting mind and cultivated taste, at break of day, witnesses the waking up of nature, beholds the desolation of winter rapidly retreating before the empire of spring, and sees day after day, almost hour after hour, new forms of vegetable and animal life starting into existence, it requires no violent effort of the imagination to behold a new Eden opening before him, and to hear the chorus of the morning stars, and "the sons of God shouting for joy."

THE SYMPATHY, MORE CHARITY, A HIGHER VALUE SET UPON HUMAN LIFE IN THE COUNTRY THAN IN THE CITY.

In speaking of the moral aspects of agriculture, I will make no invidious comparisons. The country presents as few temptations to vicious indulgence as a condition of life; perhaps it may be said fewer temptations. Agricultural labor, unless pursued to excess, so far from being exhaustive and destructive like much other labor, is friendly to health, and favorable to intellectual vigor and length of life. The domestic ties seem stronger in the country than in the city, because we are more dependent on each other, and have fewer objects to engross our attention. Human life seems more valued in the country than in the city. In the crowded city men crowd out of the stream, and the vacancy is instantly filled up by the rushing torrent, and scarcely produces in the spectators a conscious emotion. When a valuable man dies in the country, the whole village mourns and blows. There is more of real kindness and benevolent sympathy in the country than in cities. The cities are full of magnificent charities, the country is full of the charity of kind offices. In the country, the neighbor sick or afflicted, the whole neighborhood prompts to visit him, to aid him by personal service, and to watch night after night at his sick bed.—In cities it cannot be so. Cities present some of the bitterest cases of friendlessness to be found in human history. Persons suffer, and sicken, and die, without perhaps the cognizance of those living under the same roof and on the same floor. In the country personal character has a higher value than in cities.—In cities every thing is absorbed in the great whirl of business or pleasure; and in crowds, presenting every variety of character as of costume, men pass by without observation. In the country every man is known, observed, and watched. His character seems the common property of the village. This is sometimes complained of in the country as impertinence and intrusiveness. This may sometimes be the case, and it may become annoying; but it is not so frequent as the complaint of it. That it has a favorable influence upon good morals which, under the kindness of human nature, need every security, there can be no doubt.

In the healthful labors of the country, the early rising, the simple diet, in the open air, in the virtuous restraints, in the general good morals which prevail, the strong sympathy and mutual interest in each other's character and welfare, which bind such communities together, in the absence of multiplied temptations

and facilities of vice, which prevail in more populous communities, an agricultural life is highly favorable to virtue.

PHILOSOPHY, REFINEMENT, MORALS, THE CONCOMITANTS OF AGRICULTURE.

I hope I shall be excused for dwelling so long upon the advantages of agricultural and rural life. Agriculture has been too long denied the rank which belongs to it among the pursuits of mankind. I would speak of it as one of the highest pursuits of philosophy. I would gladly commend it to persons of refined sentiment, as abounding in scenes, objects and associations, full of gratification to the most cultivated mind; and for its moral securities and moral influences; it needs no recommendation in a community like yours, presenting in its beautiful villages, among its swelling hills, and its richly cultivated vales, in the character of its rural population, such emphatic demonstrations of improved education, of correct morals, and of the best influences of religion.

I have here glanced at these topics, because I would not encroach upon your indulgence. I have done this with the more earnestness, because the tendency of our young people, impelled by avarice or by false views of happiness, has been to forsake the wholesome pursuits of agriculture, where they found health, competence, and a manly independence, for occupations in the cities, oftentimes of the most servile character: degrading to their self-respect, corrupting to their passions, and proving often the grave of their virtue. Our cities likewise are crowded with young men of professional education, who, with hearts aching from hopes deferred, linger along from year to year until the health is exhausted, habits of indolence are induced and confirmed, and the best portion of life is wasted away without the accomplishment of any valuable object; or the enjoyment of those domestic ties, in which Heaven designed that man should find the strongest security of virtue and the purest fountains of happiness.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS BETTER THAN SPLENDID HOUSES.

I would likewise gladly commend this subject to another class of individuals, whose attention I fear, however, I shall bespeak in vain. Whoever visits our great cities is constantly struck with amazement at the enormous expense and splendor of many of the private residences; at the extravagant piles of brick and stone, seldom half tenanted, and adapted to real comfort and convenience in an inverse ratio to their inordinate size and their wasteful magnificence. I would seldom, indeed, advise a person, accustomed through the prime and middle of life to the excitements of business, politics, amusements, and general society in the cities, to go at once into the seclusion of the country, especially at that period of life when the vital current becomes sluggish and the physical powers lose their wonted energies; but is it not difficult for such men when their fortunes are made, to enjoy the advantages of the city and the country together. Let them pass, if they please, their winters in the city; but what immense benefactions might they confer upon society, and what sources of agreeable and useful occupation might they find for themselves, if, instead of spending their fitful or their hundreds of thousands on a brick or stone castle in the city, which they have seldom the means of enabling their children to occupy, and which must therefore, in the course of nature, soon change hands, they would expend some three-fourths of that sum in subduing, cultivating and improving some hundreds of acres in the country, rendering them productive, and planting upon them industrious families. They would breathe into the hearts of their benefactors, the purest of pleasures in welcoming them, whenever they came among them, as their best friends. This seems one of the most useful, as it is certainly one of the most innocent purposes to which wealth can be applied.

CAN AGRICULTURE BE MADE PROFITABLE?

But I must pass on to other topics. The next question then which arises in this case, is whether agriculture can be made profitable; and especially whether it can be made profitable in New England? This is a great question. I can only reply briefly, without going into the various illustrations which might be presented. I will here express my thorough disgust for that inordinate and grovelling avarice, which can find no good but in the accumulation of dollars and cents. Wealth is to be valued for its uses, not for its amount; and a philanthropist can look with sorrow and alarm upon that heartless and frenzied spirit of accumulation, which at one time, like a terrible epidemic, threatened to lay waste all principle and honor, and to render contentment, competence, and reasonable and

moderate desires, matters of pure romance, which we had somewhere read of in our childhood. By the righteous laws of Divine Providence, that inordinate thirst for gain without industry, temperance, or frugality, has been so signally rebuked that it will not again immediately show itself. There may still be the appearance of life in its quivering limbs, but few will have courage or power to attempt its resuscitation.

In the southern portions of our country, favored for the purpose by its peculiar climate and soil, we hear of agricultural returns in their great staples, which confounded the humble calculations to which we in New England are accustomed. Yet there are abatements in the case, in the perils to health, and in the nature of the labor by which these products are produced, which, save where the heart is cankered with avarice and inhumanity, at once relieve a New England man of all envy of such success. The fact likewise presents itself in the case, strange as the anomaly may seem, that the southern planters are not richer than the northern farmers; they have not so many of the real comforts of life. Many a New England farmer is more independent with his income of a few hundreds, than a southern master of his uncounted acres and his hundreds of slaves, with his income of many thousands. I do not say these things in the spirit of invidious comparisons; I would not mar the pleasures of the occasion by awakening a single unkind feeling. But we may learn, from the facts in the case, a lesson of gratitude, that we are permitted to breathe the bracing air of northern mountains and seas, and the still more invigorating atmosphere of equality of condition and universal freedom.

Agriculture in New England presents no brilliant prizes to the mind bent solely on the accumulation of wealth. Yet rough, barren, and inhospitable as New England seems to many persons, yet I can show you, in every town from Lake Champlain to the Arcostook, and from Saybrook to the Canada line, not a few examples of men, who by farming have maintained their families in health and comfort, educated their children well, and if so they pleased, found the means of sending one or more sons to college; exercised, as far as they had occasion, an unstinted hospitality; contributed their full share of the public dues, and are now enjoying the evening of life with an honest conscience and a competence for every reasonable want. The house, in such case, may appear moss-covered and brown with age. No burnished lamps light up its halls, and no carpet soft as down cover its floors; but infinitely preferable is such a dwelling to palaces, where once wealth, the product of defrauded labor, illuminated every room, and revelry and luxury held their frequent courts; and where now, though bankruptcy has long since entered, men are still living upon the fragments of former luxury or upon hoarded gains, in defiance of justice and honor.

ADVANTAGES OF HIGH CULTIVATION.

Further, my inquiries have satisfied me, that there is not a single crop well cultivated in New England, which in ordinary seasons will not pay a fair rent of the land at current prices, and liberally compensate the labor and cultivation. Our proximity to quick markets gives us great advantages over many parts of the country. In one of my visits to a town on the seashore of Massachusetts, in a region whose rock-bound surface seemed to have set cultivation at defiance, I found several acres of land subdued and improved at the rate of three hundred dollars per acre. Could this be afforded? Look at the case. The land was made to produce three tons of hay to the acre. The price of hay in the vicinity has averaged for years, at least fifteen dollars. The value of one ton of hay per year, is sufficient to gather the crop and keep the land in condition. Thirty dollars then are the net return for the investment. These are examples of extraordinary expenditure and ample profits. The crop of Indian corn is the greatest blessing of our country. The average crop in New England is thirty bushels. It is not difficult to produce fifty to an acre. I have known one hundred and eleven produced on an acre in Massachusetts, as measured after being shelled and dried. At fifty bushels per acre, rating the rough fodder as equal to a ton of English hay, and the grain at seventy cents per bushel, the return may be considered as equal to fifty dollars. Thirty dollars may be considered a high average price for cultivation, and this including the interest upon the value of the land at fifty dollars per acre.

(We here omit the sections entitled "Comparative Products, and Income of the East and West," "Great Improvements in Stock and Agricultural Imple-

ments," and his remarks on Silk Culture.—Eds. FALMER.)

COMFORTS OF A NEW ENGLAND WINTER.

The long winters of New England are often complained of. But let us look at this. The season of cultivation is long enough for the maturing and perfection of all the vegetable products which the climate and soil are capable of producing; and these embrace an abundance and profusion of the most valuable grains, grasses, vegetables, and fruits, for the whole year. The temperature is favorable to labor. The long winters bring with them opportunities of social intercourse of the most delightful character. While the bracing air of winter gives elasticity to the muscles and vigor to the mind, it affords, in its leisure from out-door labor, the most favorable opportunities for intellectual improvement. The farmer, in this respect, has advantages which fall to the lot of few other conditions in life. Happy is it for him, when an enlarged education and a taste for books and scientific inquiries enable him to improve them to the greatest advantage. Under these circumstances, no condition in life, to a man of reasonable desires, whose heart is not poisoned by avarice or ambition, seems more privileged or more enviable.

I have said that agriculture as an art, is as yet imperfectly understood. But it is encouraging to contemplate the improvements which have been made in it within the last half or even quarter of a century, and the rapidity which it is still advancing.

HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

Among the interesting exhibitions of this occasion, Horticulture and Floriculture have presented their liberal contributions. In the variety and perfection of Indian corn, esculent vegetables, and the most valuable fruits, we see every reason to be satisfied with our local condition. If peculiar obstacles to their cultivation present themselves in the soil or climate of New England, we may with an honest pride congratulate ourselves upon that industry and skill, which in defiance of such obstacles successfully produces them in abundance and perfection.

Flora, likewise, on this charming occasion, holds her court among you, adorned with more than oriental splendor. In the two great floral kingdoms of nature, the botanical and the human, if we must yield the palm to that which is alike transcendent in the beauty of form and motion, and in the higher attributes of intelligence, innocence and moral perfection, yet it can be no derogation to admire, with a rapture bordering upon enthusiasm, the splendid products of the garden; and especially when their beauties are combined and arranged as on this occasion, with an exquisite and refined taste. What is the heart made of which can find no sentiment in flowers? In some of the most striking displays of this occasion, in the dahlias for example, we see what can be done by human skill and art in educating and training a simple and despised plant, scarcely thought worthy of cultivation, to the highest rank in gayety and glory and ever varying perfection in the aristocracy of flowers. We may learn from such success, a lesson of encouragement in the education and training of flowers of an infinitely higher value and perfection.

The vast creation of God, the centre and source of good, is every where radiant with beauty. From the shell that lies buried at the depths of the ocean to the twinkling star that floats in the still more profound depths of the firmament, through all the forms of material and animated existence, beauty, beauty, beauty prevails. In the floral kingdom it appears in an infinite variety, in an unsunned and even rich profusion than in other departments of nature. While these contributions are thrown out so lavishly at our feet, and a taste for flowers seems almost an instinct of nature, and is one of the most innocent and refined sentiments which we can cultivate, let us indulge and gratify it to the utmost extent, wherever leisure, opportunity, and fortune give us the means. There is no danger of an excess under these reasonable restrictions, which all our sentiments demand. "But," says some cynical objector, "flowers are only to please the eye." And why should not the eye be pleased? What sense may be more innocently gratified? They are among the most simple, and at the same time among the cheapest luxuries in which we can indulge.

The taste for flowers, every where increasing among us, is an omen for good. Let us adorn our parlors, doorways, yards, and roadsides, with trees, and shrubs, and flowers. What a delight do they give to the passer-by? What favorable impressions do they at once excite towards those who cultivate their own gratification, and find, after all, their chief pleasure in the gratification they afford to others. What

an affecting charm, associated as it is with some of the best sentiments of our nature, do they give to the sad dwelling places of the departed and beloved.

The moral influences of such embellishments demand our consideration. I do not mean merely the substitution of such refined tastes and pursuits in place of the gratification of the lower appetites. This is no small matter. But another influence should not be overlooked.

Every one familiar with human life must be sensible that mere personal neatness and order are themselves securities of virtue. As we cultivate these habits and in respect to our residences and the things and objects around us, make a study of rendering them orderly and beautiful, and of adding to them the highest embellishments of art, our own self respect is greatly increased. Next to religious principle nothing operates more than self-respect, as a safeguard to virtue and a stimulant to excellence.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

The direct tendency of all such embellishments in our grounds and habitations is to multiply the attractions of home, and to strengthen the domestic ties. It is the glory of New England that these precious ties are no where stronger or more sacred. I would bind her children if possible, by chains a thousand times more enduring. In all my journeyings into other lands, favored as they may be by the highest advantages of climate and soil, I come back to New England with all the enthusiasm of a first love, and a filial affection which, if possible, has only gained new strength from absence. Indeed there is every thing in her to love and honor. Let us seek to render every spot of her rude territory beautiful. To the eminent picturesqueness of her natural scenery, adding the triumphs of an industrious, skilful, and tasteful cultivation, every substantial want of our nature will be supplied, every refined sentiment of the mind gratified; and the true New England heart will seek no other Eden this side of that better country where flowers bloom with a radiance which never fades, and "one unbounded and eternal spring encircles all."

A Correction—Feeding Berkshires.

MESSES. EDITORS—I wish to correct a small mistake that appeared in the published report of the committee on Swine, appointed by the Tompkins County Agricultural and Horticultural Society to report at its last annual fair. It is contained in the extract you have made from that report (on page 24, last month.) It reads "Fat, 83...63...9." It should be *Fect.* The error is a small one, but is somewhat important, as it shows the difference in the coarseness of the three animals. I made another experiment the past fall in cutting up two three-quarter blood Berkshire hogs, and found the result to correspond very nearly with the table you have published, although the hogs were heavier, weighing 360 each.

The reading of T. C. Peters' valuable letter on the subject of "Piggery and Pork Making," induces me to give you a short account of my method of wintering store swine, consisting of ten fall blood Berkshire breeding sows, three full blood Berkshire boars, and shots of different ages, to make in all twenty-two. These I have shut up in lots of from two to four each, and feed them twice a day, say morning and evening, with one cent's worth of boiled corn each—corn at 3s. 6d. per bushel—or 1 lb. 4oz. each, before it is boiled. I boil the corn about twelve hours by putting it over the stove in the morning in a copper boiler, and let it cook through the day—let it cool in the night, and feed it the next day. I find that twenty-eight pounds of corn, when boiled will weigh sixty-eight pounds, and it increases as much in bulk as in weight. I feed no water nor slop of any kind to my hogs; they have nothing but the boiled corn, and they come out in the spring in as good condition as they were in the fall. This is the second winter that I have pursued this practice. I have also tried the plan of boiling potatoes and rutabaga, and mixing brinn, shorts, &c. with them, to make swill; but it costs more that way than on boiled corn.

I wish to inquire of Col. Sawyer whether the portraits that you gave of his Berkshire swine are cor-

rect in their proportions. If they are not they have a tendency to mislead the public; but if they are correct they add value to your journal. It is a subject that I hope gentlemen giving portraits of animals will be careful about,—that the beauty of the portraits may depend on the excellence of the animal and not on the skill and fancy of the artist.

Yours respectfully,

E. CORNELL.

Rhaca, Tompkins Co., Feb., 1841.

Remark.—The Portraits are pronounced *very correct.*—Eds.

Maple Sugar.

The following communication contains excellent hints on the subject of making maple sugar. The two leading requisites for success, we believe to be, boiling the sap as fresh from the tree as possible, and the most punctilious cleanliness in all the different operations. As the season for this work will soon commence, we recommend the remarks of our correspondent to those interested, as well as those of A. S. Chew, from the Ohio Farmer, published last year on page 45 of this journal. We believe it to be as easy and economical, by proper management, to make beautiful, white, crystallized maple sugar, as the common, dirty looking, brown substance, which is not generally in fact, the very cleanest production of the material world.

MESSES. EDITORS—Having seen in your paper an inquiry for making a vat or box for boiling sap, and having long wondered that so little attention was given to making maple sugar, I give some of my own experience in relation to it. I have been surprised to see so little disposition to improve the usual mode of catching the sap in troughs, and boiling it in kettles hung on a pole, by which it is filled with all manner of filth, and the article of maple sugar, (the purest of all sweets,) rendered unwholesome and forbidding as it comes into market.

From twenty years' experience and observation, using kettles in various ways, I have adopted sheet-iron pans, which are here coming into common use, and have been used for ten or twelve years with good success. Pans with sheet-iron bottoms and wooded sides did not succeed well. The pans are simply a sheet of Russia iron turned up at the sides and ends about three inches, and will hold about three pails while boiling. A rim of band iron is rivetted round, about one inch wide, with rings as handles. The cost of a pan is about \$4. Two or three are set lengthwise on an arch, built of stone; from one and a half to two feet in depth, and about twenty inches in breadth, the pan being about twenty-two inches. The arch should be even on top, and a wide bar of wrought or cast iron across the arch between and under the pans to prevent the heat from the fire reaching the sides. The pans are slid off when emptied. One of these will boil about as much as a cauldron kettle.

I have for some years past used six, set three on an arch, side by side, and have about six hundred trees with buckets for the same, and average about twelve hundred pounds per year of sugar, which fetches eleven cents per pound, and the profits are from \$80 to \$100. This is done at a season of the year when little else can be done on a farm.

The sugar boiled in pans, I believe to be ten per cent better than in kettles, other things being equal. To make maple sugar as it should be, much care is needed to keep every thing used about it clean and sweet, and the sap should be boiled as soon as it can be to prevent fermentation. Maple sap of itself has no color, and if it could be crystallized without stain, would be white and transparent, and the sweet of the purest kind. Much is said about cleansing sugar, but

the better remedy is to keep it clean. Pearlash or saleratus put into the syrup while over the fire, will remove the acidity caused by fermentation.

GEO. HUMPHREY.

Guilford, Feb., 1841.

Low Prices favorable to National Exports and National Wealth.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Within the last two weeks 12,000 to 15,000 barrels of flour have been purchased at 4.75 in New York, for shipment to England. Before this can be consumed there, it must pay 50 cents per bbl. freight, \$3 duty in the English port, and about 25 cents commission, &c., which will make the price to the consumer in England about \$8.50 per barrel.

Thus, in spite of the duty of \$3 per bbl. on American flour in England for the protection of her agricultural interests, their profits are very much reduced by the competition of our bread stuffs in their own markets.

The friends of free trade in the United States, may well cite the above facts to show the bitter fruits of a high protective tariff. They say that it only inflates prices at home, thus enabling the British manufacturer to undersell us not only in the foreign market, but also in our own ports. The experience of the last two years most positively shows that the low prices of our agricultural productions have had the effect to treble our exports of manufactured articles, a consummation which could not have taken place under a protective tariff with high prices for the necessaries of life and consequent high prices of labor.

When the agricultural staples of a country are sold at low prices, the price of manufactured articles conform to them,—both become substantially the articles of exportation, and the country gets out of debt much faster than it would if prices were so high as to stop exportation. Another and paramount advantage to the country, from the low prices of its productions, is the great spur it gives to our maritime commercial interests. We now no longer hear of ships rotting at the wharves; they are busily employed carrying the products of our soil and our work shops to every part of the world.

Should England take off the duty on American corn, would not English corn have to fall in price as a necessary consequence, or be driven into the granaries, by imported bread stuffs? Certainly it must, and the result would be that all manufactured articles in England would be sold at correspondent low prices. English manufactures would then more successfully compete with our own, in our markets in spite of our duty, and they would effectually drive our manufacturers out of the great South American and other foreign markets.

But although we are opposed in the main to a tariff exclusively for protection, we feel that a tariff for revenue should be so amended and increased as to act as countervailing duty, while it also protects those branches of American industry which have already commenced in the absence of all protection.

It is said that every hoghead of tobacco shipped to France pays an impost there of \$300. As France cannot produce tobacco, this duty is ten fold as onerous to the American tobacco planters, as the operation of the corn laws of England can be to the wheat growers of the United States, as our foregoing remarks will explain. Hence we premise that the most ardent advocate of free trade will not oppose countervailing duties on French silks and wine. We have in a previous communication shown that the balance of trade against us with France is more than 14 millions annually. A balance which has heretofore been paid by drafts on England, State Stocks, United States Bank Stocks, &c. &c. But since the failure

of both States and Bank, ought not such excessive free importation to fail also? S. W.

Cause of the "Decay of Ruta Bagas."

MESSRS. THOMAS & BATEMAN—I see in your paper of January, an inquiry made by Silas Pratt, of Chili, as to the cause of his Ruta Bagas rotting.

I have, the last fourteen years, cultivated both the sugar beet and ruta baga, raising from 2000 to 3000 bushels for my cows. I have almost invariably found that when I sowed early my roots were more or less rotted. In 1839 I lost most of my crop from that cause, having sowed the seed as early as the first of June. The last season I sowed from the 15th to 20th. I had scarcely a defective one. I have always observed that those which are sowed early grow very rapidly at first, but are generally checked in their growth by the heat and drought of July, in which state they remained until the fall rains set in, when, from so great a change from drought to excessive moisture, the roots crack open, rot, and disappoint the expectations of the farmer. Should these suggestions prove of service to Mr. Pratt, or any others who have met with a similar disappointment, it will give pleasure to

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Rozbury, Mass., Feby. 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Rats and Rat Catching.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The sagacity and cunning of this little animal are really extraordinary, and its daring courage is truly remarkable, considering its small size. Although almost every body can produce a budget of stories about rats; yet how few are there who have accurately observed their habits, or even sufficiently to rid themselves of such destructive vermin; and it here occurs to my mind that I have never seen the subject treated on in an agricultural paper. We may often see people carefully baiting traps in a place where rats are swarming, and marveling that none can be tempted to enter; when the simple reason is that from want of a little consideration, the sagacious instinct of the little animal is a match for the bad attempts made to capture it. The black rat (*mus rattus*) is characterized by the body being black above, while the brown or Norway rat, (*mus decumannus*) has the upper part of the body covered with light brown hair, and whitish underneath. The black rats are not very numerous, because the brown rats prey on them whenever they meet—the brown rats aid likewise in keeping their own species in check, a large rat being the terror of the small ones. If it were not for this fact, we should surely be overrun, for they are very prolific, breeding three times a year; producing from ten to twenty in a litter.

The enemies most dreaded by the rat are the common weasel and the ferret. These little creatures, in proportion to their size, are more blood thirsty and daring than the most tremendous and rapacious quadrupeds. A cat or a dog cannot follow a rat into its hole, consequently they are of little use, compared with the weasel or ferret. Only turn a single one down a rat hole, and the horror and alarm created is soon manifest. The rats fly with all possible speed, the ferret pursuing and darting at the neck. I have been acquainted with several men who followed this occupation, and they told me that their ferrets were frequently wounded severely, sometimes losing an eye in the conflict; but the moment it fixes itself on the neck, its victim is secured, for it cannot be shaken off until it has drained the life blood.

Farmers may sometimes drive away rats from their premises in the summer season, by blocking up their holes with broken glass, [or blacksmith's cinders.—Eds.] and plastering them with mortar, repeating the process wherever new holes appear.

Among other expedients, I have tried a box balanced on a stick, with a bait on the end. One morning I found my box down, and on raising it I found no rat, but a quantity of little chips, for the little rogue had gnawed his way out; but this I remedied with a narrow strip of tin round the lower edge. Another way is to smear a rat, (when caught,) all over with spirits of turpentine, set it on fire, and start him into one of the most frequented holes. A friend once told me that he took a full grown rat, and first cutting off his tail and ears, he singed off the hair, and fastened a fringe of stiff writing paper round his neck and let him go; but the whole body politic did not choose to be scented for one unlucky vagrant.

Now, my advice to any of your readers who may be troubled with rats is, to procure, if possible, a weasel or ferret, and turn him into the principle holes about once a month. But if neither can be procured, try the expedients above mentioned; but in case of these failing, the rats may be materially checked by persevering in the use of traps, baited with the following mixture:—Take of oatmeal one quart, one grain of musk, and six drops of the oil of rhodium. Put the musk and oil into sufficient sweet milk to moisten the meal; then mix all together in a stiff paste. The oil of rhodium can generally be procured at a druggist's store; and seldom fails, together with the musk, to draw rats into any place. Caution is requisite to guard against the common cause of traps failing, which is the smell of the hand. This can be avoided by using an old knife or spoon. W. N. H.

Yates Co., Feb., 1841.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are yearly wasted in this State by the depredations of rats, and the subject is well worthy of attention. Dr. Godman, who says they "are the veriest scoundrels in the brute creation," (though more excusable than some other scoundrels,) recommends poisoning them with nux vomica, mixed with corn meal, and scented with oil of rhodium, which he says is very effectual. In using steel traps, a good way is to conceal them in light bins, using a spoon instead of the hands in covering them, although in this case, when the surface of the bran has been profusely baited, we have sometimes seen it marked thickly with their tracks, except directly over the trap.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Importance of Indian Corn as a Crop for Man and Beast.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Humboldt says that the *Musa Paradisica*, misnamed by his translator Banann, instead of Plantain, is to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, what the cereal grasses, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are to the inhabitants of Europe.

A single bunch of this vegetable weighs from 65 to 82 lbs. It is probable, as Humboldt asserts, that there is no other plant capable of producing so much nutriment, on so small a space of ground,—still, the cultivation of Maize (Indian) corn is much more general in equinoctial America, but for the subsistence of man and beast, than any other vegetable production.—Ought not this single fact to encourage our farmers to give more of their attention to the crop of Indian corn. There is no doubt but that on a first rate soil, 100 bushels per acre may be easily produced. A heavy growth of stocks as fodder, particularly in a dry season, has never yet been duly appreciated; and the working of the soil planted with corn, is a certain means of eradicated those weeds which are so often introduced by manure in the cultivation of the cereal grasses. S. W.

ERRATUM.—Page 42, Col. 1st, line 23, of this number, for "h.m" read *hc*.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Hills and Forest Trees.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS—During our peregrinations this winter, which have not been 'few nor far between,' though confined chiefly to this State, we have seen many, very many, beautiful farms; which we believe might be rendered still more beautiful by a little attention, and at a comparatively trifling expense on the part of the owners, to a portion of them now nearly or quite useless and unproductive.

We allude to the small gravel and sand hills (in some instances calcareous) so common throughout our State, more particularly in the Western part of it. Many of these are so steep that when the surface is disturbed by the plough, (which should never be,) much, and in some instances nearly all the productive portions of the soil is washed down by heavy rains, and finds its way to the plains below; and as these, by this unavoidable process, (if the surfaces of steep elevations are disturbed,) become enriched, the hills become impoverished, and very nearly in the same ratio.

One who has not closely observed these operations, can have no adequate conception of the vast quantity of earth that descends from mountains and hills, when these are disrobed of their natural covering by any of the operations of art, even when undisturbed by cultivation. In many instances these effects are ruinous to both, for years at least, and perhaps would require a century to regain their wonted fertility. Now all this may be prevented, and in our opinion ought to be; and will therefore venture to propose the following beautifying, cheap, and at the same time profitable, method of accomplishing so desirable an object.

Let the owners of these hitherto naked and comparatively unproductive and unseemly hills, provide themselves with a few bushels of chestnuts, black-walnuts, hickory-nuts, butternuts, acorns of the several kinds, as well as the seeds of the pine and locust—in short, all, or any of the seeds of our native forest trees, which fancy, taste, or utility may dictate.—There are also many shrubs that are eminently beautiful, and worthy the attention not only of the horticulturist but of the agriculturist; all or any of them might be selected at pleasure, to beautify, enrich, and adorn these now uninviting portions of their farms. The seeds should be gathered as soon as fully ripe, and sown, without depriving them of their natural covering, broadcast, in November or December. This method is to be preferred for the sake of avoiding that detestable regularity too frequently observable in door yards, lawns, and pleasure grounds, as well as in orchards of fruit trees. The sameness of such a view tires the eye, as does an extended plain without any undulation of surface.

If this has been neglected during the months of November and December, it can be done even now, with as great a certainty of success, as freezing is only required to facilitate the vegetating process. This done, the covering may be performed early in the spring, by means of a shovel plough or heavy harrow—the latter being preferable, as only a slight covering is required; for nature, who never errs, drops them on the surface to be covered only with a few leaves, and the work is completed; and if timely and properly performed, he will not only be astonished by the rapidity of their growth, but in a few years amply rewarded, ten a thousand fold, for all their toil and trouble: and thus these hitherto neglected portions of his farm, be the most ornamental, and probably the most valuable part of his whole domain.

Let none deem this work a useless ornament; for whatever beautifies and renders more dear to man his home, can never, by a reflecting and sensible mind, be deemed useless.

"Happy the man whose wish and care,
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground."

Whose fields with bread, whose herds with milk,
Whose flocks supply him with attire,
Whose trees in summer yield him shade,
In winter fire."

In a future article, should this meet with a favorable reception, we may give you our thoughts on the injuries already done, when little more than half a century has elapsed since the sound of the woodman's axe was first heard in our noble forest, and in his mad career, cherishing malice prepense against every tree, bush, and shrub, has well nigh swept the whole from the earth, not only to the great detriment of the soil, but even to the climate and health of our beloved country; and with it the noblest ornament and greatest source of wealth to any country—its majestic forests.

NATURAL CROOK & CO.

Hemlock Hill, near Silver Pond, Jan. 1841.

Military Fines.

An esteemed correspondent, in allusion to that part of Governor Seward's message, which relates to military fines, and conscientious scruples against paying them, suggests, that such persons pay an equivalent of the cost of military service, to be expended in books published by the American Peace Society, for distribution in the common school libraries, and in tracts to be placed in families, for the spread of the principles of peace. He wishes to throw out this hint for public attention. As his communication is rather foreign to the objects of this paper, we hope he will excuse us for not publishing it at length.

Farming in Allegany County.

Joseph B. Skiff, of Hume, Allegany co., gives the following average products of a farm in that place for the three past years, as an indication of the state of agriculture there, and not as any thing unusual or extraordinary for that region.

	1838	'39	'40
Winter wheat,.....	16½	17	20
Spring wheat,.....	18¾	12	15
Barley,.....	14	25	37
Oats,.....	27	51	40
Corn,.....	50	25	40
Potatoes,.....	300	233	288
Hay,.....	1½	1½	1½

Importation of Silk.

The Journal of the American Society states that the importation of silk into the United States, during the year ending 30th of September, 1839, amounting to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,397; of iron, \$12,051,668; of cloth and essimeres, \$7,078,806; worsted stuffs, \$7,025,898; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; and half the value of silk and worsted stuffs, \$1,169,041; total woollen goods, \$18,831 90. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,921,632; linen, \$6,731,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woollen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

On the Cultivation of the Dahlia.

Agreeably to your desire, I send you a few remarks on the cultivation of the dahlia; and, if you deem them of interest to your readers, you may insert them in your valuable Magazine.

This much esteemed flower, having been for many years a great favorite of mine, I have perhaps devoted more time to its cultivation, and had opportunities of seeing it planted in a greater variety of soils and situations than the majority of your readers; therefore, without hesitation, I give you the result of my experience.

I have invariably found the best general bloom upon those roots which were planted upon a moderately

rich, sandy loam, in a cool situation—if a clay bottom, so much the more favorable—as in hot and dry situations they do not suffer so much from drought, as those planted upon a gravelly or sandy bottom.

Planting the roots upon a proper soil, near the margin of a river; or other large body of water, seems to me the best adapted to ensure a perfect bloom of this exquisitely formed flower, as the continual evaporation from the surface in warm weather, produces a humidity in the atmosphere, much more congenial to the nature of the plant, than can be accomplished by any artificial means."

I admit that cultivators may obtain some very good flowers from plantations made upon a dry, sandy soil, but neither will the flowers be as abundant, or as large as those upon plants growing on the favorable location just noticed; and, if planted upon a strong, rich soil, the cultivator will have a much more vigorous growth of plants, but with a diminished quantity of good blooms.

These remarks will not apply to the striped and mottled varieties, so far as regards the soil. An experiment which I tried last summer, with that novel variety, *Striata formosissima*, leads me to the conclusion, that to bring out the colors, the plants will do better upon a poor gravelly soil, than elsewhere. The experiment was as follows:—

No. 1, I planted in poor, gravelly soil, in an open situation, and all the flowers but two were beautifully mottled.

No. 2, I planted upon a soil, as first recommended above, and not one half of the flowers were mottled.

No. 3. Three plants, very highly enriched, and every bloom but one was self-colored. [The same results have attended our own cultivation of the *Striata formosissima*.—Ed.]

Respectfully yours, T. DUNLAP.

Harlem, N. Y. Nov. 10, 1840.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener. To the Ladies.

"No more toil
Of their sweet gardening labor than sufficed
To recommend cool zephyr, and make ease
More easy, wholesome thirst and appetite
More grateful." MILTON.

Since the editors of this work are doing so much to enlighten the stronger half of creation, as to the ways and means of securing the solids and durables of life, it is but fair that something should be said to enlist the attention of the gentler sex, in regard to the ornamental.

Let me be understood, then, as giving you, one and all, an earnest request to take up the science of cultivation, in what pertains to ornamental gardening. "Poh!"—says some good house-wife, looking up from a portentous pile of stockings—"What's the use of fuddling and quidding over plants and flowers?" "Dear me!" says a young lady, between sixteen and eighteen, engaged in the momentous pursuits incident to that time of life—"How is any one to find time to attend to such things?" "Oh!" says another, "I admire plants and fine shrubbery, but then they are so expensive! one must pay so much for them, and have a man to tend them, &c., &c. And there are still others, we must confess, even among our own sex, who, should you show them the most peerless of flowers, in its fullest bloom, would tell you quite composedly, "La! that's only a rose, I've seen thousands of 'em!" To this last class, any argument on the subject of such very common affairs would be entirely out of place.

But as ladies in general, and American ladies in particular, never do any thing, even to undergoing the tightest lacing, and wearing the thinnest shoes in the coldest winter weather, without having good and sufficient reasons to sustain them, we must of course give a few solid ones, as to why the pursuit of ornamental gardening is so particularly to be recommended to them.

*Of this, we think, there can be no doubt. Mr. Thorburn, of New York, whose garden is situated at Astoria, L. I., nearly opposite Hurlgate, immediately upon the East River, running to within twenty feet of the water, has not failed, for several years, to produce an abundant bloom; while cultivators in the interior, at Jamaica, and at Brooklyn, and other places, have been unable to obtain a hundred flowers from the same number of plants. But, as it is impossible for most cultivators to avail themselves of such a situation, the best means must be adopted for procuring flowers in such soil and situations as those who are admirers of the dahlia, possess. This will undoubtedly be best effected by planting in the best soil and most favorable aspect that the garden affords. If the soil is sandy it should be well trenched, in order that it may retain moisture a greater length of time, and allow the roots to penetrate more readily to a greater depth, which will enable the plants to withstand drought. When the extent of a garden will allow of the choice of such a locality as Mr. Dunlop recommends, it should at once be selected.—Ed.

the first place it conduces to health. A gentleman of my acquaintance told me, that he would ride fifty miles to see one really healthy woman! and phenomenon we think would be rare enough to justify the effort. Now all our treatises on the preservation of health, in recommending exertion as its "sine qua non," insist also, that that exercise must be taken in the open air, and that the mind must be engaged excited equally with the body. Now what occupation fulfils these conditions like gardening? Let me practice it a while out of doors, on a beautiful morning, with all the delightful excitement of going out a border, sowing seeds, transplanting and digging shrubbery, and they will find by the quick of every pulse, and the glow of the cheek, how useful is the exercise. And as a sort of supplement to this part of my subject, I would add, that the art of gardening leads directly to early rising, some of its most important offices must be performed before the burning heats of the day come on. "dear me!" says some young lady, "I never get up early; if that is necessary in order to raise my ra, I never shall do it!" Never fear, my fair lady, once get your heart and soul engaged in the matter, and you will rise early, because you cannot be late. The images of your geraniums and roses await your morning pillow, and you will be down at the first dawn, to see if the blossoms they promise for the day before, have stolen forth, like beautiful flowers in the stillness of night.

When again, gardening is a graceful accomplishment for a lady, and has so been held from the time of Eve—if we may credit the saying of a very old gentleman, one Mr. John Milton, who has many handsome lines to that effect, and who is very much admired in times when every body will write such fine poetry as they can now-a-days. We seriously think that it is every woman's duty, as far as in her lies, to see that the outside of her dwelling is well arranged, trimmed, and ornamented, as to endeavor after bright brasses, pretty carved handsome china, in the inside.

"What is the use of flowers!" exclaims a thrifty housekeeper, meanwhile busily polishing her fire-iron. What is the use of bright fire-irons, say we truly? or of any fire-irons at all? could not you light a fire on two stones, that would keep you quite warm? What's the use of handsome table cloths that spread? one might eat on a board, and sleep on a buffalo skin, and not really starve either!

As much for the "utile." Perhaps many of our readers will remember how involuntary was the character they have formed, in riding by houses, as to the character of their inmates. When you see a house all alone, bare of shrub or flower, except perhaps a volunteer bunches of thistle and pig-weed; do you infer of its inmates? And when you are seated even a log cabin, where the sweet brier is carefully trained around the door, while veils of red glories and of scarlet beans, shade the window do you not immediately think of the dwellers in it, as neat, cheerful and agreeable? This is more especially the case in regard to the homes of the poor. The edit of the rich man's grounds may belong to the gardener, but they who can keep no gardener, whose simple flower garden springs out of momentary labor from necessary labor, possess a genuine maternal love of the beautiful, to render an humble place so fragrant and fair.

But then the time and expense of keeping an ornamental garden!—says some one.—Good, my dear, this is a consideration—but I have used up my sheet of paper. Next month, however, I may show you how to find both time and money.

H. E. B. S.

WET FEET.—How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with leather soaked through, how often do such people when they return home, driven by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, changing either their stockings or shoes.—Do you then wonder at the coughing and barking, the rheumatism and inflammation, which enable them to ride in their carriages? Wet feet most commonly produce affection of the throat and lungs; even such diseases have once taken place, "the danger is not far off; therefore, let me read our readers, no matter how healthy, to be on their guard against wet feet.—*Med. Adv.*

Who has no bread to spare, should never keep a

Population Statistics.
We annex a comparative view of the Census of the United States at the several enumerations taken by order of the general government from 1800 to 1840.—The increase of population since 1830, is at least four millions. The present population of the United States is very little short of SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

States.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Maine	151,740	225,705	295,335	390,955	501,756
N. Hamp.	183,762	244,360	244,161	289,328	251,481
Vermont	151,465	217,713	235,761	250,632	291,815
Mass.	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,108	737,166
R. Island	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,199	108,837
Conn.	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,665	310,923
New York	566,755	959,919	1,372,812	1,918,678	2,432,835
New Jer.	21,849	249,555	277,575	302,823	372,352
Penn.	692,365	810,091	1,049,158	1,318,233	1,669,747
Delaware	61,273	72,671	72,749	76,718	78,420
Maryland	341,518	380,516	407,350	417,040	467,228
Virginia	879,200	971,622	1,065,379	1,211,105	1,231,411
N. Carolina	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,110
S. Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	549,139
Georgia	102,101	552,433	340,087	516,223	780,164
Alabama	8,530	20,145	127,901	309,529	479,449
Mississippi		40,332	75,148	136,621	376,099
Louisiana		76,556	153,407	215,739	249,638
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,813	681,984	823,037
Kentucky	220,853	406,511	564,317	687,917	
Ohio	45,363	230,760	514,434	937,406	1,515,695
Indiana	4,573	24,520	147,177	343,037	659,314
Illinois		12,283	55,211	157,155	423,934
Missouri		20,458	66,586	140,115	327,731
Michigan		4,762	8,876	31,639	211,705
Arkansas			14,273	30,588	91,912
Dis. Col.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,331	43,712
Fl. Ter.				34,730	
Wis. Ter.					30,692
Iowa Ter.					43,395
Total.	5,305,925	7,239,841	9,638,134	12,869,929	15,775,438

§ Bradford county and parts of Union and Luzerne not included.
* Nine counties not received.
† Incomplete.
‡ Returns from the Western district not received.
§ A part of Monroe county not received.
|| Seven counties not returned according to law, and not included in this aggregate. It is supposed they have a population of about 30,000.

PROGRESS OF THE WHOLE POPULATION.

Year.	Number.	Increase.
1790.	3,929,827	
1800.	5,305,925	1,375,098 or 35.1 per cent.
1810.	7,239,841	1,933,889 " 36.3 "
1820.	9,638,131	2,398,317 " 33.1 "
1830.	12,866,920	3,227,789 " 33.5 "
1840. about	16,900,843	4,033,923 " 31.1 "

By an examination of the tables it will be seen that the white population has increased in a very uniform ratio from 1790 to the present time; the increase in no decade being less than 34 per cent., nor more than 36.1 per cent. The ratio of increase among the free colored people has been very fluctuating; but taking the colored population *en masse*, slaves and free, the fluctuation has been moderate down to 1830, and the average ratio of increase nearly as great as among the whites. But for some reason or other, (perhaps the Abolitionists can explain it,) the ratio of increase for the last ten years, has been greatly reduced, both among free negroes and slaves. A few have gone to Texas and Canada, perhaps 30,000 in all, but this affords a very imperfect explanation of the phenomenon.—*Jour. Com.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children--No. 2.
Of the kind and quantity of education for the children of farmers, the following would be a just estimate:—1. It should be appropriate and pertinent; 2. practical, as far as may be; 3. extensive as their condition and means will permit; 4. moral and intellectual; and 5. elevating, and not depressing, them in their rank in life.

These particulars will comprehend more perhaps than some will be ready to admit; but, it is believed, not more than is required by all above the middling class of farmers. The acquisition of it by this portion will soon exert a salutary influence on those below them. It embraces what is necessary for all, that education in the common and elementary branches of which no youth in our country should grow up ignorant; next that which is specially pertinent to the farmer, that knowledge of agricultural subjects which is placed within his power; next, instruction in various kindred objects, and those general subjects which have a connection with our most important civil and social relations, including much of natural philosophy, some chemistry, moral philosophy, the elements of

the principles of government and our constitutions and laws, and the rights and duties and privilege of citizens, and something of political economy or the knowledge of the classes of men and of production and distribution of property as well as of commerce and money.

Besides these, there are various studies, which have an indirect but powerful influence in forming the mind, and strengthening it and fitting it for thinking correctly and closely and profitably, such as algebra, geometry, languages as the Latin, botany, mineralogy, surveying, rhetoric, a portion of geology, and other things of less consequence. Those may have no direct influence upon the son or daughter in fitting them for the immediate labors of a farm, or garden, or farm house; but they exert a great influence upon the mind, to bring out its powers, and to give to it energy and activity. Several of these are important to the sons especially, and will preserve them nearer the level of the daughters, as they will keep them longer at school, will carry more of them from home a few months, and show them more of men and manners, and will place them more on their own responsibility, and tend to elevate their whole character.

It is an undoubted fact, that the daughters too often receive those advantages to a greater degree than the sons, and that the latter are depressed by the comparison. Besides, many of these extra studies are important to both, and may be obtained by them. They will employ the sons longer, and when their minds are made more mature. But, how far they shall be pursued in any case, must be left to the good judgment of parents and the parties concerned. True it is, that the sons need more special attention. They would not be so likely to be dissatisfied with their condition in life, and another end would be gained too by such a course; the daughters, expecting a settlement in the same relative condition, would have a stronger inducement to qualify themselves for those household duties, for which they will find a strong and constant call. In this respect, there is need, too, of correction of mistakes, and the practical education of the daughters should go on hand in hand with that of the sons. The latter should not alone be required to labor and toil in the appropriate works of a farmer and of a farmer's house. For these domestic duties, there needs a wise preparation. He that by the plough would thrive, must either hold or drive, is a plain practical truth in all places, and conditions, and business. The mistress of a family has no less occasion for its application than the farmer himself.

Finally, such an enlarged education would make the sons and daughters more suitable companions for each other, and the amount of happiness would be greatly increased. The rank, the notions, the aims, and the efforts, would be more nearly alike. They would be far more contented with that truly honorable and happy condition in which their benevolent Father has placed them. Their children will be provided for in a wiser manner, so that their "sons may be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

D. C.

Rochester, Feb. 1-11.

A DEBABLE WHITEWASH.—Before putting your lime, which should be unslacked, into the water, saturate the water with muriate of soda, (common salt.) This will make a whitewash that will not rub off nor crack, and is very lasting.

CURE FOR TOOTH ACHES.—Mix alum and common salt in equal quantities, finely pulverized. Then wet some cotton, large enough to fill the cavity, which cover with salt and alum and apply it. We have the authority of those who have tested it, to say it will prove a perfect remedy.

To Correspondents.

We thank a fair incognita for her letter, but cannot guess out the enigma it contains. We shall wait with impatience the promised answer, and can assure her the favor will be highly appreciated. We hope she will not yet lay aside her useful pen. The errors mentioned were in the copy.

WHERE IS ANNETTE? There have been quite a number of inquiries respecting her of late. Her communications have had a good effect, and we hope she will not abandon us. We have received a beautiful song, composed in her praise, and set to music. If she will only inform us of her whereabouts, we will forward it to her, or call and present it in propria personae.—Ed. Jn.

Graham's Magazine, and Godey's Lady's Book.

We are now in the regular receipt of these two elegant periodicals, and as some of our readers are lovers of fashionable literature we would recommend them to their notice. The engravings alone are worth the price of subscription. Wm. A. HERRICK is agent at Rochester.

Genesee County Agricultural Society.

We are informed by T. C. PETERS, Esq., President of the Society, that, at a meeting held Feb. 10, a list of over 200 premiums was made out for the coming season, and it was decided to hold the annual Exhibition and Fair at Alexander on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of October next. The list of premiums will be circulated in handbill form. C. P. TRINIA, Esq., is Secretary, Batavia.

State Bounty on Silk.

The Committee of the Assembly, to whom the subject was referred, have reported a bill entitled "An act to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk." It provides that a bounty be paid, of fifteen cents for each pound of cocoons, and fifty cents for each pound of reeled silk produced in the State. The report is an interesting one, and we will publish it next month, by which time we hope the bill will become a law.

Large Hogs.

Mr. Geo. W. Atwill, of Lima, Livingston Co., slaughtered a sow and nine pigs, the weight of which when dressed, was 4,411 lbs. The pigs were less than eighteen months old. The litter consisted of ten in all; one of them was sold. They were a mixed breed, mostly Leicester and Byfield. The weight of each was as follows:—Sow, 493; Pigs, 466, 454, 370, 511, 430, 445, 397, 406, 442. Total, 4,444. Average, 444 each. Quite a lusty family of porkers!

Another.

Mr. Hendrickson, near Miamisburg, Ohio, has a hog (common breed we suppose) which weighed, in October last, 535 lbs.—about three and a half year old. He has also a fine full blooded Berkshire boar—particulars not given. Mr. Rogers, of Miamisburg also, has some thrifty pigs—part Berkshires.

Large Pigs.

Mr. Sheldon Cook, of Bergen, Genesee Co., slaughtered 7 pigs, of a cross breed, (Leicester and Berkshire,) only 7 months old, all of one litter,—which weighed, when dressed, 1,500 lbs. The largest weighed 214 lbs. They were not fed corn, excepting about the last two months. Has any body had larger, of no greater age?

More Vet!

Mr. Samuel Lundy, of Waterloo, informs us that he slaughtered 12 spring pigs, Leicester breed; which weighed, when dressed, 3,014 lbs. The 6 oldest were 9 1/2 months old, and weighed 1760 lbs. One of the largest weighed 395 lbs. He challenges the Berkshires to beat this. If the expense of feeding was considered, perhaps the Berkshires would appear to the best advantage; also in the quality of the pork.

Frank.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Kimber & Sharpless for three copies of "Frank, or Dialogues between a Father and Son, on the subject of Agriculture, Husbandry, and Rural Affairs," by James Pedder, Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet. We learn that they were forwarded last August, together with a box of the same for a bookseller of this city; but were by some oversight detained on the way. See advertisement.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

By the arrival of the Steam Ship Britannia at Boston, we have received the Mark Lane Express and other papers of the 1st of February, from our friends in London, for which they have our thanks. We observe no material change in the reports of the Markets. Business generally was said to be dull and unsteady. The best brands of United States flour continued to bring 36s per bbl. At Liverpool the demand for cotton had decreased.

NEW YORK MARKET—FEB. 22.

Provisions—There is no change in Beef. Pork is rather firmer; several hundred bls Ohio Mess have been sold at \$11.75, and some lots of Ohio prime at \$9.75. New York State Pork is \$10 and \$2 bbl. Small sales of Northern Lard at 7 1/2; City rendered is held a little higher. Butter, except that of prime quality, is very plenty; and for fair lots in rolls only 7 or 8c can be obtained. Cheese steady in price. Stocks—Clover is at 2 1/2c lb., and rough Flaxseed at \$10.25 for 100 lbs Timothy sold at \$25, and some afterwards at \$27.50, though this is more than can be certainly calculated on hereafter.

ASHEs—The stock of pots is about 1000 barrels, and of pearls 2650 hds—both sorts sell at \$6 per 100 lbs, though nothing of importance was done in pots.

CORN EXCHANGE—The sales of flour have been moderate in extent. Genesee at \$1.75, New Orleans at \$1.75, Ohio, north about, at \$1.75, Georgetown and Howard st. in a very small way at \$1. Some shipments were made of various kinds. A mixed parcel of Jersey Corn was sold at 46 cts, and a quantity of rye in the same boat at 36 cts, 50 lbs. These prices are considered rather too low for a quotation. Jersey oats sold at 30 cts, and Southern at 26 1/2 cts per bu.—Sales of cornmeal at \$2.75, barrel, and rye flour at \$3.25 a 37.

CATTLE MARKET—At market 510 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 130 was from the South, 120 from the East, and the balance from this State; 124 milch cows, and 1150 sheep.

There was a fair demand for beef, and 510 head were taken at \$7 to \$9, averaging \$8 1/4 the 100 lbs.

Milch Cows—Former prices were fully maintained, and 100 were taken at \$20, \$30, and \$10 each.

Sheep were in good demand, and all taken at \$3 to \$4 for common, and \$5 to \$6 for good.

Hay—The market was well supplied, and the sales were mostly made at 62 1/2 to 69 cts the 100 lbs.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Flour for shipment to England, about 700 bls, were obtained at \$4 50; and part of it delivered at this price. Rye Flour—Fair sales at \$3 per bbl. Corn Meal—Sales of Pennsylvania Meal in bls, at \$12.25 for superior casks; for ordinary bls, the price is 11.50. There has been a steady demand for Clover seed, and upwards of 1200 bushels have been taken at 4 1/2 to 5 1/3 per bushel.

ROCHESTER MONEY MARKET.

Table with 4 columns: Specie, par, Eastern Funds, par. Treasury Notes, 1 pr ct prem, Indiana, 8 a dis. Eastern Drafts, 1 do, Illinois, 8 a do. Pennsylvania, 6 a 10 dis, United States, 15 a do. Ohio, 6 a 8 do, New Jersey, par a 5 do. Michigan, 12 a 13 do, Canada, 6 a do. Maryland, 6 a 10 do, Suspens'n Bridge, 3 a do.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A FULL assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places: subscribers will also be received here for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

Table listing agents for the Rochester Seed Store across various locations including Buffalo, Lockport, Albion, Brockport, Scottdale, Le Roy, Batavia, Attica, Warsaw, Perry, Mount Morris, Sunda, Genesee, Canandaigua, York, Waterloo, Palmyra, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Gettysburg, Hamilton, and Cooperstown.

GRASS SEED WANTED.

A VERY HIGH PRICE will be paid for good clean Timothy Seed, delivered soon at the Seed Store. BATEHAM & CROSMAN. Rochester Seed Store, March 1.

CLOVER SEED.

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY for sale at the Seed Store. BATEHAM & CROSMAN. March 1.

FRANK.

Our Dialogues between a Father and Son, on the subjects of Agriculture, Husbandry and Rural Affairs. This interesting and instructive volume is now for sale by D Hoyt, State St., Rochester. The extracts published in the New Genesee Farmer during the past year, cannot fail to convince the readers of that paper of the value of this book, especially as a present for farmers' children, or young people in the country. March 1.

AGENCY FOR PERIODICALS.

Wm. A. HERRICK, No. 61, Buffalo st., opposite Eagle Hotel, Rochester—Agent for Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Gentleman's and Lady's Magazine, Littell's Select Reviews, The New Yorker, The New World.

GOLD VINE PEAS.

RAISED in Canada by the original producer of this variety, for sale at the Seed Store. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERIES, ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Trees, Rooted Dahlias, &c. &c.

Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.

All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed (post paid) directly to us.

Trees, Plants, &c. will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and packages will be marked and shipped as may be designated in the order.

Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted, are requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some person in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the payment. ELLWANGER & BARRY. Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

TIMOTHY SEED WANTED, At the Rochester Seed Store. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, MAR. 1, 1841.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Beans, Potatoes, Apples, Cider, Flour, Salt, Pork, Beef, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Sheep Skins, Pearl Ashes, Pot, Wool, Hay, Grass Seed, Clover, Flax, and Plaster.

Remarks—We make but few alterations in our table of month. Business generally is dull—the roads are bad, a very little produce is brought into market. The price of wheat has advanced a trifle, but the quantity brought in is small. The Millers generally are not yet prepared to purchase for spring business. A little pork still comes in, it sells mostly at four dollars. Butter, eggs, poultry, &c., in good demand—supplies moderate.

Clover seed has been brought in liberally from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the price has declined a trifle. It is probably advanced, as sowing time advances. Timothy is scarce, and price high at present.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

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The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cents to any part of the United States.
All subscriptions must commence with the volume.
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Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices, &c. Hints for the Month. To Gardeners—New Silk Reel—Cocoons.	49
Fire Wood. "Bats and Horse Bees." Rust on Wheat.	50
Making Hay. Agricultural Experiments, their dependence on Climate and Soil. Peck's Pleasura (Apple.) Sore Throat in Swine. Effects of Plaster on Land.	51
Important Discovery—How to render Wood Impenetrable and Incombustible. Joint Interests of the North and South in their Inter-State Trade, &c.	52
Transplanting Fruit Trees. Agriculture in Nova Scotia. 53 Fruitful Signatures. Importance of Wheat Culture. Best Time for Cutting Timber. Discovery in Sugar-Making. Blue Grass and Quack (or Corn) Grass.	51
Couch Grass. Educator of Farmers' Children, No. 3. Sugar Beets.	55
Gardening for April. Flowers in England. Wm. R. Smith's Farmery.	56
N. Y. Legislature—Bill to Promote Ag. Horticultural Meeting at Rochester. Burlington Silk Frame. Agricultural Implements Wanted. Chemical Apparatus.	57
Castor Oil Beans—Rhinus. Cheap Laboratory. Hints to Western Emigrants. N. Y. State Ag. Society.	58
Treatment of Peach Trees. Comparative Value of different kinds of Silk Worms.	59
Pleasures and Profits of Agriculture. On Cattle. Col. Sawyer's Berksires.	60
Whiffag's Wisconsin Plough (with Cut). "The Northern Light."	61
The Past Winter. Vegetable Oyster Pudding. A Scene in Asia Minor. Cheap and durable Fences. Sliding Gates for Bars.	62
Protecting Fruit Trees. Merino Sheep. Durham Cows, as Makers. Different Soils. Paying for Luxuries.	63
Ontario Co. Ag. Society Notice. Pen-Net Silk Worm Eggs Wanted—Seed-sare Notices, &c. Reports of the Markets. Advertisements, &c.	64

Publishers' Notices.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS—An Explanation.—The number of letters received daily at the Farmer office is very great, (sometimes from 50 to 100) and the health of the acting publisher will not at present allow him to give close attention to business; so that letters are not usually read by the publishers themselves unless they contain something of more than ordinary importance. This will explain many cases of apparent neglect—especially such as omitting to send extra copies to agents entitled to them, but who have not asked for them. It will also explain why letters of acknowledgment have not more generally been sent.

The clerks in the office are competent and careful, but they are not infallible, nor do they know every thing. Some mistakes are made, but many complaints arise from the negligence of the persons ordering the papers, in not mentioning what State the Post Office is in. There may be a dozen offices of the same name in the United States, and if the letter is not marked, it is no wonder if the papers are sent wrong.

A few cases have come to our knowledge where the letters have evidently miscarried or been purloined from the mails, and the money lost. In such cases we consent to bear the loss after being satisfied that the money was correctly mailed; and when informed of the particulars, we forward the papers.

Distressing Times!

It is too bad—we cannot endure it. What shall we do? We daily receive a greater or less amount of money, on which we have to sacrifice from 10 to 15 cents on a dollar, in discount, and some bills we have to return to those who send them. We presume our friends send us such money as they suppose to be good, and therefore we do not ensure them, but we wish to call their attention to the table below, and to inform them that if there is discount on the money, we can-

not afford to send the Farmer at the wholesale terms, (allowing a commission) and if the discount is more than ten per cent, we must return the money. (Several of the "Red back" banks in Western New York have stopped payment of late, and their bills are unsaleable at present.) The following are the present rates of the principal kinds of bills.

Specie, par.	New England, par.
Pennsylvania, 10 a 10 dis.	Maryland & Virginia, 10 a 10 dis.
U. S. Bank, 20 "	New Jersey, 3 a 6 "
Ohio, 10 a 15 "	Indiana, 10 "
Canada, 20 "	Illinois, 15 a 20 "
Suspension Bonds, 3 a 5 "	Michigan, 25 "

The bills of all the Safety Fund Banks are received in deposit by the Banks of this city; and all the Free Banks are also received at the Rochester City Bank, except the following:

All the 9 Banks at Buffalo—Bank of Western New York—City Trust—Chelsea—North Ward—State Island—Farmers', Seneca Co.—Millers', Clyde—Tonawanda—Leah—Lawville—Ocean—Dyer Creek—Allegheny—Brighton—Watertown—Cattaraugus—St. Lawrence—Exchange Bank of Genesee at Alexander—Farmers' & Merchants' at Babayan—James Bank—Dunsville—Farmers' Bank of Orleans at Gaines—Delaware—Mechanics' & Farmers' at Utica—Washington.

Several of the above Banks are no doubt perfectly solvent and will soon be again current.—*Rochester Daily Adc.*

To Readers and Correspondents.

We are gratified in being able to give the names in full of several new and valuable writers this month. Other communications are received, some of which will appear next month; but several, without proper signatures, we must decline publishing.

THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, it should be remembered, meet on the 5th day of May, to make arrangements for the season.

Hints for the Month.

Clover and grass seed, if not already sown, should now be, as soon as possible, that they may receive the full benefit of a moist soil, and a crumbling surface from freezing and thawing, to assist vegetation. When sown upon wheat, a light harrowing more effectually insures their growth, and benefits rather than injures the wheat. Be sure to put on plenty of seed—a few shillings more per acre in seed will often bring many dollars more per acre in crop. Sinclair gives the case of a farmer who always stocked heavy with grass seeds, and who always as a consequence secured a heavy coat of herbage the first year, which differed from old pasture only in being more luxuriant.

The farmer should also remember the advantage of a mixture of grass seeds,—different species subsisting upon different parts of the soil—and that a given surface of the soil will therefore support a much greater number of plants of different, than of one and the same species.

New meadows should be early and carefully picked of all loose or projecting stones, and the surface rolled smooth. By clearing off stones and filling covered ditches or building walls, the farmer kills at least three birds with one stone,—he enables the mower to cut more closely and thus save a larger crop of hay; he prevents the frequent loss of hours in the thicket of haying from the dulling of scythes; and useful drains and permanent fences are constructed.

Plaster should be sown early. —as soon as the grass and clover starts a little—a bushel and a half, or thereabouts, to the acre, is about as good as three times that quantity.

Spring wheat should be sown as early as practicable. If the soil be dry, it is best, like peas, to be covered by means of a light plough. Where wheat has been winter-killed, it may be advantageous to sow those vacant spots with spring wheat.

Let all the manure which has been collecting during winter be carted out on the land. To leave a large heap unapplied is throwing away money by handfuls—a single load will often produce several bushels increase of crop—an enormous waste results from neglect. But where manure is not now applied, let it be made into compost, by mixing soil, or what is far better, swan p muck and peat, with it. One load of stable manure, and three of peat, mixed together, with a small addition of lime, will make four loads of compost, fully equal in effect, and far superior to applying and mixing with the soil, to four loads of stable manure. "Manure is money"—let it not be wasted.

Let all spring crops be put in, in the best manner:—"a good beginning makes a good end,"—most commonly. Plough well—let furrow slices be narrow—(except sward—) furrows six inches wide, will show a much handsomer looking field after ploughing, than those a foot wide. Try it. Thorough work is cheap.

Sleds, now out of use, should be well taken care of, put under shelter, and raised from the ground. Sleds, cart wheels, &c. are often more injured by standing on damp earth, by which decay soon commences, than all the use, and (other) abuse, that they receive.

Transplanting trees must be done now, or very soon,—or else put off another year. Farmers! have you a fruit tree *enough*?—recollect they cost but little—and produce much.—Have you ornamental trees *enough* round your house?—they are easily planted—cost but a trifle—and make home delightful—rendering what is invaluable, still more invaluable—now is the time.

To Gardeners.

Our readers will perceive by a notice in another page, that a Horticultural Society is about being organized, and as an exhibition of Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables, will be held some time during the summer or fall, it would be well for gardeners and amateurs to make early preparations. Our June No. will contain the constitution of the Society and notice of whatever arrangements may be made with regard to exhibitions.

New Silk Reel—Cocoons.

Mr. Joseph Alley of this city, has invented a machine for reeling and spinning silk, which it is thought will prove superior to any now in use. It is not quite perfected, but the public will soon have an opportunity of judging of its merits. A more particular account of it may be expected next month.

Mr. Hiram Robbins, near Allen's Creek, in the town of Brighton, offers to take a few bushels of cocoons and manufacture them into sewing silk on equal shares, (halves.) We have seen sewing silk manufactured by him, and it was of excellent quality.

Fire-Wood.

Every individual in the land, shares the benefits of fuel for domestic purposes; and no subject can be proposed for our examination in which a greater number of our readers are interested.

Although fossil coal may now be obtained both from the east and from the west—upward from Albany or downward through the Chemung canal; and though peat, apparently of an excellent quality, has been found in some of the adjoining counties; yet farmers will probably for a long time to come, draw their supplies of fuel from their own woods. We shall therefore confine our remarks for the present to this branch of domestic economy.

The difference in value between some kinds of wood is very great. In this district, sugar maple and upland hickory, are considered the best; and willow, button wood, and Lombardy poplar, perhaps the worst.

But why is not a cord of Lombardy poplar equal to a cord of maple? Chiefly because it does not contain as much carbon. We do not say it would not make as many bushels of charcoal—it would probably yield more. The deficiency is not in the bulk but in the weight. Its texture is more porous—there is really less of it. A cord of maple has been estimated in the Genesee Farmer* to produce 25 bushels of charcoal, while a cord of basswood or white pine yields 32 bushels; but then the former will weigh 25 pounds a bushel, while the latter only weighs 15 pounds.

The relative values of fire-wood, have been stated by the same writer in a table, which we shall expand and render plain to the comprehension of all of our readers, as it may be useful in assisting purchasers.

Where a cord of hard maple is worth 100 cents, white beech and yellow birch are worth 80 cents—white ash and white oak, 75 cents—soft maple, white elm, and swamp ash, 65 cents—chestnut and butternut, 52 cents—basswood, whitewood, and white pine, 45 cents.

It should be understood however, that in comparing the different kinds of wood, it ought in all cases to be dry. Some sorts contain much more sap than others; and if we undertake to burn them green, a larger part of the heat will be occupied in carrying off the moisture in some than in others; for all the heat that is required to turn the sap into steam, is lost to us. As an illustration—we should prefer white ash to either sugar maple or white beech, if we must burn them without drying; and the simmering fires of white oak, white elm, and swamp ash, we should rather not approach.

But another view may be taken of the comparative values of fire-wood. It will not be far from the truth, if we estimate one cord that is well seasoned, equal to two cords of green. Here then by laying in a stock one year before hand, we gain about one hundred per cent.—a speculation certainly worth the attention of every house-keeper.

To leave wood corded up in the woods, however, is a poor plan. A few outside sticks when split fine to let out moisture, may dry enough to be much improved; but the interior of the pile, especially if it be in a shady place, will retain so much of the sap as to become sour—a most unfavorable state for fuel. We prefer green wood fresh from the stump.

But though wood which stands corded in the open ground, receiving the benefit of the sun and wind, may dry enough not to turn sour, it may still be in poor condition to burn at the commencement of winter. Every heavy rain has soaked it, often for days together; and its state will be very different from wood that stands free from the ground under a

dry shed. More than 25 per cent. of moisture will be retained, which is a heavy drawback from its value.

The difference in the quantities of heat received from the same kind of wood in different conditions, is so palpable where a stove is used, that a person of good observation might satisfy himself without a thermometer; and we believe the following scale, beginning with that in the worst condition, will be found nearly correct:—

1. Wet and partly decayed, or water-soaked.
2. Soured by a fermentation of the sap.
3. Remaining corded up in shady places.
4. Corded up in the open ground.
5. Partially decayed in seasoning.
6. Sheltered for 9 months or a year by a good roof.
7. Seasoned several years in a dry building.
8. Kiln-dried.

Whoever will carefully make experiments on fire-wood in all these conditions, must become satisfied that great improvements may be introduced into this branch of domestic economy. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Bots and Horse Bees."

MESSRS. EDITORS—Some other facts on this subject may be added to those mentioned by "Spectator" in your last paper. It is not easy to decide in what manner the nits, deposited by the hot fly on the hair of the horse, pass into the stomach of that noble animal. The fact is certain. By the shaggy coat of the stomach the nits are detained by some unknown contrivance till they hatch into bots. By the same contrivance probably the bots are detained till they are full grown, deriving their nourishment from the coats of the stomach. In the course of the following winter and spring, many of them are voided by the horse, and may be seen in the manure of the horse stable, half an inch long, sharper at one end which is their mouth, showing minny rings, and giving signs of life on being touched, probably to be changed by the heat of summer into bottles. But many of the bots are often retained for a longer period in the horse's stomach, before they are voided by the animal. It is in this case that the bots are so dangerous, and often destroy the horse, as they pass their tapering mouth or proboscis through the shaggy and into the other coats of the stomach, and even through all the coats. I once saw in the stomach of a fine horse that had died from their action, multitudes of bots sticking into the coats, and many of them had pierced through that organ, so that on scraping them off with a knife the liquid matter of the stomach passed through its coats. Those bots were large and strong and of a deep flesh color. They might have been detached perhaps by the action of spirits of turpentine, for this substance has great power over all such animals, but the death of the horse must have ensued from the numerous lacerations of the stomach. The only way to prevent the fatal termination, is the application of remedies before the bots have got so deep a hold, and of course before there is any indication, or any alarming symptoms of the disease. In other words, the remedy must be applied while the horse is in good health. This will not commonly or very often be done; and if it should be done, it might not prove effectual. We can know the danger only by the symptoms of the disease, the indications of the danger.

The name given to the hot-fly by naturalists has been *Oestrus*, from the Greek to excite or to sting. Hence they called the gad-fly or goud-fly, which lays its eggs in the backs of cattle, *Oestrus bovis*, or ox-fly; the insect that lays its eggs in the nose of sheep, *Oestrus oris*, or sheep-stinger; the bot-fly, *Oestrus equi*, or horse stinger. The last, because it inhabits the stomach of the horse, is now called *Gasterophilus*

equi, the lover of the stomach of the horse. The economy discoverable in the works of nature, leads to the belief that the bot performs some important service in the stomach of the horse, while its own being is developed and it is preparing to become a flying insect. Probably it is only in a diseased state of the bots that they cease to be useful and become injurious to the stomach. It may be that some disease of the horse first brings on the diseased state of the bots. It is very certain that the larvæ of the sheep-stinger become diseased in the nose of the sheep, and work the way upwards towards the brain, and bring on blindness, and dullness, and loss of appetite, and the stupor, and finally the death of the sheep. The exarration of the head shows them to be large, strong, and active maggots.

It is well known that the transformations of insects are different and take place under different circumstances. The silk-worm winds up itself in a cocoon to become a chrysalis, and thence a fine moth. The common pletree-worm winds up itself by its web and a le and thus undergoes like changes; thus also many others. The worm on the milk-weed attaches itself its tail to the underside of a rail or limb of a tree drops off its head, and becomes a beautiful blue-spangled with spots of gold, from which in a few days a splendid butterfly comes forth. The large yellow worm on the common cabbage descends to the ground after its period of resting, drops off its head, and continued working forces its way into the earth for winter residence, and the next spring works up to surface, and comes forth in July or August one of those moths that trouble our candles in the evening to some extent. The earth too, becomes the habitations of bots, till the natural changes take place, and the flies spring into life to take their common round annoyance to horses and enjoyment to themselves. This annoyance is greatly increased by the fact the fertilization of the nits takes place after their deposition on the hair of the horse.

How wonderful are these contrivances and conditions for the diffusion of life. What a multitude of those wonders present, themselves to the eye of careful and patient observer. C. 1

March 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer

Rust on Wheat.

(Concluded from page 38.)

There is a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and it seems almost impossible to reconcile discordant views of those who have written upon it. In an article, on rust, over the signature of J. List, copied into the New Genesee Farmer, on page 100; from the Farmers' Cabinet, are the following passages:—"It is stated that the fungus is a sitical plant like the mistletoe, but this is not the fact the fungus has no power to attach itself, or penetrate the healthy stalks of the wheat." The foundation cause of the rust of the fungus, is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap vessels of plants."

Before settling upon any definite conclusion, the state of the stalks at the time the seeds of the fungus are deposited, it may be well to notice a few relative to this subject. The past season I had a few acres of Italian Spring wheat, containing two acres, and joined a piece of winter wheat a distance of several rods. The winter wheat was badly injured by rust the whole distance, and at the time of harvest it, the spring wheat adjacent, was found to be considerably rusted. Some 10 or 15 days after, the spring wheat was cut, and was affected as follows: swarth, badly rusted, perhaps 7-8ths shrunk, and a little less; and so on to the 8th, wd

rust disappeared and the grain was plump. The remainder of the piece was not rusted in the least. There was nothing in the soil or quality of the land where these *Swartha* grew, different from the rest of the piece. A few rods from the dividing line between the spring and winter wheat, and in the latter, surrounded by wheat badly rusted, was a bunch of wheat, (containing some 30 or 40 stalks,) *straw perfectly bright and grain plump*. It attracted my attention, when I discovered a pile of excrement that had been dropped by a horse, lying at the roots of the wheat. Two similar cases were noticed the year before.

A few years since my father hauled a number of loads of chip manure on his wheat field, in the fall after sowing, leaving it in piles of two or three bushels each. Through negligence it was left without spreading. This field of wheat, particularly in that part where the chip manure was hauled, was very much injured by rust *except* around these piles. *Here the straw was bright and the grain handsome.*

I will now notice the first passage quoted above, the import of which is, that the fungus is *not* a parasitical plant; and the reason assigned for this belief is, that it "has no power to attach itself to, or penetrate the *healthy stalks of the wheat.*" It is evident in the case of the spring wheat, that the sporules of the fungus were blown by the wind, (*remember it lay directly east of the winter wheat,*) and became attached to the stalks (whether *healthy* or not I cannot say) of the wheat, and thus produced the effect described. It is very probable that the wheat must be in a *certain state*, as regards its maturity, or rather its approach towards maturity; and it is also probable that much may depend on the state of the weather, to cause the propagation of the fungus. There could have been no inherent principle to cause the rust in the eight *swarths*, that was not common or co-existent with the rest of the piece. The conclusion is, that the rust or fungus spread from the winter wheat, and could its propagation have taken place sufficiently fast, it would have spread throughout the whole piece. But the wheat was advancing toward maturity, and by the time the rust had reached the distance it did, the stalks had become more hardened, and the weather being unfavorable, its ravages were checked. And here I can account, in a measure, for the escape of the wheat from the rust, in the case of the excrement by the horse, and around the chip manure. The roots of the wheat were protected from the action of the frost, and the nourishment received from the manure, advanced it sufficiently to escape the rust.

Before leaving this part of the subject, I will notice two more facts relative to it. *Wheat under shade trees almost invariably escapes the rust.* In this case the ground is more compact, and is not acted on by the frost so as to injure the wheat; and again, the wheat, if much shaded, is retarded in its growth, and may not be enough advanced to become inoculated with the disease. I had a field of wheat the past season, which on one side, was shaded by a row of trees, a distance of 40 rods. At the time of harvesting, this shaded wheat was in the milk, and although this side of the field was much injured by the rust, *this strip* was not at all affected by it. It was left standing, and sometime afterwards I examined it; *it had ripened free from rust.* The other fact mentioned, has undoubtedly been noticed by almost every farmer. The outside land of a field of wheat, which has been packed or trodden down by turning the team while ploughing and barrowing, generally escapes the rust. The reason is obvious: the wheat is not so much acted upon by the frost, consequently ripens sooner.

As it regards the second passage quoted above, to wit: "*The foundation or cause of the rust or fungus*

is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap vessels of the plant," I shall say but little. The peculiar manner in which the spring wheat was affected by the rust, (in the case given above,) conclusively settles the question. Else why was not the whole piece rusted? Or why should it have gradually decreased until it disappeared with the *Sth swarth*?

"Then, if the disease is contagious, there must be a beginning?" Certainly. But where do the sporules of all fungi originate? "The leaf and stalk of the wheat, then, must be in a *certain state or situation* to ensure the growth of the fungus?" *This is the grand question.* Wheat most likely to be affected by the rust, is that which has been injured by the frost, during the winter and spring and kept backed until the weather becomes warm, when it grows too rapidly, becomes rank and succulent; it advances in this state until it has eared out and in the blossom; rendered still more tender and moist by the damp, warm weather; the pores swelled to excess, occasioned by the luxuriant flow of sap. It is in this situation, when the seeds of the fungus come in contact with it. They find the right place for their propagation—the fungus soon comes to maturity, the sporules fly from stalk to stalk, perhaps carried by the wind some distance; it spreads like wild-fire. J. B. BOWEN.

Aurora, 1841.

Making Hay.

The old proverb says, "Make hay when the sun shines;" but there is something else besides sunshine necessary to make good hay. The grass must be cut when it is mature, or the animals that have to eat it will have a hard bargain.

Many people, including some good farmers, judge of the quality of common hay by its greenness and brightness. It is a fallacious test. We have been feeding out, for a week or two, (3 mo. 8,) hay that was as bright as any body could desire, well made without rain, and kept in the barn. It was a mixture of red-top and Timothy, cut about mid-summer on account of clearing the enclosure for the cattle; and which, had it been left to stand one month longer, would have made excellent hay. As it was, the cattle ate reluctantly, and evidently with some loss of flesh. It is now a pleasure to see with what eagerness they take hold of hay that was cut afterwards.

There is a great difference between the NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL GRASSES. The former, including red-top and Timothy, yield their nutriment principally from the *stem*; and like the Sugar Cane and other plants of the same NATURAL ORDER, should be suffered to stand till the *stems* are mature. On the contrary, the leaves of the ARTIFICIAL GRASSES, including the clovers and lucern, are the most valuable parts; and for this reason, these kinds should be cut when the *leaves* are in the most perfect state. †

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Agricultural Experiments—their Dependence on Climate and Soil.

MESSEES. EDITORS—It strikes me as very important that every correspondent who states the result of his rural experiments, should give the name of the State and county in which he lives, in order that the effect of soil and climate may be taken into the account.

A farmer in Pennsylvania, without giving his longitude, comes out deadly hostile to Timothy hay, giving clover the preference. Eastern Pennsylvania is too warm and dry to be a first rate hay country; hence the long tap root of clover penetrating into the moist subsoil, is thus enabled to yield well, when Timothy is dried up. Not so in the elevated mountain region of north western Pennsylvania. There clover grows rank, and its stalk is ligneous and almost worthless, while Timothy attains a perfect growth.

I once, at Germantown, Pa., saw Indian corn sown broadcast for fodder. The same is done in the Island of Cuba and other equinoctial countries, too warm and dry for grass.

Of late several clover machines have been ordered from this place to Alabama, where it is said clover thrives well, while Timothy can hardly be made to live.

There is very little doubt but that in Madison and the South part of Oneida counties, in this State, a much larger crop of potatoes can be raised for a succession of seasons, than in what is called the Genesee country, from the fact that this region is higher, cooler, and less subject to summer droughts. But on the other hand we are, with like attention, much more certain of a crop of corn, and our clover hay is better, from the very fact that our climate is warmer and drier.

SENECA.

Peck's Pleasant (Apple.)

Some years ago, we received grafts under this name from Rhode Island; and though one branch has borne several crops, we hardly became acquainted with it before this winter, except to observe that it was generally fair and free from that snut (a Lichen?) which damages so many sorts of apples in our hurried seasons.

Fruit above the middle size, heavier on one side setting the stem rather obliquely, somewhat flattened, broadest at the base, 3 inches in diameter, 2½ deep.—*Eye* closed in a shallow depression. *Stem* three quarters of an inch long, inserted in a wide and deep cavity. *Skin* greenish when first gathered, changing as it ripens to a delicate pale yellow, except on the side next the sun, where it is tinged with pale red.—*Flesh* yellowish white, firm though tender, sub-acid, delicate.

A dessert apple, keeping through the winter. 3 mo. 10. It is now in fine condition.

Its principal defect when it grows on crowded branches in the shade, is a deficiency of flavor; but where it is of good size—has been fully exposed to the sun, and acquired a fine blush,—it is a very superior fruit.

We have seen no notice of this apple except in Prince's Catalogue and in Kenrick's New American Orchardist, where a meagre description occurs. It is given on the authority of Stephen H. Smith of Rhode Island: "One of the most saleable apples in market—skin smooth—yellow in the shade—a blush next the sun—flavor pleasant and good—an excellent dessert fruit.—Nov. Feb." We abbreviate the language, not having the book at hand, but endeavor to preserve the substance.

☞ A few words in regard to describing fruit: In theory, the calyx (or blossom) is considered the upper end because it is more remote from the root, although it may hang below; and hence the *Eye* of an apple is described as being in a depression (a sinking in) while the *Stem* or *Stalk* is said to be in a cavity (a hollow below.) †

Sore Throat in Swine.

MESSEES. EDITORS.—Turn animals so affected, into a pasture where there is fresh feed and ground to root. It is a disease resulting generally from confinement. Pounded Charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventives of diseases in swine. J. M.

Discovery of the Effect of Plaster on Land.

Professor Liebig, of Giessen, has discovered that snow and rain water always contain ammonia; hence its presence in the atmosphere. Plaster, (sulphate of lime,) forms this ammonia in the soil, and keeps it there to stimulate and feed vegetation, in the same manner as lime prevents the escape of the humic acid and other fertilizing gasses, from animal and vegetable manures. SENECA.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Important Discovery—How to render Wood Imperishable and Incombustible.

Messrs. Editors:—A discovery of the highest importance appears to have been made in France, by which the long-sought preservation of wood from ordinary decay, combustion, &c., is finally achieved.—This has been done by introducing into the wood itself, through the agency of vegetable life, the substances which contribute to these important ends.

It has, indeed, been long known to amateur Botanists, that the flowers of house plants, &c., may be colored by the introduction of coloring matter into the organization of the plants; and that the flavors of fruits may sometimes be injured or destroyed by liquids poured upon the ground, at the root of the tree, at the season of their ripening, which are subsequently imbibed into the vegetable circulation. But these isolated facts have hitherto remained with their possessors, without any useful suggestions having been drawn from them, like a multitude of other scientific truths, which only require to be applied to the arts, to produce the most important results of usefulness to mankind.

The announcement of this discovery comes to us under circumstances which leave little doubt of its truth. The discoverer having submitted his results to the Academy of Sciences, of Paris, a commission was named from that highly scientific body, to investigate the subject, and make a report thereon. In the hope of usefulness, I have made a translation of this report, (omitting some portions, as irrelevant to my purpose,) for your paper, which I subjoin; deeming it highly important that experiments should be extensively made, the ensuing summer, in conformity with the discoverer's process, as shown in the report. It would be no trifling result to secure timber, in all situations, from decay, and our buildings from conflagration, at a cost so trifling as to be within the reach of all.

A physician of Bourdeaux, Mons. Boucherie, has arrived at the all-important result of rendering the tissue of wood almost entirely unattackable by those causes of destruction to which it is ordinarily subject; and at the same time his processes render it much more suitable to the various purposes to which it is applicable in the arts.

A commission of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, having been named, to examine the subject, Mons. Dumas, in the name of the commission, made in December last, the following report, as the result of its investigations:

"The Academy has charged Messrs. Arago, de Mirbel, Poncelet, Gambley, Audouin, Bous-singault and myself, with the examination of the Memoir of Mons. Boucherie, relative to the preservation of wood, the following is the result of our labors:

"The Academy has already examined, with the most lively interest, the preparations of the author; and it has before it, at this moment, pieces of these so remarkable that the task of its commission is thereby greatly abridged. Mons. Boucherie proposes to render wood much more durable, to preserve its elasticity, to prevent the variations in volume which it experiences through the agencies of dry and humid atmospheres, to diminish its combustibility, to augment its tenacity and its hardness; and, finally, to communicate to it various and durable colors and odors.

"To assume that all these exigencies have been satisfied, and that this has been accomplished by methods, cheap, simple and new; and consummated through the agency of substances that are common, and which bear but a low price, is to fix the attention of the Academy, in a few words, upon the important features of the subject we are charged to examine.

"For the purpose of penetrating an entire tree with preservative, coloring, or other matter, the author has recourse to no mechanical, costly or complicated means; he finds all the force of which he has need, in that process, within the tree itself,—the same force by which its own sap is elevated and distributed through its various parts. This, alone, suffices to convey from the base of the trunk to the very leaves, all the liquids

which he wishes to introduce, provided that these are maintained within certain limits of chymical concentration. If a tree be felled, while in full sap and leaf, and the base of the trunk be at once plunged in a vat or reservoir containing the liquid which it is desired the timber shall imbibe, that liquid, in the space of a few days, will ascend to the very leaves, and penetrate every part of the vegetable tissue, except the heart of the tree, which, in some instances of great age and hardness, or imperfect vitality, resists the absorption, and is not penetrated.

"It is not entirely necessary that the tree shall retain all its branches and leaves during this process, although it is important that those of the extreme top should remain uninjured.

"It is not important that the tree shall remain standing during the operation, which would not always be convenient; it may be felled, and its butt submerged in the liquid it is destined to absorb, when this will find its way to every part.

"On the other hand, the tree may be treated standing, if this be preferred; for it is only necessary that cavities be cut near the bottom, or the trunk be partially severed by a saw, and that the parts thus prepared be put in contact with the liquid, to ensure the desired result.

"This species of penetration, or absorption, which is effected in a few days, without either difficulty or labor, is, as will be readily seen, wholly different from any means hitherto employed. Previous methods are well known to consist of forcing the ingredients into the pores of the wood, by powerful pressure, or of introducing them by the prolonged and imperfect action of liquids prepared at much cost, in huge vats, in which the timber is kept submerged.

"The new and ingenious process of Mons. Boucherie has placed at the command of industry an immense natural force which enables it, without cost, to conduct into the most delicate vegetable tissues all soluble substances which it may be desirable to deposit there.

"If the author has resolved, in a simple and ready manner, the great problem which he at first proposed, he has not manifested less sagacity in his choice of the substances which he has adopted for fulfilling all the indications announced above.

"To augment the duration and hardness of wood, and to oppose its decay, either dry or humid, the crude pyrolignite of iron is to be introduced into its tissue. This substance is wisely chosen, because crude pyroligneous acid is produced in all the forests, in the process of manufacturing charcoal; and it is easy to convert this into the pyrolignite of iron, by simply putting it, even when cold, in contact with scraps of old iron; and because, also, that the liquid, thus prepared, contains much creosote, which independently of the salt of iron, itself possesses the property of hardening, and of guarding against the attacks of decomposition, as well as the destruction caused by insects, wood and timber employed in constructions and for other purposes.

"Authentic experiments tried in the cellars of Bourdeaux, upon hoops, prepared by the author, have proved, in the most conclusive manner, the prolonged duration of wood, after subjection to his process.—The ordinary hoops fell to powder, upon the least application of force to them, while those of the same age, which had been subjected to his preparation, were as solid as upon the first day they were placed there.

"If he wishes to preserve the elasticity of wood, and to render it less combustible, the author has found in the employment of chlorine with an earthy base, the means of accomplishing these ends. Ever pre-occupied with the thought that his discoveries, to be most serviceable, must receive universal practical application, the author has not contented himself with the employment of the chloride of calcium, notwithstanding its great cheapness, but he has analyzed the sea water from the pits of the salt works, which is without value, and by so doing has obtained therefrom all the qualities necessary to his purpose. The different woods prepared by his saline solutions preserve their flexibility, even after several years exposure to the air; and thin sheets of this wood were twisted into spirals, first in one direction and then in the contrary one, without their suffering the slightest fracture or injury of any kind. Exposed to the air these thin pieces were neither split or otherwise injured however dry they became; and, finally, they were so far incombustible as to be capable of sustaining or propagating conflagration.

"To these highly useful properties, which the constructors of ships, bridges, dwellings, &c., will readily appreciate, and turn to profit, the author has joined

others, less important, certainly, but still new, and not without interest, in the arts. The colors woods in clouds so varied and casual as to promise much utility, by the employment of his method in ornamenting the most ordinary woods, so as to fit them for the fabrication of furniture, and for other purposes of ornamental use.

"The specimens of this kind, now before the Academy, relieve us from all details upon this head; and it therefore suffices for us to say:

"That the pyrolignite of iron, alone, gives a very beautiful brown tint;

"That by causing tannin to be absorbed by the tree, after the pyrolignite of iron, the mass of the tree is rendered black, while some portions exhibit tints of blue, black and gray;

"That by introducing, first, the pyrolignite of iron, and afterwards the prussiate of Potassa, a fine Prussian blue is produced;

"That by introducing, successively, the acetate of lead and the chromate of potassa, lemon, or chromate of lead color is produced;

"That by introducing into the same trunk, the pyrolignite of iron, prussiate, and acetate of lead, and chromate of potassa, the whole wood assumes a series of clouds of blue, green, yellow and brown, which collectively produce the most varied and pleasing effect.

"The colors and shades may be varied almost to infinity, according to taste or fancy; as chymistry is sufficiently rich, in agents of this nature, to satisfy the wants, and even the caprices, of the most fastidious.

"We have said nothing here, of the communication of odors to woods, by impregnations of this kind, because this is an application easily comprehended without explanation; and also because it is too strictly limited to the demands of luxury to be placed in the same scale of importance with the valuable result which we have above enumerated.

"It is evident, from the bare announcement of a these results, that they have not been, and never could be, the result of accidental discovery. The author has deduced them from simple ideas; and they are the fruit of long continued and laborious studies and experiments."

The commission closed their labors with a recommendation that a copy of their report be transmitted the ministers of agriculture and commerce, of the public works and the marine, of finances and of war, who recommendation was adopted by the Academy.

At a subsequent sitting of the Academy, that he received notice from the ministers of war and of finance, that they had recommended the method of Mons. Boucherie to the special attention of the commission of engineers, the artillery, and the woods and forests. This shows the importance that is attached to the discovery, by public functionaries, and by the first scientific men of this, or any age, residing upon the earth where its results have been witnessed and investigated.

R. W. HASKINS

Buffalo, March 22, 1841.

Joint Interest of the North and South in the Inter-State Trade.

All classes at the North taxed for Revenue—not so the South. Tobacco Planters beginning to stand their interests. The end of State Stocks remittance to pay foreign debts.

Messrs. Editors:—The Cotton Planters of South export more, and consume less, of their productions, than the farmers and manufacturers of the North. Hence our maritime commerce receives its greatest stimulus from the South. Northern ships carry both ways all that is raised of agricultural products, and all that is consumed of manufactures at South; and as Pennsylvania, New York, and England, are more legitimately the workshops for the South, than all the rest of the world, we can easily see how great importance the South is to the North, vice versa.

But the South very much overrates her import to the Union, when she asserts that because she is a large portion of our foreign debt with her cotton ought on that account to receive her wines and without impost.

It is ascertained that there is not a sufficient impost levied on foreign importations, to support the Federal Government. But if it was double the amount it now is, we would ask what proportion of this revenue would be paid by the cotton planter? Does his bare-foot black laborer, who receives his yearly suit of Yankee tag lock cloth, and eats his peck of corn a week, consume any article that pays a duty to government? I believe there is a single manufacturing town in New England, which, if silks were taxed, would pay more of the duty on that article, than half the cotton planters in South Carolina. At the South, the rich only consume those articles which pay an impost duty. At the North, and in all the free States, the whole mass of the people, the poor as well as the rich, contribute in this way to the support of government. But in the cotton growing States, the great working mass of the population, are of no more political or social account, save in the representation they give to their masters, than the horses and cattle of the North.

We have shown, in a former article, that all the cotton shipped from the United States to France in a single year, did not pay for the silks imported from thence the same year. Is it not therefore a wise policy to encourage the culture and manufacture of silks in our own country, by a moderate impost on the imported article. Would not the South be much more profitably employed, if, instead of all cotton, she turned her attention, in part, to silk culture? Her plantations would not then be so continually desolated by that exhausting crop; her banks would not then be ruined; her planters bankrupt by the low price of cotton, the result of over production and consequent glutted markets.

Our tobacco planters, heretofore so obtuse in relation to the laws of trade, now, quickened by a sudden insight into the full extent, at least of their own suffering interests, begin to ask for protection in the shape of countervailing duties. When our farmers complain of the British Corn Laws, they are answered by the fact, that there is generally as much corn and pulse raised in the United Kingdom as will suffice its consumption, and that if foreign corn was admitted free, it would only lower the price there, to the stimulating of the manufacturing interest into our more successful competitor.

But as tobacco is not indigenous either in England or France, the enormous duty levied on it there seriously lessens its consumption, while it reduces the profit to the American tobacco grower, without offering any boon to European Agriculture.

If ever there was a time when countervailing duties might be tolerated, and home productions encouraged as indispensable to this nation's social health, that time has now arrived. For years back we have paid for our surplus imports in United States Bank shares, State stocks, &c. &c. But in the utter failure of all these devices, all balances must now be paid in coin, every dollar of which we are told will give to the community three dollars of sound paper currency, which alone can keep up the prices of the real estate of the country in like ratio. S. W.

Transplanting Trees.

Although we gave some directions last season, in regard to transplanting trees,—yet we feel warranted in calling the subject up again on account of its great importance, and because it is so little understood by many persons who ought to cultivate trees.

When they are taken up in the nursery, care enough is not commonly taken to guard the roots against drying or freezing. Oftentimes they are carried many miles in an open wagon through warm sunshine, without as much as a blanket to protect them, and perhaps kept a day or two in this state. If the fi-

brous roots are not all destroyed by such treatment, at least the *spongioses* (tunnid ends of the fibres) must be all withered; but frost when it reaches them in this uncovered state, is not less injurious if they are allowed to thaw in the open air. Bury them therefore without delay, and keep them so till the frost is all extracted. Even peach trees, which are more tender than pears and apples, have survived when planted in a frozen state. In short, guard them at the time of transplanting from both cold and dryness; and reflect how much a fresh wound through our own skin would suffer from exposure.

It is not uncommon for a farmer to determine on planting an orchard, without stopping to consider whether his ground is in a suitable condition, or not. Perhaps it is covered with grass—a meadow or a pasture. Holes are then dug just large enough to admit the roots of the trees; and if a prong should project too far, and be too stiff to bend in, a side cut is made for its special accommodation. When the roots are covered, the job is finished for that season. A friend of ours, three years ago, procured pear trees from our nursery; planted them in the manner we have described; and the season proving favorable, all of them lived, which however, he had no right to expect; and they continued to live as he informed us to-day, but with no more growth perhaps than just to keep them alive. Now what has been the result of this course? All the time since they were planted has been lost in regard to them—the period for gathering their fruit has been deferred; and the money so invested has produced no interest.

Ground to be appropriated for an orchard or fruit garden, should be ploughed deep, and rendered perfectly mellow before the trees are planted out. No better crop can be selected for this purpose, than potatoes. To those who intend to have things done in the best manner, we would recommend holes of six feet in diameter, and eighteen inches deep; but those who feel as if they could not work in that style, may dig holes four feet in diameter; and then the following directions may be useful:—

Lay the rich soil at the side of the hole; but the yellow or sterile subsoil throw back, so as to have it out of the way, and not in danger of mixing with the better materials. Chip-dirt, or something similar, should be mixed with the earth in filling the hole—perhaps one-fourth, beginning from the bottom. All trees that we have tried, seem to luxuriate in such a soil. Set them nearly at the same depth as they stood originally in the nursery; but then the earth should be raised about six inches above the level of the ground round the hole, to allow for settling—otherwise the tree in a year or two may stand in a depression.

It is important to have fine earth to throw amongst the roots, leaving no hollow, but every fibre coming in contact with the soil; and it is a good practice when filling in, to shake the stem from time to time, an inch or so up and down, to let the earth settle in between them. When it is all filled in, press the earth down firmly with the foot.

There is another way of planting trees that may do however, when a man has no spade, or is unwilling to use one; and that is, to plough trenches where the rows are to stand. Broad hoes or shovels well worked would soon make the necessary excavation; and the rich mould may be removed into it by the scraper, at the same time taking care not to mix with it the sterile subsoil.

Well, what next? Why, have every tree fastened to a stake, so that the wind shall not shake it and loosen its roots; or by pressing the stem against the earth near the surface, make a hole down which the air can reach them and dry them. It is seldom, if ever, that a young tree does well when it is bent about in that

manner, either by the wind or by the pigs. If the stake is to be upright, it should be set close to the stem; and as it might injure the roots if driven in amongst them, we prefer driving it before the tree is set, which can then be placed near the stake without danger. Sometimes however, we drive the stakes slanting into one side of the hole, and thus avoid bruising the roots. Straw bands are the best for fastening, because if we wrap the band once round the stake before the tree is connected with it, it prevents them from chafing.

When the trees are planted, they are not to be forgotten. Neither horse, nor cows, nor sheep, must approach them. If hogs are permitted to range there, first and foremost, tie branches of the sweet brier round every tree as a sign for these animals to keep their distance. Hogs will take hints of this kind, and faithfully observe them.

Not done yet? No—we have some more advice to offer of great importance. Straw manure from the stable or barn yard, may be very usefully employed round the trees to stimulate their growth, to keep the ground cool by shading it from the sun, and to keep it moist by retaining the light showers that fall through the growing season. But this is not all. As often as once a month, the litter should be raked off, and the ground round each tree well hoed to the distance of two or three feet, and to the depth of three or four inches. See that the workmen do it faithfully, for some may think an inch is deep enough; and then replace the manure.

A tree planted and treated in the manner recommended is almost sure to grow, if the soil is not worked when it is too wet; and will grow many times faster than one that is neglected. Besides it will come much sooner into bearing, and always bear larger and better fruit. †

Agriculture in Nova Scotia.

Through the politeness of the Secretary, Dr. C. C. Hamilton, we have received a paper containing some transactions of the Cornwallis Agricultural Society. We extract the following remarks from the report of a committee on the condition of agriculture, and the best means for its improvement in Nova Scotia:—

“Your committee do not hesitate to say, that one grand cause, why our agriculture does not occupy that exalted position among us, to which it is entitled, is, the want of intelligence in the farming population.

This can only be remedied by the acquisition of agricultural knowledge, and its application to practical purposes; and your committee would earnestly recommend the members of our society, and others, to peruse the periodicals and standard works devoted to their calling, which can be so cheaply obtained, and which so much abound in interesting and instructive matter to the Farmer.

In proof of our deficiency in this respect, it may be mentioned, that although there are about 450 farms, only 12 agricultural newspapers are taken, throughout this Township. The great advantages of intellectual cultivation cannot be too highly prized, and can only be appreciated by those who enjoy them. Of all other arts and sciences, a thorough knowledge of their principles, is considered indispensable to success; surely the farmer will not remain inert, and indifferent, with ample means of information within his reach, and with prospects of a speedy, and adequate reward to amunite his exertions.

Your committee in directing their attention to these sources, from which our Agriculture may be revived and improved, cannot but deeply lament the withholding of Legislative assistance.

In England, Scotland, France, and the United States, &c., large sums are annually given for the encouragement of agriculture, and in proportion to the expenditure, has been its rapid advance, in all these countries. Any one conversant with the state of their agriculture, can readily draw the painful contrast.—Your committee having observed the spirit heretofore manifested by the House of Assembly, cannot forbear from urging on our members, the necessity of renewed diligence, in the hope that something may be accomplished, ere another session shall pass by.

Fictitious Signatures.

If it were the custom in any deliberative assembly—whether at Washington or at Albany—for the orators to conceal their persons and disguise their voices by speaking through trumpets,—would their speeches interest the audience as much as they do at present?

When a person walks in, or sits down in a legislative gallery, is he satisfied to close his eyes and listen to strange voices? Would not the same sentiments and the same arguments be more interesting if he knew from whose mouth they proceeded? Is it not a laudable curiosity that prompts him when a speaker takes the floor, to ask who he is, and to whom he belongs?

Now as we presume our readers will be willing to concede the right answers to these questions, we will take the liberty to ask another. Would not the anonymous articles which are found in our columns, be more interesting if we knew who wrote them? We are free to admit the title of some writers to concealment, such as our [Fair] correspondents "Annette" and "Fanny;" but to "C. D."—"S. W."—"P."—"B.," and many others, whose names if written out would shed a halo round our pages,—we feel unwilling to make this concession. We do not insist, indeed—being gratified to hear from them under any signature—but we hope they will consider how much our interests, and the interests of the community, would be promoted by such disclosures; and how much more eagerly the reader would take up our paper to learn something of his old friends and acquaintances.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Importance of Wheat Culture.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—To improve the true interest of the farmer, of any section of country, you must most surely instruct him in the management of his lands for the production of the staple crop of the country, or to the growth of that crop for which his lands are best adapted, and which will yield him the greatest profit. It is well known that our principal profit is produced from our wheat crop. It is the adaptation of our soil to the production of this finest of grain, that will ever render our lands valuable above any others adapted only to the production of the coarser grains. And accordingly wisdom would dictate that our improvements in agriculture should tend mainly to the increased growth of this crop. It is true that exclusive wheat cropping may not be advisable; but in the management of our farms we ought to adopt a system of rotation not calculated to interfere with the growth of wheat; but rather to fit and prepare our lands for the reception of that crop. Since the settlement of this country perhaps too much attention has been turned to raising wheat, or we may have practised a bad system, and thereby drained and exhausted our lands in many cases; but having discovered this error, we must not henceforth quit our old crop and bestow our attention on other branches of farming to the neglect of this. And now, Messrs. Editors, what I would complain of in your paper, is the little attention paid by your agricultural writers to wheat growing, and the much to other things of minor importance. Perhaps it is taken for granted by all, that no information can be imparted to our farmers on this subject. The old motto that "practice makes perfect," I think will hardly apply in this case; for surely I believe that there are no greater errors committed among us, than in wheat culture; and there is no branch of cropping in which farmers more disagree than in this. For example, some think the best time for seeding is the last of August and the first of September; others think the middle or last of September preferable; some will plough in seed, others

barrow in; some think one bushel per acre sufficient, others two and others three. And also in regard to fallowing, there is much diversity of opinion. Now these and many other points which might be mentioned, are subjects worthy the attention of some of your intelligent, practical, agricultural writers, and subjects which might be profitably discussed. If some of your able correspondents will give us a chapter monthly on the subject of wheat culture, grounded on experience and observation, there will be more good resulting to the farming interest of Western New York, than all the articles on ruta baga and mangel wurtzel that have ever appeared in all the agricultural papers in the Union. Not but that the root culture has its share of interest and credit, but in this section it is of minor importance; and surely the New Genesee Farmer ought to be adapted to its location.

Yours respectfully, R.

We fully agree with the preceding remarks on the importance of the wheat culture, and we earnestly call upon our correspondents to furnish whatever may be valuable upon the subject. We think however, that the culture of root crops is quite underrated, as it is on these that the farmer must greatly depend for the successful and profitable feeding of cattle, and consequent manufacture of manure, that prime mover in good farming, not by any means excepting the culture of wheat itself.

A premium would have been offered last year, by the Genesee Agricultural Society, for the best wheat crop, had it not been too late when the list of premiums was published.

Best Time for cutting Timber.

We suppose another age must pass away before the notion of *lunar influence* on timber will be entirely exploded. When the yielding mind of childhood receives a wrong impression from a parent or preceptor, and it is allowed to *harden* for years before Philosophy attempts to efface it, argument too often glances off like water from a goose's back.

On what does this notion rest? Why the moon raises tides on the ocean. Admitted; but on what else is its influence felt? If it has not *room enough* to raise tides on our lakes, can it possibly raise tides of sap in the pores of a tree, where a microscope is necessary to discover them?

But if it did raise the sap, what advantage could we derive from that knowledge? It would raise tides every day; and no one particular time would be better than another.

It has been handed down to us as a rule worthy of remembrance, that "the old of the moon in February is the best time to cut timber." But why is the *old* of the moon better than the *new*? This question might puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. The "old of the moon" may come on the first day of the month; or it may come on the last—it may differ a whole month. The sap may be frozen, and the moon not able to stir a particle. Or can it act on solids as well as fluids? If it can act on frozen timber, why not on seasoned timber, or solid rock? We cannot understand such occult principles.

We admit indeed that the time prescribed may serve well for cutting *some* kinds of timber; but certainly it is not the *best* time to cut *all* kinds of timber.

We believe it may be laid down as a maxim that *timber is most durable if cut when it contains the least sap*; and we have no knowledge that sap ever runs from a tree in full leaf. On a former occasion we stated a fact from an observant neighbor that basswood rails which he cut when the sap was in full flow, rotted before they seasoned, though immediately laid up in a fence. On the reverse, we have several instances of timber cut in summer that proved very durable, with not one case to the contrary. We therefore infer that

the gradation from the best time to the worst is in the following order: Summer—Autumn—Winter. No timber should be cut in the Spring before the tree is in full leaf.

Physiologists when treating of the functions of plants, have been too fond of drawing general rules, like other people, from a few observations. Because the sap of *some* trees, flows not in winter, they have erroneously concluded it was so with *all*. The sap of the sugar maple however, flows as soon as the leaves drop in autumn; therefore to have that timber durable, it should be cut when the tree is in leaf; and as every leaf is employed in pumping out the moisture, it might be well to let the tree lie untrimmed till they are withered.

A timber tree may be very valuable or otherwise, according to the time of cutting it; and in this country where they are growing scarcer every year, it is more especially important to have the best information on the subject.

Discovery in Sugar Making.

The following communication came too late for this month, but we now insert it, with the hope that possibly it may not be too late for trial this season. We know nothing of the value of the proposed improvement.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

MESSEURS. EDITORS:—As the time for making Maple Sugar is at hand, I take the liberty of sending for insertion, a very simple plan for clarifying it and making a much purer and whiter article than can be done by any other means. For some time the process was a secret, it having been accidentally discovered by a farmer whose sugar in consequence always commanded a higher price and more ready sale than that of his neighbors, and who for a long time would not let the method be used by known.

The story is this:—Having once borrowed a sugar kettle from a neighbor, on attempting to use it, he found it leaked from some cracks. Hoping to remedy the evil he threw in some Indian meal to fill up the cracks and enable him to use it. It did so; and to his astonishment on "sugaring off," he found a much better article than he was in the practice of making. As the corn meal was the only thing he could attribute it to, he continued the use of it, and soon ascertained that it was a very great improvement on the common method of sugar making.

The receipt is as follows:—To the sap required for 40 or 50 lbs. of sugar, add about a pint of corn meal, to be put in while cold and boiled together.

The above I received casually from a farmer who has used the process, and a neighbor of him who discovered it. It is so very simple, and I am induced to believe so very efficacious, that I send it for insertion in your valuable paper, with the hope that it may prove of use to some of your readers. Should any try it, I hope they will let it be known in some future number, how it succeeded.

VERNET.

Cazenovia, Feb. 25th, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Blue Grass and Quick Grass, (or Couch Grass.)

MESSEURS. EDITORS—The prevalence, tenacity, and prolific dissemination of the grass well known among us by the name of Blue Grass, (*Poa compressa*;) the increased expenses of cultivation, and greatly diminished returns of product which result from its presence in our grain fields and cultivated meadows, at once demand, and will repay, the strictest inquiry as to the most successful means for its prevention or eradication.

This grass seems to be the natural or spontaneous growth of rich, moist land in this country, and its seeds appear to be thence disseminated by domestic animals, upon the upland pasture, where the opera-

tions of tillage divide and spread its roots and seeds, eventually filling up the soil to such a degree, that ordinarily, and otherwise sufficient cultivation, produces little or no return of grain; and land seeded for meadows, where it exists in the soil, produces one or two meagre and inferior crops of hay, and is then run out. But the most common mode of disseminating this grass, is by sowing clover seed chaff mixed with its seeds, having been mowed from land where it exists; and in this manner whole fields, previously exempt, have been at once filled up with Blue Grass. An obvious preventive in this case, will be to use the clover mill and sow the clean seed—although an opinion is very prevalent that the seed in the chaff is more likely to vegetate and survive than if sown clean.

A more pernicious, but somewhat similar variety of grass is found on some farms in this section, called *Quick Grass* or wild rye, (*Triticum repens*.) They appear much alike in their general character, modes of propagation, and injurious effects; and both require the most thorough and persevering care in cultivation to destroy them. The extreme severity of our winter frosts; and also the usually continued drouth and heat of our long summers, afford us facilities for its purpose which are not possessed by the agriculturist of Great Britain. Numerous experiments confirm the opinion that the vegetative powers of this grass are very much weakened by exposing the roots to the action of severe frosts. Accordingly shallow ploughing, (as the roots do not run deep,) applied later in the fall the better, by exposing the tender roots to the frost—the tillage to be continued by ploughing or harrowing as soon as the land is fit in the spring, has been found very effectual. After this process, it is advisable to plant the ground with corn, and cultivate it thoroughly, or to summer fallow for wheat.

In one instance a very heavy coat of Blue Grass growing on wheat stubble, (the wheat crop was a total failure,) was ploughed in the fall, and though sown in the spring, was wholly unfit for oats or corn. It was sowed with buckwheat at the usual time, which, producing a heavy growth, completely destroyed the Blue Grass. The next season however, there was much very minute Blue Grass in the ground, supposed to have sprung from the seed; which suggests the necessity that the cultivation, or the density of the succeeding foliage, should be such as to prevent this result. Instances of success are stated from the ploughing and rolling, performed just before planting with corn. Of this the writer cannot speak from successful experience. The usual process of summer fallow, by two or three ploughings, commencing in May or June, although it may produce pretty good crops of wheat, has little effect in permanently destroying this grass, or fitting the land containing it for profitable meadow. In managing a fallow much advantage is lost, by failing to apply the harrow, during sowing and harvest. The effects which a harrow applied, once over, every ten days, in dry, hot weather, as upon all noxious grass within its action, is truly surprising. In cases where small patches of the variety here termed *Quick Grass* exists, much caution is necessary to prevent its spread by the plough and harrow; and when the soil is properly loosened, a man with a many pronged fork and basket, will find profitable employment in gathering the roots and carrying them off the land.

Messrs Editors—I consider this, an important subject, and have given it considerable attention for some years past; and as I have not seen much in your paper respecting it, am led to hope that the foregoing suggestions may be useful to some of your readers.

I am cordially yours, &c.

JOHN McVEAN.

Couch Grass.

The following is from a correspondent of the Yankee Farmer.

SR—In the fall of 1839, it was recommended in your paper to kill *Couch Grass* by ploughing the ground late in the season, and expose the roots to the action of the frosts, by which their vitality would be destroyed. This advice was again repeated in your editorial remarks in the fall of 1840. But my experience shows me, that late ploughing will not kill *Couch*, or *Twitch Grass*, as it is sometimes called.—Soon after that notice was published I turned over by ploughing, just before winter set in, a piece of ground which was very much infested by this grass. It was green sward in the spring of that year, and was ploughed and planted with Indian corn; and at weeding time, this grass so completely took possession of the ground, that the rows of corn could hardly be seen, and my neighbors inquired what kind of grain was sown there. Intending this land for turnips the next season, I turned this over by the plough, as before stated: and what was the result? Not a root of the grass was killed, and it appeared in full vigor in 1840, and the field looked as green as if covered with a crop of rye. What was then to be done? This would be a troublesome tenant with my turnips, and having the advantage of prior possession, and firmer hold of the soil, would contend strongly, and perhaps successfully against the young turnip plants, and make the chance for a small crop, or a good crop, to say the least, rather doubtful? I then determined to extirpate it, root and branch, which was accomplished in the following manner:—The ground was ploughed and harrowed, and then my men followed with their rakes, and raked out the roots of the grass into heaps which were afterwards carted into the hog-yard; and this was done three times before sowing my turnips; and this so completely destroyed it, that scarcely a root appeared in the subsequent cultivation.

AN OLD COLONY FARMER.

Plymouth Co. January, 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children—No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I have spoken of the useful part of education, as it either directly or indirectly influences the mind. I have taken a rather extended education for the general standard, because we are so liable to fall below than exceed the standard, whatever it may be. I wish now to consider the real object of education, the *developing, exercising, training* the powers of the mind. It is not so much the mere knowledge itself, valuable as that is in various respects, as it is the fitting of the mind for the business and duties of life. Of arithmetic, only a few rules find application in the business of the farmer and of most men; but who would desire his son to study only these rules while the others have a far greater *educating* power upon the mind. Indeed, if we contemplate only these subjects which will have a direct application and be directly practicable upon the farm, they will be found very few, and the influence of education exceedingly trifling, as the time taken to obtain it must be very short. Indeed, of what benefit will be much acquaintance with the art of *reading*, if only utility is to be studied in all our reading; if only there must be a direct employment of the knowledge on the farm. By such an education the mind must be left almost untouched. It will be rude and unpolished in its thoughts, low and common in its language; it will be left under the control of the animal nature chiefly; it will have only coarse views and notions of morality and religion, and of responsibility and obligation, it will be more subject to the power of temptation, and more easily seduced into the ways and works of folly and wickedness; or, it must be preserved from vice and crime by the fear of punishment and the strong arm of power, and not by those ennobling moral principles which are suited to our nature and circumstances.

The young farmer needs this cultivation of mind, this training of the intellect which education gives to prepare him for reading, and all the benefits of that knowledge which now fills the world. A taste for

reading is as much made and acquired as a taste for any thing. The untutored mind can have no relish for it, unless it is for the marvellous; the curiosity must be excited, or no motive will be presented to the mind little trained by culture.

The young farmer needs this cultivation too, that he may have an inducement to employ his mind daily, or often, upon books. The great improvement of mind is made by reading regularly for a short period every day. The instances of this, though far too rare, are abundant to show the great consequence. "*Great effects from little causes*," is the rule of Providence, and ought to be the motto for action. *The diligent hand maketh rich*, in whatsoever it undertakes.

The young farmer needs this cultivation also, that he may have some just estimate of himself and have more influence in the world. There must be superior wisdom in him that guides others. Trick and planning and wiles may succeed perhaps for a time; but all such arts must fail in the end because the ignorance will be disclosed, or the superior wisdom of others will be discerned. Even good common sense, that best of all human endowments of the intellect, must have knowledge and principles to exercise its power. Tact cannot operate without some materials to act upon and to work with.

The young farmer needs this cultivation also, that he may have some adequate notions of the necessity and advantage of education and moral principles in a free community, and may labor for the wider and more general extension of knowledge and virtue. Standing as the very bone and sinew of society, he must have the strength and power which will sustain the interests of society. For this end, education in its general meaning, the training of the mind and heart, is the grand means.

I have spoken of the wants of the young farmer in these several respects, for their bearing upon the main object of those papers, that the interests of the farmer suffer from the too limited education of his sons compared with that of his daughters. I have already said that I would not diminish the one, but increase the other. These views are not new indeed to many intelligent farmers, but they need to be diffused over the community. They cannot be fully appreciated without ensuring correspondent action.

I was about to enjoin some views upon the ornamental, as connected with the education of our children, but must defer them to another time. D. C.

March, 1841.

Sugar Beets.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Agricultural chemistry may indeed cavil at the supposed value of Sugar Beets as food for animals; but the results which nature gives, clearly prove that there are some wonderful secrets in vegetable physiology, which science has not yet discovered.

A neighbor of mine, who is a first rate gardener, told me that he had raised 60 bushels of Sugar Beets last year on an incredible small space of ground in his garden. I asked him which was the most profitable, corn or sugar beets. He replied, both. I then named potatoes, when he burst out into a horse laugh, and said that he could raise ten bushels of beets easier than one of potatoes, and that his cow gave more milk when fed on beets. Added to this, he said that potatoes wanted digging, and that, too, by daylight, in short and often wet days; but that any quantity of sugar beets could be plucked and housed in a single clear evening, and that the trouble of securing the two crops was also less to one in favor of beets.

SENECA.

Seneca co., March 14, 1841.

Gardening for April.

The weather during the past month has been so wintery that but little could be done in the garden except with hot-beds. No time should be lost this month, when the weather will allow, in commencing the operations of spring. Manure can best be carried on when the ground is frozen. Prune or trim fruit trees and bushes; repair espaliers, and procure new stakes for raspberry bushes, &c. Dress asparagus and rhubarb beds, and carry off, or burn all litter and rubbish. As soon as the ground is in good order, select and prepare the best apartments for early planting, and begin to plant or sow the more hardy vegetables.

Onion sets should be planted, and Peas, Lettuce, Spinnage, Turnip and Salsify seeds sown as soon as possible. Towards the latter part of the month, (earlier in Ohio and other States south of this) sow seeds of Carrot, Beet, Onion, and plant English Beans and early Potatoes; and, if not sown in a hot-bed, sow Cabbage Cauliflower, Broccoli Tomato Pepper, Celery, &c. on a warm border where they can be covered with mats in time of frosts.

In Ohio, and wherever danger from frost is not apprehended, most kinds of garden seeds are sown early this month; but in this state, severe frosts sometimes occur as late as the 1st week in May, and tender plants must not be exposed till after that time. It will then be time to sow Cucumber, Melon, Squash, Pumpkin, Beans, Corn, Radish, Turnip, &c.; also, most kinds of herb and flower seeds. For remarks on sowing flower seeds, see Vol. 1, P. 56.

*. * Ill health of Mr. Bateham must be an apology for the brevity of the remarks under this head.

Flowers in England.

From the Gardener's Chronicle of "Feb. 6, 1841," published in London, and edited (in part) by Professor Lindley, we make the following extracts:—

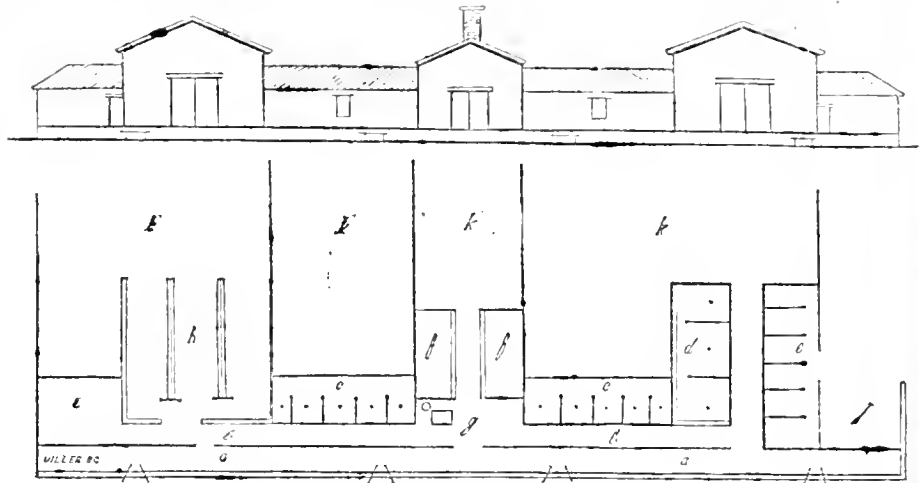
"*Pentlandia miniata*, a pretty bulbous plant from Cusco in Peru, called in *Panacatum* and *Narcissus*, produces its clear scarlet flowers readily, and grows very freely."

"*Geranium rhifolium*. The erect habit of this plant, and its large flowers distinguish it from *G. nepalense*. It is a neat hardy perennial, scarcely exceeding a foot in height. It should be planted in light soil, or on rock work, as it is destroyed by the wet in winter. It flowers in July and August; and may be increased by dividing the roots when in a dormant state, or by seeds, which are produced freely, but the seedling will not flower before the second season. It was raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from Himalayan seeds presented by Dr. Royle in May 1839."

"*Dahlia*s. A correspondent of the *Florticultural Magazine*, gives a long list of Prize Dahlias, from which we extract the following names of varieties, which according to this writer have gained more than fifty prizes at the shows for 1840.

- Anato (Muntyg's,) 79.
- Argo (Widnall's,) 51.
- Beauty of the plain (Sperry's,) 89.
- Climax (Jeffery's,) 89.
- Conductor (Widnall's,) 62.
- Defiance (Cox's,) 67.
- Duchess of Richmond, (Fowler's,) 63.
- Essex Rival (Sorrell's,) 109.
- Eva (Foster's,) 73.
- Grace Darling (Dod's,) 115.
- Hope (Neville's,) 105.
- Lewisham Rival (Mead's,) 92.
- Margaret of Lothian (Goodhall's,) 123.
- Mary (Dod's,) 92.
- Miss Johnstone (Willison's,) 87.
- Ne Plus Ultra (Widnall's,) 92.
- Rienzi (Widnall's,) 109.
- Rival Sussex (Stunford's,) 109.
- Springfield Rival (Inwood's,) 122.
- Suffolk Hero (Girling's,) 118.
- Topaz (Girling's,) 77.
- Unique (Ansell's,) 161.
- Virgin Queen (Protheroe's,) 87."

"*Rhododendron maximum* grows much better in shade than in sunny situations; the foliage is of a four times the usual size, and of a much finer green."



WM. R. SMITH'S FARMERY.

EXPLANATIONS.

a, Root cellar filled from the windows, 10 feet wide including walls. *b*, alley, boarded on the stable side, to the top of the mangers, four feet wide. *c*, stalls for the cows, &c., seven feet wide. *d*, ox stables, 8 feet wide. *e*, stalls for the horses, 5 feet wide. *f*, apartments for the *stall boys*. *g*, room for boiling, slicing roots, &c. *h*, sheep troughs, with racks communicating with the loft above. *i*, celf shed. *j*, wagon shed. *k*, barn yards. Note—The upper part of the above cut is a front view, and the lower part a ground plan.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

MES-SRS. EDITORS—It is very probable that the sketch of the barn above may strike many persons as being altogether too large and expensive for general use. This is doubtless true to a certain extent. Indeed my only hope is that *some* persons may profit by *some* things described, as I have no expectation but that glaring faults will be found in the plan. The inconvenience resulting from want of arrangement in our farm establishments is also great.

On many farms, having nearly or quite as many buildings as those described, the barns, &c. are so placed as to require much additional labor in passing from one to the other, and in the feeding of the animals.

Manures.—The man who at the present day neglects this important branch of labor, ought to be looked upon as laying the foundation for future poverty. Yet, I venture to say, that not one person in fifty who builds a barn, takes this subject into consideration, unless he may do so for the purpose of finding, as a friend of mine did, a *high knoll*, that the wash of his yards might give him no trouble.

Several methods have been proposed for saving and increasing manure, but on the whole, the plan adopted by Judge Bucl seems to me best adapted to our circumstances. This consisted, as the readers of the "Genesee Farmer" will remember, in shaping the yard like a dish, leaving a margin of ten or twelve feet quite round the outside. With this, if straw be freely scattered weekly over the whole, and the litter from the stables wheeled out and spread, subject to the treading of the cattle, ten times the usual quantity will accumulate.

Again, it is the decision of some of our best New England farmers that pork making is a losing business unless particular attention be paid to the compost heap. If this be true where great economy is used in feeding, what will be the fate of those, who, like myself, have no boiling apparatus nor economical hog yard?

In the sketch, I have placed this yard in the centre, where the excavation is the deepest.

Roots are justly coming into general use; but no systematic mode of feeding can be adopted unless they are accessible at all times. The long, narrow cellar exhibited in the plan, I think will be found very convenient. A sort of hopper with a gated bottom might be placed in the windows, into which the car would be emptied.

The extreme wing at the right in the elevation is the carriage and tool house; to the left of this is the grain barn, say 32 feet front by 45 feet deep, leaving long, narrow bays on each side the floor. The straw stack is directly back of this, and on the west side of the yards.

The centre building has the corn crib and general store room, occupying two-thirds of its length from the back end, which communicates by a trap door with the boiling vats below.

The front is used for a shop, stairway, &c.

To the right and left of this are the hay lofts, which communicate with the feeding alleys below.

The large building on the left, corresponding with the grain barn, covers the sheep house—the plan of which may be thought somewhat whimsical. I know the strongest of these useful animals can *live*, though exposed to the storms of snow and sleet incidental to stack feeding; but it is susceptible of the clearest proof that the expense of a comfortable shed is more than paid for by the increased quantity of wool and flesh. I propose that ranges of feeding troughs, four in number, should be placed in the basement, running from the alley to the back end. These are to consist of a rack, and manger at the bottom; the two outer ones single and placed against the wall; the inner double, that is, to supply food from each side. The racks will communicate with the floor above, from which they are to be supplied with hay.

A narrow floor communicating with the doors shown in the figure, runs the whole depth of the building. On each side are the hay mows, which are raised seven feet above the level of the floor, that the racks may be accessible. In this way a large number of sheep can be provided for in a small space, and without waste of time or food. The small wing on the left is the poultry house.

In the stables two cows or oxen occupy the same stall. The ground floor should be paved, as being better in every particular than plank.

Memor.

WM. R. SMITH.

N. Y. Legislature—"Bill to promote Agriculture."

We stated last month that no report had been made the Legislature on the petitions for the encouragement of agriculture; and such we still consider to be a fact, although some may think we are mistaken. It is true, Mr. Johnson, sometime in the early part of the session, before the petitions from the eastern part of the State were received, offered what is called "A Bill to Promote Agriculture;" but its provisions were so meagre, and so unlike what the members asked for, that we were in hopes the committee, on the receipt of the petitions, would become informed of their want, and report something more in accordance with the petitions, and more worthy of the Empire State. But a warm friend of the cause, who has spent some days at Albany, informs us that a bill is likely to become a law, without improvement, and without opposition.

'Half a loaf is better than no bread,' it is true; and the passage of this law will doubtless be a great benefit; but we shall certainly feel a degree of shame announcing to the world that the great and wealthy State of New York has passed a law for the improvement of agriculture, and appropriated only \$7000 per annum to the purpose.

The bill before the House provides that \$7000 be appropriated annually for five years, in the ratio of \$50 each member of Assembly, and \$600 to the State Society. When any County Society has raised by voluntary subscription any sum of money, the compiler is authorized to pay an equal sum, provided it is greater than the sum appropriated to that county. Mention is made of Commissioners.

It is proper to inform our readers that this bill was introduced in answer to the petition of a few individuals at Albany—self-styled the N. Y. State Agricultural Society—who it will be seen, were careful to provide their own interests. But, as yet, no notice has been taken of the numerous petitions which have been received by the yeomanry of Western New York.

We have seen no account of any further action on the bill for the encouragement of Silk Culture. We hope the members of the Legislature will not disregard the wishes of their constituents and the interests of the State so much, as to neglect these matters it is too late to secure their passage.

Horticultural Meeting.

In accordance to the call published in our last No., a meeting was held in the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Association in this city. Dr. Moses Long was called to the Chair, and H. M. Ward, Esq. appointed secretary.

After some discussion, it was agreed to form an association to promote the interests of Horticulture, to be called the Monroe Horticultural Society; giving to persons residing in other counties, the privilege of becoming members if they wish to do so.

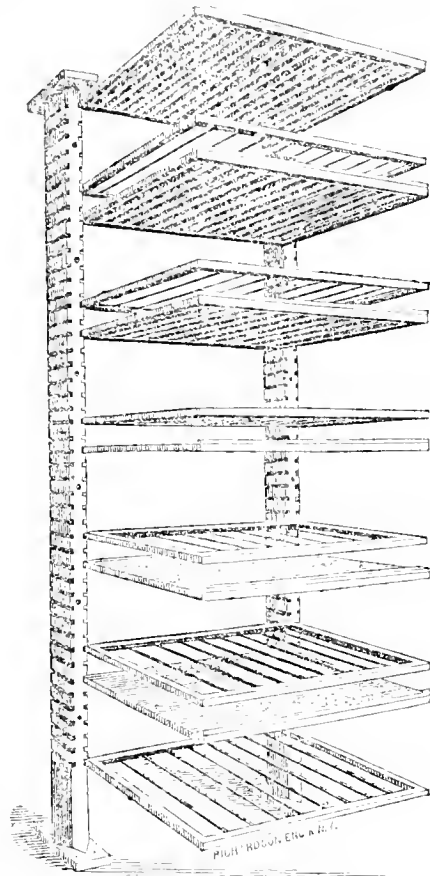
On motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution for the society, and report at the next meeting.

The following persons were nominated: Silas Corbin, S. O. Smith, H. M. Ward, P. Barry, Benj. Hill. The meeting then adjourned to meet in the same place on Thursday, March 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A meeting was held agreeable to the above adjournment, but not being so numerously attended as was anticipated, and the committee being unavoidably absent, it was thought proper to postpone the adoption of a constitution until the first Thursday (being the 6th) of May next. The meeting adjourned to meet on that day at the same place, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing the society.

The friends of Horticulture in Monroe county, (and those who please from adjoining counties) are respectfully requested to attend.

According to our promise, and the request of several subscribers, we here give a description of the "Burlington Silk Frames," mentioned in our Feb. No.—The engraving and remarks below, render the subject quite plain. If any persons in this vicinity desire to obtain any of the frames, they can leave their orders with our publishers, at the Rochester Seed Store.



BURLINGTON SILK FRAME.

This simple yet complete apparatus for feeding Silk Worms, invented and patented by Edmund Morris of Burlington, N. J., has been found, after repeated trials to accomplish the following important objects.—

1. It secures the most thorough ventilation to all parts of the frame on which the worms are feeding, below as well as above, and obliges them of necessity, to clean themselves of their excrement and other rubbish.
2. That part of all former modes of feeding which requires waiting for the worms to mount upon fresh foliage in order to clean them, is entirely dispensed with; and though cleaning is never necessary, yet should the worms require changing, it is done almost instantly, a thousand at a time, and without the worm, being conscious of the change.
3. The whole apparatus is as portable as a quilting frame; and all the parts which require handling during the feeding season, are as portable as an umbrella, without being liable to breakage.
4. Ventilation and cleanliness are so perfectly accomplished, that disease seems out of the question, unless originating in the egg.
5. The age (from the spinning) of any number of cocoons, from one thousand up to a million, is identified in a day, and they are gathered with six times the facility of the hurdle system, at the same time coming out perfectly clean, and with but little waste of loss.
6. By using branches, cut down with a grass hook or scythe, it saves more than one half the usual expense of gathering foliage and feeding it out to the worms, and more of them are accommodated in the same space.
7. It is cheaper and more durable than the hurdles. All the purchaser is required to do after receiving his frames, is to put in a few nails to support his uprights, and to put straw into his spinning roofs, and the whole contrivance is complete and ready for use.

The vast superiority of this over all other fixtures for feeding silk worms, is such as to be apparent even to persons not acquainted with the rearing of them;

while intelligent gentlemen, practically conversant with the business, have pronounced, without a single exception, that it fully accomplishes all that has been said above. It has been tried repeatedly and found successful in practice, and may be seen at the Burlington Filature, where persons interested in the silk business are invited to examine into its merits. It rejects the hurdle system entirely, and is original in all its parts. A frame sufficient to feed 6,000 worms, may be seen at Jos. Leeds' U. S. Silk Agency, No. 2 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, the proprietor of which has been appointed agent for the sale of frames and rights, to whom, or to the patentee at Burlington, application may be made. An engraved view, with a full description, will be sent on application, post paid. Gentlemen about to erect cocoaneries will find it highly important to examine the capabilities of this Frame, previous to erecting any other fixtures.

The most unqualified approbation has been awarded to this Frame by the numerous visitors who have examined it, and none have made any objection, or expressed a doubt of its capabilities. Many large cocoaneries are now being fitted up with it, for the coming season, and others are building, in which no other fixtures will be used.

The Patentee proposes to manufacture and sell these Frames, or to dispose of the right to individuals to make them for their own use, in order to accommodate those who reside so far from this city as to make the cost of transportation too heavy a tax for them to purchase here. In either case, however, the purchaser should make his own uprights, as the freight would be costly. Each upright, 8 feet long and 6 inches wide, by 2 inches thick, contains 8 feet, costing about 10 cents for hemlock or pine—the expense for making grooves is about 6 cents for each upright. Ten of them will accommodate 54 frames, each 3 by 4 feet.

The price for a feeding frame and roof, calculated for the worms to spin in straw, will be 60 to 70 cents for the two—and this latter kind is greatly preferable to the lath roofs. The worms are remarkably fond of spinning in straw so arranged, the cocoons are gathered with equal facility, and come out perfectly clean, without waste of loss.

To those who prefer to make their own frames, the prices of rights are as follows:

For the right to make and use		
50 frames and 50 roofs		5 dollars.
100 " " "	" " "	10 "
300 " " "	" " "	20 "
500 " " "	" " "	30 "
1000 " " "	" " "	50 "

These frames can be manufactured by the Patentee at a cheaper rate than any individual can furnish them for himself, as machinery will be used for the purpose.

The proper size for the frames and roofs, is 3 by 4 feet, which will accommodate 1,500 or more worms. The dimensions can be varied to order. The straw roofs are covered with mush or thick pasteboard.

Application may be made to Edmund Morris, Burlington, N. J., or to Joseph Leeds, Agent for the Patentee, No. 2 Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Agricultural Implements Wanted.

There is considerable demand for approved agricultural implements in this place; and if a good assortment were for sale here at moderate prices, the demand would soon be very great. But there are but a few kinds manufactured in this region, and the trouble and expense of obtaining them from the east, are so great that many will not be obtained from there. We would therefore invite some enterprising mechanic from the east—one who is familiar with the different approved implements of the day—and who has a little capital to invest, to come and establish a manufactory in this city. Here are the best of materials and facilities for the business, means of transportation in every direction, and the New Genesee Farmer to circulate intelligence all over the Western World. Now, who will come? Any communications on the subject, addressed to the publishers of this paper, postage paid, will receive attention.

Apparatus for Laboratories.

Professor Dewey informs us that the articles mentioned in another column for a "Cheap Laboratory," may perhaps be most easily obtained from Charles A. Spencer, Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y. Mr. S. will send a catalogue of prices to any person who will direct a letter, post paid, to him. From the catalogue such selection can be made as may be desired, and the order will be speedily attended to.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Castor Oil Beans--Ricinus.

The cultivators of the soil, and indeed all classes of citizens, have reason to rejoice that this invaluable medicinal seed, is likely to be turned to a very useful account in the domestic economy of every housekeeper. If there is any truth in the following statement taken from the Peoria (Ill.) press, the composition described below may serve the whole country as a substitute for sperm.

"An important discovery was made about ten years ago, by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton county, Va. which enabled him to render castor oil equal if not superior to the best sperm for burning in lamps, and for which he intended to take out a patent. This he never did, and permission has since been given to make the improvement known for the benefit of the public. The method of preparing the oil is, merely to mix with it spirits of turpentine, with which it readily combines; in proportion of one of the latter to four of the former.

"Now, since sperm oil is becoming scarcer, and the demand for it increases, the citizens of the west especially will find it to their interest to take advantage of the knowledge of this composition.

"As to its excellence, there is but one opinion among those who have tried it. A lamp filled with this composition will burn four or five hours without the slightest appearance of crust upon the wick, and on extinguishing the flame, there is no fire remaining in the wick, as is generally the case with sperm oil, except of the very best quality—indeed, in the extinguishing and re-lighting a lamp of this oil, there is a strong similarity to that of a gas light. But it burns perfectly free from smoke or the least degree of offensive smell—emits a clear and powerful light, and never congeals in the coldest weather."

The main difficulty experienced by those who have undertaken to cultivate the castor bean in a small way in this latitude, has arisen from a want of knowledge how to purify the newly expressed oil, so as to prevent its becoming very rancid and unfit for use. Perhaps a plain and concise explanation of this process which has long been held as an important secret by the manufacturers of pure "*Oleum Ricini*" may be of service to some of your numerous readers.

This oil is extracted from the bean either by soaking it in boiling water and then subjecting it to a weighty pressure; or by bruising the seed and expressing the oil cold. The latter is called cold expressed, and the former hot expressed oil, in the market. Most of the castor oil consumed in the United States is imported from the West Indies. This, as well as a thousand other articles sent to us from abroad, ought to be produced at home and largely exported. Good oil is now worth by the quantity in New York one dollar and thirty-eight cents a gallon, which can be obtained from a bushel of beans. Land well adapted to their growth, and properly cultivated, will yield in this latitude from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. The expense of growing and harvesting does not greatly exceed that of an acre of corn. The press and other machinery used for the manufacture of linseed oil will answer very well for making castor oil. The proneness of this oil, and indeed of all fixed vegetable oils, to become rancid, arises mainly from the mucilage which is intimately blended with it when expressed. Mucilage is quite insoluble in boiling water, hence if we put crude oil and water together in the proportion of five quarts of water to four gallons of oil and gradually heat them over a moderate fire, the mucilage will rise to the surface in a thick scum. All of this should be carefully removed with a skimmer into a vessel for further purification. The skimming should be continued during ebullition as long as any scum arises. The boiling should be kept up until all the water is evaporated, when the oil should be removed from over the fire, otherwise it will burn. It should then be put up in clean tight bottles or casks, and is ready for market. Other oils may be purified in the same way.

There are but few farmers who could not find room and time to cultivate an acre or two of the castor bean without interfering materially with their other farming operations. It should be planted on a warm, rich soil, and as early in the spring as can be done and escape frosts. The hills and rows ought to be about four feet apart. In warmer climates they are placed five feet asunder, because the plants grow much larger than they will in Western New York.

There is an establishment erected at Peoria, for the manufacture of castor oil, the proprietors of which offer to contract for all the beans they can obtain at one dollar a bushel. May the best success attend the enterprise. Yours truly, D. L.

Buffalo, March, 1841.

QUERY.—Will the Ricinus thrive and produce seed to advantage, in as cold a climate as this State?—Eds.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Cheap Laboratory.

Messrs. Editors:—As you have not given a reply to the question on the articles and cost of apparatus for a cheap laboratory such as a farmer would need, I submit the following. It is difficult indeed to give any very definite statement, because the object designed to be accomplished by the apparatus is not stated. I suppose, however, that the mere examination of soils, as the analysis is rather difficult, long, and perplexing, is not the object. Should that alone be the object, a few crucibles, tumblers, wine glasses, plates and vials, with tongs for handling the crucibles, and scales for weighing accurately to half a grain, would be necessary, and cost two or three dollars. To these should be added several small bottles of chemical tests, such as acids, alkalis, nitrate of silver, oxalate of potash or ammonia, which cost three dollars more, and for the whole, \$6 00

For General Illustrations of Chemistry.

Pyrometer to show expansion of solids,	4 00
2 Bolt heads " " liquids, 5s	1 25
6 Florence Flasks for boiling liquids, 6d	37
Wires for showing conduction of caloric,	1 00
2 Air Thermometers, 20c, and 1 Fahrenheit, \$3,	3 20
Pair of Tin Mirrors for reflecting caloric,	4 50
Ball for do 4s, and Air Thermometer, 4s,	1 00
3 feet of Glass rods, 18d, and Iron stand and rings, \$2,	2 18
Argand's lamp \$2 50, and spirit lamp 50c,	3 00
Fire pump or air condensing Fire Engine,	1 00
2 pint Retorts 6s, and 2 half pints 4s,	1 25
1 Gas bottle \$1, and Tin pipe to conduct gas 4s,	1 50
Gun barrel for procuring oxygen,	1 00
Or an Iron bottle for the same,	2 00
And 6 feet lead pipe to conduct it,	50
1 pint receiver closed at top, or large tumbler,	37
1 quart receiver with ground stopple to burn Iron wire in oxygen,	1 25
Small gazometer to hold oxygen,	3 00
Or two small gazometers in a small cistern to hold oxygen and hydrogen,	4 00
And compound Blow-pipe for the brilliant experiments,	4 60
Tin pipe for burning stream of hydrogen,	50
And 2 glass tubes for musical tones,	75
Iron turnings for hydrogen,	25
Bottles of acids and alkalis,	2 00

The preceding articles would enable a man of some experience, to perform a great many experiments.—Most of the articles wear out with use, and some break easily. Some knowledge of chemistry will enable the enquirer to select from the preceding such articles as would be best suited to his object. The whole amounts to less than fifty dollars. A good selection might be made for thirty dollars. I have been willing on this account to give the articles more numerous than may be desired.

If it is wished to add experiments in Galvanism, I shall be happy to give any information in my power.

It is ardently to be desired that some of our independent farmers might succeed in establishing small laboratories, and in exhibiting the more common and general parts of chemical knowledge. C. D.

March, 1-11.

Hints to Western Emigrants.

Drink cold tea, or buttermilk diluted with water, but no whiskey. Go out of your ploughed and newly cleared fields before the sun is down, and the mirri begins to rise, and keep in doors in the morning until the sun has dispersed the same.

In hot weather make a fire in your house every evening, to dry and cleanse the air. For ordinary medicine, drink strong boneset tea; if very bilious, take Gregory's Pills, (not the spurious sort,) they contain antimony, but no calomel.

Few and simple as are the above directions, had they been strictly followed, many lives might have been saved, and hundreds of congestive fevers prevented.

The history of deaths by fever at the west, is but a combined detail of gross neglect and still grosser ignorance. Some men think that as long as they have a morbid appetite to eat, they have no need of medicine or a physician; and when a physician is called, he is looked upon as a magician whose office it is to raise the dead.

Once asked a physician how one of his patients got along. He is very sick said he, but he will not die, for his wife is a better physician than I am, and all of a nurse to boot. I asked in relation to another patient. He is not dangerously sick, said he, but I fear they will kill him—dont you think they were trying to feed him toasted cheese and fried cake.

GENESEE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

N. YORK STATE AG. SOCIETY.

Albany, Feb. 10, 1841.

Pursuant to public notice, the New York State Agricultural Society met at Knickerbocker Hall at Albany, this day at 11 o'clock A. M. The Present being absent, ALEXANDER WALSH, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and JESSE BUEL was appointed Secretary pro tem. A quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read. The Report of the Treasurer, C. N. BEMENT, Esq., was then received, read, and accepted.

The Constitution of the Society being called for, was read, when several amendments were proposed by Messrs. TUCKER, NOTT and FULLER, which, after discussion, were adopted, and the revised Constitution directed to be published as follows:—

Constitution of the N. Y. State Ag. Society.

As Amended Feb. 10, 1841.

The style of this society shall be "The New York State Agricultural Society;" its objects shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the household arts.

Sec. 1. The society shall consist of such citizens of the State as shall signify, in writing, their wish to become members, and shall pay on subscribing not less than one dollar, and also of honorary and corresponding members.

The presidents of county agricultural societies, or a delegate from each, shall ex-officio be members of this society.

The payment of fifty dollars or more shall constitute a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

Sec. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents, one to be located in each Senate District; a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary a treasurer, an executive committee, to consist of the officers above named and five additional members, of whom three shall form a quorum, and a general committee, the members of which shall be located in the several counties, and be equal to the representatives in the house of assembly.

Sec. 3. The recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the society.

a corresponding secretary shall carry on a correspondence with other societies, with individuals and the general committee, in furtherance of the object of the society.

3 treasurer shall keep the funds of the society, disburse them on the order of the president or a resident, countersigned by the recording secretary and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting in January.

4 executive committee shall take charge of and cultivate or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, which may be transmitted to the society; and also have the charge of all communications, designed or calculated for publication, and so far as they deem expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall best calculated to promote the objects of the society.

5 general committee are charged with the interests of the society in the counties in which they shall respectively reside, and will constitute a medium of communication between the executive committee and the members of the society.

6. There shall be an annual meeting of the society on the third Wednesday in January, in the city of Albany, at which time all the officers shall be elected by a plurality of votes and by ballot, with exception of the executive committee for the counties which may be appointed by the executive committee, who shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the officers of the society during the year. Extra meetings may be convoked by the executive committee. Fifteen members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

7. The society shall hold an annual cattle and horse fair at such time and place as shall be designated by the executive committee.

8. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

9. A committee of fifteen was appointed to nominate officers of the society for the ensuing year, to report at the meeting to be held at the Senate Chamber, at 3 P. M. to-morrow. Adjourned to 3 o'clock, Feb. 10, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Feb. 10, 3 o'clock, P. M.

10. Pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of visiting Mount Hope Farm, near this city, to view the beautiful and extensive herd of improved sheep owned by Mr. P. The company, some twenty in number, after an examination of the Mount Hope and South Down sheep at Mount Hope, which they were highly pleased, were taken to Mr. Prentice to Mr. Corning's farm, where an opportunity of viewing a portion of the Cotswold and Cotswold sheep imported by Messrs. Corning and Southam the past season.

11. Senate Chamber, Feb. 11, 3 o'clock, P. M. Pursuant to adjournment, H. D. GROVE, Esq., was vice president, in the chair. The committee appointed to nominate officers, made their report which was read and accepted; and the following were unanimously elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:—

12. OEL. B. NOTT, of Albany, President.

Vice Presidents.

13. JEROMUS JOHNSON, of Kings.

14. ROBERT DENNISTON, of Orange.

15. CALEB N. BEMENT, of Albany.

16. EDWARD C. DELEVAN, of Saratoga.

17. BENJAMIN P. JOHNSON, of Oneida.

18. LEWIS A. MORRELL, of Tompkins.

19. WILLIS GAYLORD, of Onondaga.

20. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee.

21. Local Members of the Executive Committee.

ALEXANDER WALSH, of Rensselaer,

GEORGE VAIL, of "

HENRY D. GROVE, of "

A. L. LINN, of Schenectady.

JOHN D. MCINTYRE, of Albany.

JOHN S. RANDALL, of Cortland, Cor. Sec'y.

ESRA P. PRENTICE, of Albany, Treasurer.

THOMAS TUCKER, of Albany, Recording Sec'y.

22. The following resolution was introduced by J. J. TUCKER, Esq., of Rensselaer.

23. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and present, a memorial to the Legislature, praying for an appropriation of \$7,000 per annum, for the benefit of agriculture, to be distributed to the several County Agricultural Societies in the amount of \$50 to each member of Assembly, and the sum of \$600 to the State Agricultural Society; the

money to be paid to the several Societies when they shall have raised an equal sum.

After an animated and interesting discussion, in which Messrs. VIELE, JOHNSON, ROOT, FULLER, and others, took part, the resolution was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. VIELE, TUCKER, BEMENT, MCINTYRE and VAN BERGEN, were appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature for the purpose expressed in the resolution.

Several Reports were received from Committees appointed at the last meeting, to report on various matters of practical agriculture, which will be published hereafter.

On motion of C. N. BEMENT, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to procure reports from different members of the Society, on the following subjects, to be presented at the semi-annual meeting.

1. On the most approved method of stall feeding oxen and other neat cattle.

2. On converting green crops and other vegetable matters into manure.

3. On the best method of increasing manure and forming a compost.

4. On the proper time to cut Timothy and other grasses, and the most approved method of curing the same.

5. On the comparative economy of employing oxen and horses in the usual business of the farm.

6. On the comparative economy of potatoes, ruta baga, carrots or beets, as food for cattle, sheep, and swine.

7. On the relative value of apples as food for swine, or other domestic animals, compared with making them into cider.

8. On the best means of eradicating Canada thistles.

A Resolution was adopted requesting the President elect to deliver an Address in the Assembly Chamber, in furtherance of the objects of the Society, on the evening of the 23d inst.

Assembly Chamber, Feb. 23, 1841.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Vice President from the first District, took the chair and called the Society to order, when the President, J. B. NOTT, Esq., delivered an address, replete with eloquence and instruction, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience with great satisfaction. The thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. NOTT, and a copy of his address solicited for publication.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, met at the office of the Cultivator, Albany, on the 23d of February—the President of the Society in the Chair. A letter was read from P. B. JOHNSON, Esq. Vice President, expressing his regret that he should not be able to attend the meeting. Mr. J. says—"It will afford me great pleasure to communicate with you at all times in relation to the interests of the Society, and to unite with the officers in such measures as shall be best calculated to promote the interests of Agriculture in our State. I hope something will be done in aid of our objects by the Legislature; and could County Societies be established and sustained, it appears to me that great good will result."

A letter was also read from Col. H. S. RANDALL, Cor. Sec'y., accepting the office, and assuring the committee that he will devote himself zealously and untiringly to the cause. He says—"I wish you would express to the committee the deep regret I feel in not being able to meet them. Say to them, that as one of their body, were I present, I would counsel action.—decided energetic action. A mere formal organization—a nominal Society merely, is useless—nay, the next thing to ridiculous; and unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, effort on our part will be met with more of corresponding spirit, than it has been in preceding years."

After the appointment of a part of the County Committees, the business was postponed, and a committee appointed to make the necessary inquiries and report suitable names at the next meeting.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Prentice, and McIntyre, was appointed to report a code of By-Laws, and Regulations for the better management of the affairs of the Society.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the Executive Committee will hold regular monthly meetings on the Third WEDNESDAY of each month, at the room No 7, Exchange Building, Albany, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

2. That to enable this Society to carry into effect the great objects of its formation, it is necessary to raise the sum of \$1,500, in addition to the aid expected from the State.

3. That as one means of increasing the funds of the Society, the Corresponding Secretary address a circular letter to the members of the Executive and General Committees, urging upon them the necessity of immediate and persevering personal exertion to increase the number of both life and annual members of the Society.

4. That the Recording Secretary prepare and report at the next meeting, a correct roll of the members, specifying those who have paid their annual dues, and the sums due from those in arrears.

5. That the Executive Committee will decide upon the place of holding their First Exhibition and Fair, at their regular meeting in April; and that a committee of nine be appointed to report on the Premium List, so far as practicable at the March meeting. The committee consists of Messrs. McIntyre, Walsh, Bement, Randall, B. P. Johnston, Grove, Gaylord, Morrell, and Peters; and it is expected they will report individually, their views in relation to the objects which should be made subjects for premiums.

Treatment of Peach Trees.

A respected correspondent in the State of Ohio, says: "Two years ago last fall, I scalded a part of my peach trees. On removing some of the soil, the worms were exposed in various positions; and all the trees that I scalded at that time, were found to be free from worms in the spring.

"Some that were scalded in the spring however, were not benefited. The earth was left round the trees so that the boiling water stood above the part affected, and proved of no use.

"Soap suds and weak ley, have sensibly benefited the trees; and from a slight experience I have reason to hope that brine will be found useful.

"Among the useless remedies tried, I will name *borax* and *plugging with sulphur*.

"Soap suds acts like a charm on healthy peach trees; but on such as have the *yellowes*, it is like food in the stomach of a dyspeptic."

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

Silk Culture.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF SILK WORMS.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq. Sir,—In June last I tried an experiment with several varieties of cocoons, which may be interesting to the numerous readers of the Silk Journal. The silk worms were carefully fed and were perfectly healthy. I intended them for obtaining eggs for the year 1841, and was anxious to ascertain, by my own experience, which are the best varieties. The cocoons were carefully reeled on the Piedmontese reel, and the silk weighed with a small copper scale.

8 oz. of mammoth white cocoons, floss on, chrysalids not killed, in number 141, yielded 360 grains of reeled silk.

8 oz. of pure white pea-nut cocoons, floss on, in number 134, gave 359 grains of reeled silk.

8 oz. of various colored pea-nut cocoons, floss on, in number 148, gave 329 grains of reeled silk.

8 oz. of mammoth sulphur cocoons, floss on, in number 134, gave 327 grains of reeled silk.

I have not succeeded in keeping silk worm eggs in an ice-house, to hatch successive crops through the summer. Last winter I sent a quantity of mammoth sulphur silk worms to an ice house in Newbern.—They were put up in a box, in the manner recommended by the Messrs. Carsona. In July, I had the box brought down, and spread the eggs on a feeding shelf—not one of them hatched out. I am informed the ice house was not filled until March; it is probable the hot weather in February started the hatching process, and then putting them on ice, in March, destroyed their vitality. Silk worm eggs intended for a succession of crops, in this latitude, should be put into the ice house in December and January.

I have raised about 30,000 multicaulis mulberry trees this year, for feeding silk worms, and intend to give the silk business a fair trial before I give it up.—My cocoonery is 120 feet by 20, a single story. I cannot perceive why the raising of silk should not be as profitable in the United States as it is in France and Italy.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servt.

JAMES MANNEY.

Beaufort, N. C., Dec. 14, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Pleasures and Profits of Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors—In the last number of the Genesee Farmer the enquiry is made, whether Agriculture can be made profitable? Mr. Colman answers this question in the affirmative, so far as New England is concerned; but the inquiry still remains, what are the profits of agriculture in western New York, or rather, what may be the profits under a correct system of cultivation? The wealth of the farmer consists in the productive power of his soil, rather than in the extent of his territory. The farmer who possesses 100 or 1000 acres of unproductive land may be poor. The farmer who possesses 10 acres of land with power and skill to manage and cultivate it so as to supply all his wants, is rich.

An increased fertility of the soil is a source of profit too generally overlooked by the farmer. The great defect in our agriculture, so far as my knowledge extends, is want of system. Any system which shall embrace the two great principles of agriculture, namely, a careful attention to the making and application of manure, and a judicious rotation of crops, will ensure success. A general attention to these great principles would raise Western New York, with a soil naturally productive, to the very summit of agricultural prosperity, if at the same time proper attention be paid to the rearing the best breeds of animals. Of the system or course of rotation the best adapted to his soil and his circumstances, the farmer must be his own judge. An acre of good corn land, well manured and properly cultivated, will produce 80 bushels of corn in a season. After the corn crop is taken off, this acre will produce 20 bushels of wheat. If this acre shall be thoroughly stocked with clover and well plastered, and for two years pastured with cows and hogs, with what manure may be made from the land, it will completely preserve the fertility of the soil, and even increase it. Here we have a four year's course, which will most assuredly preserve the fertility of the soil. But the great question remains to be answered. What will be the result of this system, as it respects profit and loss? An answer to this inquiry must determine the course of the farmer. Two acres of clover on rich land will pasture two cows and four hogs in the best manner, through the season. The acre of corn stalks and the acre of wheat straw, with 40 bushels of corn in the ear, ground and fed with the stalks and the straw, will winter the cows in the best possible manner. Fifteen bushels of corn ground with the cob, and making about 22 bushels of rich provender—this fed to each of the four hogs together with the slops from the cows, will make 300 lbs. of pork, or more—this would give 1200 lbs. pork at \$5 per cwt, would be \$60. The produce from the two cows in butter and cheese, or some of both, cannot be less than \$20 each, making \$40 for the two. The whole value of pork and dairy produce is \$100; the value of wheat from the acre, at one dollar per bushel is \$20—making the whole value of the produce of four acres \$120; \$50 will give one dollar for each day's labor, and pay all the necessary expenses, leaving \$70, or the interest of \$1000 for the use of four acres for one season, and the soil improving at least five per cent. per annum. Ten acres of good land cultivated after this manner, would afford a family of five persons all the necessaries of life. Forty acres cultivated on this plan will pay the interest of \$10,000 annually, without any diminution of capital.

However visionary the results of this system may appear to many, it is founded on facts and principles which every intelligent farmer knows to be correct, and can most assuredly be realized by careful and persevering attention. I do not pretend that this system is the best which can be devised; there is such a variety of soil, climate and circumstances, as renders it impossible to devise any system which shall suit them

all. If any of your numerous correspondents will point out the defects of this system, or devise and recommend any other which shall be more profitable, or which shall do more to simplify the subject of agriculture and bring it within the means of all our common farmers, he will deserve well of his country, and be entitled to the character of a public benefactor.

Thus far I have written upon the profits of agriculture. So far as respects the pleasures of agriculture I would just observe, that the man who has a mind to adopt a system of husbandry embracing all its great principles, will find an employment more conducive to the health of his body and the peace of his mind, than any other; and, while he stands upon his own soil, and sees a variety of vegetable productions springing up and coming to maturity around him, cultivated by his own hand, if his heart is susceptible of grateful emotions, he will "look through nature up to nature's God," and adore that power that scatters blessings around him in such pleasing variety and in such profuse abundance. JESSE IVES.

Homer, March 12th, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

On Cattle.

Messrs. Editors—Having spent some time this spring in Genesee county for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the Eastern Market, and seeing an ardent desire prevailing among a considerable portion of your intelligent and enterprising farmers of improving their present stocks of cattle, I propose giving some general hints upon that subject—more especially to those however, who breed for the Eastern Market. For steers and working oxen. I prefer the Devon's to any other breed; as their fine horns and beautiful red color united with their quick, graceful motions, give those of the same weight, over other breeds, a price varying from \$10 to \$40 per pair more.

For cows, the Durhams stand unrivalled for their superior milking qualities; yet when we consider their color and coarseness of flesh and the quantity of food consumed, they are not so much beyond the Holderness, or a cross of the Durham and Devon and Holderness, which suit purchasers generally full as well as the Durham. I have frequently sold a Cherry Red cow when driving, for full as much as I could a Durham, where the blood of the Devon was evidently to be seen, from the fine color and horns taking the fancy of the purchaser. But I would not by any means wish to be understood to rank the Devon or Holderness in the same class with the Durham, but would either advise the cross, or the pure Durhams for cows. I would also suggest the evil which results from the too frequent practice of many of your farmers in over-feeding their bulls of pure bloods, of either kind mentioned, with grain, &c. &c., in order to make a great show to their neighbors, in the size of the animal, and also in publishing the weight, at 6, 12 and 18 months old, which is proof sufficient that they are not proper animals for sires. More especially where this practice has been persevered in for some two or three generations. It is generally known that the offspring of healthy men, who live and wade in luxury, hand down to their posterity a curse which will follow them through life, and which cannot be easily shaken off; and most certainly where two or three generations follow the practice of their ancestors, their bodily powers sinking into numerous complaints incident to the human family. So with the brute creation. And, depend upon it, if you rear calves from bulls that have had their digestive organs distended, the same will be handed down, and if not fed with the same bountiful hand, such stock will sink into comparative insignificance.

It would be much better for those raising stock to see that their bulls should be fed well; that is, have

as much good hay as they wish to eat, and kept the old saying is, "heart whole." A few roots winter, say given as often as once a week, would advantageous perhaps, and advisable, as in winter animals like a change from dry hay, making the most "hearty."

I noticed a small stock of very fine Devons in Sheldon, in this county; also a fine Devon bull, near Roy; also a fine herd of Durhams, the property of Mr. Remsen, near Alexander, and the very fine Devon bull, *Red Jacket*, near Batavia, the property of Mr. Cone, lately from Connecticut.

All the above named cattle I would particularly recommend to the farmers of Genesee county, as they have not, I think, been over-looked, any of them sufficiently to injure their stock. Mr. Cone assured me he had let his bull run with his other stock, none which had had any food but hay and straw. This is the best way to produce fine stock. For what farm is there that can feed and nurse his whole stock? What farmer is there that wishes any stock of the kind mentioned, but that will improve his old stock, on same keeping? Rest assured that good blood will prove your stock, but great feed to particular animals should be condemned.

The Devons have proved themselves to the particular favorable attention of the farmers generally, excepting, however, those who keep dairies, for their constitution, standing the long winters, and keep as well as any other stock on the same feed.

Yours,

AN EASTERN DROVER

Col. Sawyer's Berkshires.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

In the last No. of your paper, (page 44,) E. Colman asks, if the portraits given of Col. Sawyer's Berkshires are correct likenesses?

In my opinion they are not correct likenesses. The pictures of the two boars are much better likenesses than those of the sows, but are not exact. The traits of the sows, although intended, no doubt, faithful copies of the almost perfect animals they port to represent, I feel bound to say, are mere "ey's sketches." To show the defects of the picture would require more time and space than I can command; but the simplest observer will at once detect the want of symmetry, and of true anatomical well as (if I may so use the expression in this vicinity) architectural proportions belonging to this primitive, the "Improved Berkshire" pig.

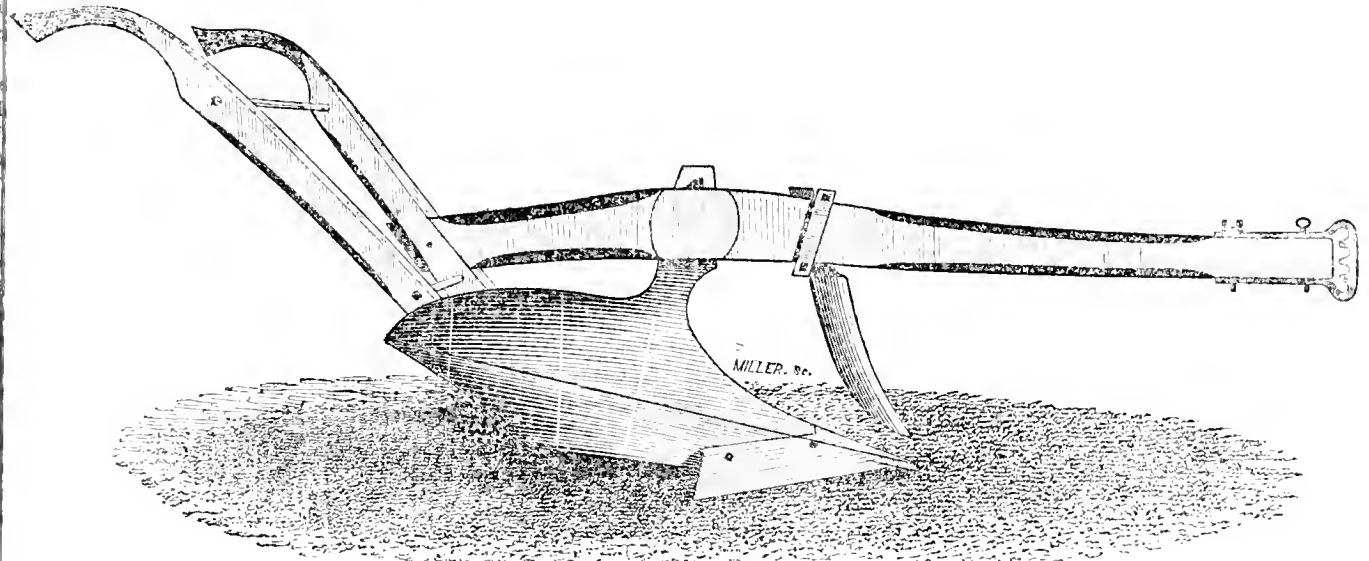
I was in Rochester a few days since, and paid a visit to Col. Sawyer's piggery, where I saw some perfect specimens of thorough bred, and crosses of Berkshire. His imported sow, now about two years old, and his boar "Young Prince," from the pig of Mr. A. B. Allen, are probably as perfect specimens of the middle sized Berkshires as can be found in the country, and can only be exceeded in size, but happens not in symmetry, by a few individuals in the extensive piggery of Mr. Allen. Col. Sawyer breeds with great skill and judgment; and I hesitate not to say, that the originals of his Berkshire pigs far exceed in perfection of points and general excellence, the traits that I have seen of them in your excellent paper.

Very respectfully yours,

Buffalo.

L. F.

Note. I have no desire in these remarks to censure too severely, the portraits of animals that appear, and add so much of interest to your valuable publication. The correct drawing of animals, is as important as that of copying faithfully, the human face; this accomplishment is more rare than that of the artist. From the absence of patronage in this country few have chosen that branch of the profession, and is from this cause alone, that so few faithful copies of animals are found.



WHITING'S WISCONSIN PLOUGH.

The inventor of this plough, by a few year's experience in the use of the common ploughs, on the prairies in the west, became fully convinced that the reason why earth so generally adheres to the mould board, is none other than the mould boards being so short and crooked as to form a hollow that catches the dirt instead of a plain flat surface, that would receive equal pressure as it passes through the sward. His next step was to construct one so as to avoid the difficulties common to other ploughs, without in the least impairing its usefulness. And after taking one of the common ploughs, and using it in the prairie soil until such dirt as would naturally adhere to the board had become fully compressed, he examined it and found that a perfect straight line was formed the whole distance of the board, whether lengthwise or crosswise (as in the cut represented above) with a gradual wind to turn the sward. He consequently constructed one on this principle, and experience in its use has since taught him, as well as others, that it is the best and only principle that can be adopted, whether for prairie or other soils.

Many recommendations might be given, but the following are deemed sufficient.

The following certificate is from the Society of Shakers at Watervliet, accompanied by an order for four ploughs, and will show the estimation in which this plough is held by that intelligent society of people.

"We hereby certify that we have tried the Wisconsin plough, as exhibited to us for trial by Ebenezer G. Whiting, and we hesitate not in giving it the preference to any thing we have ever seen of the Plough kind, both for ease and utility.

CHAUNCEY COPLEY,
BENJAMIN TRAIN,

D. A. BUCKINGHAM,
WM. THRASHER.

The following is the report of the judges appointed by the Mechanics' Association of Western New York, held at Rochester, October, 1839, awarding a Diploma to the Wisconsin Plough:

A Green Sward Plough—from E. G. Whiting. This article is constructed upon strict philosophical and mechanical principles, combining many advantages of a rough, strong sward land, and those that are new and rooty, as well as those of ordinary kind, and cannot fail to be a favorite article.

C. DEWEY, L. B. LANGWORTHY, S. W. D. MOORE, Judges.

The following certificate is from Mr. Elias Cost, an extensive farmer at Oaks Corners, near Geneva, accompanied with an order for 6 ploughs:

OAKS CORNERS, December 15, 1840.

This is to certify that I bought a two horse plough last summer of E. G. Whiting, of Rochester, which plough I think is the best I ever used. In the first place it moves easier, and no plough can turn over the sod better. I therefore would recommend the plough to any one for a first rate article. ELIAS COST.

References for those who have never used the plough, and are unacquainted with the above recommendations:—HENRY VOSBURG, Gates; MANSFIELD PARSONS, Brighton; OLIVER CULVER, do.; RODNEY LYMAN, Rochester; GEO. WHITNEY, do.; PETER BURSE, Pittsford; ISAAC MOORE, Brighton; GEORGE BROOKS, do.; OLIVUS CHAPMAN, Riga.

To avoid difficulty for those who live at a distance, patterns for points will be furnished on application.

The above plough is manufactured and sold at A. J. LANGWORTHY'S Eagle Furnace ware house, Rochester; also at No. 1 Buffalo-st. west end of the bridge, by the Patentee, or SAMUEL RICHARDSON, Agent.

N. B. Patterns for the various sizes, furnished by the patentee. Also Castings by the ton to Plough-wooders.

E. G. WHITING.

WHITING'S PLOUGH.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the December No. of your paper, I observe an article headed "Important Ploughing Match and Trial of Ploughs," purporting to have been held at Worcester by the Mass. Agricultural Society; and as that report is calculated to convey an erroneous impression, and unjustly prejudice the minds of the community against my plough, you will greatly oblige me, and subserve the cause of justice, by publishing the following remarks with the annexed challenge.

I am the inventor of the "Whiting's Wisconsin Plough," mentioned in that report, and was present at the exhibition; but as I had understood it was to be a State exhibition, and did not go with the intention of competition, but merely to witness the exhibition and test the draught of my plough; but being invited to put my plough in for trial with the others, I cheerfully did so, although without the least preparation—so necessary on such an occasion, and used to so good advantage by others. I will not now take up your time and space to detail what I deem the errors and unfairness of the report of that trial, but will do so hereafter. Suffice it for the present to say, that disinterested persons who were present at the exhibition, gave my plough a decided preference, and together with hundreds

who are using my plough in this State, agree in declaring that the report is both unfair and untrue; and if cattle had the gift of speech, there would be more than human testimony to the same point.

Those who are in the habit of using my plough, say it runs easier than any other plough now in use in Western New York, doing equal execution; and no one can persuade them that the above mentioned report is correct, or any where near correct. In order to bring the matter to a test however, I hereby offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

for any plough, manufactured in Massachusetts, that will do as good work, and run (not 100 per cent., but even) one per cent easier than mine; and, in order that distance may not prevent a trial, I will meet any person half way, or thereabouts.

Address, E. G. WHITING.

Rochester, N. Y. March 29, 1841.

"The Northern Light."

This is the title of a large Monthly paper, just commenced at Albany, which bids fair to become very popular; and, judging from the reputation of the conductors, and the appearance of the 1st No. now before us, we can safely recommend it to such of our readers as desire a cheap, instructive, and useful paper, of un-

exceptionable moral character. It is published in double quarto form (16 pages) suitable for binding—Terms \$1 per year in advance. The following is an extract from the prospectus:—

"The principal object of the publication is to diffuse information on subjects of practical usefulness. For the more effectual accomplishment of this object, it is proposed to give it a popular shape and to afford it at so low a rate as to place it within the reach of all classes of readers. In this respect, it will bear a strong analogy to some of the periodical publications put forth in Europe, by Societies for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. In like manner, it will be conducted by an association of gentlemen, whose co-operation has been secured by the proprietors. The association consists of the following persons: JOHN A. DIX, T. ROMEYN BECK, GIBSON HAWLEY, AMOS DEAN, THOMAS W. OLCOTT, and EDWARD C. DELLIVAN; and the immediate superintendence and management of the publication will be assumed by the individual first named. The character of these gentlemen, and the fact that they may be considered as representing a variety of interests, political and professional, afford to the public the highest security that the objects of the publication will be kept steadily and faithfully in view.

The publication will embrace four distinct branches of inquiry and intelligence:

- 1st. POLITICAL ECONOMY;
- 2d. AGRICULTURE;
- 3d. LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY;
- 4th. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Past Winter.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The winter which has just closed, has been peculiar for the mildness of some part of it. The weather has been quite uniform, though some severe changes have taken place. The barometer has shown no great variations in the weight of the atmosphere.

The mean temp. of Dec. 1838	was	29°	76.
“ “ “ 1839	“	28	44.
“ “ “ 1840	“	25	14.
“ “ Jan. 1839	“	25	51.
“ “ “ 1840	“	19	32.
“ “ “ 1841	“	27	02.
“ “ Feb. 1839	“	27	78.
“ “ “ 1840	“	32	08.
“ “ “ 1841	“	23	38.
Mean of 3 winter months just ended,		25	20.
for 1840		26	61.
“ 1839		25	09.

The mean temperature of February, 1840, was uncommonly high, and made the mean of the winter somewhat above that of this year. The influence of that warm month was felt through the spring, in the preparation given for the early starting of vegetables.

In December, 1840, there fell in the last half of the month, about 21 inches of snow, and near a foot of it on the 26th and 27th, forming the first sleighing of any consequence.

On Jan 3, 1841, the temperature was 1° below zero.

“ 4, “ “ “ 4 “ “

The next half was warm; but on the 18th the temperature fell to zero, and the next day was only 3 above, while the rest of the month was warm. At the beginning of this month, snow fell 6 inches, and the sleighing was good till the 7th, when the whole was carried away by a sudden thaw, and on the 9th the ice broke up in the Genesee and passed over the Falls. Little snow fell the last half of the month, and the roads were smooth and fine for carriages.

February 12, 1840, the temperature was at zero, and from the 10th to the 18th was a very cold week, with constant and brisk N. W. winds; and the last half of the month was considerably colder than the same part of January. The whole month was 5° colder than that of January. Several inches of snow fell in the month, but the sleighing was at no time good. So much for the winter.

The first week of March has now passed, and has been only one-tenth of a degree warmer than the first week of February. On the 7th snow fell 14 inches deep, and the sleighing is now excellent. The present cold offers few indications of an early spring.

Rochester, March 9, 1841. C. DEWEY.

Vegetable Oyster Pudding.

“A lady of no small standing,” as our Wisconsin friend says, has furnished us the following, and were we at liberty to append her name, we are sure it would be a sufficient voucher for the excellency of her dish.

“Having a great deal of salsify or vegetable oyster, I tried many ways of cooking it; at last I thought of making a pudding of it—and it is very nice indeed—fit for Queen Victoria.

“Take 1 pint of sweet cream; 3 eggs; sugar enough to sweeten it, probably 3 large spoonfuls; a tea spoon of salt; a spoonful of bread crumbs; a tea-cup of grated salsify or vegetable oyster; and a quarter of a nutmeg. Make some pie-crust, line a dish, and bake it about half an hour.”

Regretting that we cannot give the name of the inventor of the above famous dish, we recommend it to special notice; and hope in future that none of our distinguished female friends will hide their names under a bushel, though it may be no (additional) honor to them, even if appended to so fine a dish as the above.

A Scene in Asia Minor.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime?
Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine?
Where the light wings of zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom?
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute?
Where the tints of the earth, and the hues of the sky,
In color though varied, in beauty may vie,
And the purple of ocean is deepest in dye?
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine
And all but the spirit of man, is divine?

We copy the following sketch of a scene in Asia Minor, for such of our readers as are fond of flowers, and who have not read the “Letters from the Old World,” by a Lady of New York. It occurred on the wild route between the Gulf of Macri and Smyrna, about latitude 37°, but if we make the usual allowance of 10 or 12 degrees on account of the difference in physical climate on this side of the Atlantic, we shall find no corresponding temperature in winter, nearer than the middle of Florida.

It is a sad reflection that lands fertile enough for such productions, and under so fine a sky, should be entirely deserted by the husbandman; and all this on account of the oppressor,—from the savage bandit up to “the most unlicensed and remorseless despotism that the world has ever seen.”

The party, of which this lady was one, carried their own tents and provisions, a cook, &c. &c., and encamped wherever it seemed to suit them best. Our extract begins with the morning of the third day after their departure from Macri.

“The next morning a most glorious scene presented itself to us, which we had not observed in the dusk of the evening before. We were in the midst of a paradise of flowers of such magnificent appearance, unusual size, and profusion of quantity, that were I to relate to you a tythe of what I saw of these splendid productions of nature, you might think I was drawing largely on my imagination. Were I to tell you that I had seen *Oleander-trees* twenty-five feet in height, you might accuse me of “drawing a bow” of equal dimensions; nevertheless such is the fact; for not willing to trust to our senses, nor having the means of making a trigonometrical measurement of their elevation while standing, we caused one to be cut down, and found it to be of the height before stated, and the body of it six inches in diameter; about ten feet of the latter we have brought away, with the intention of taking it home with us. This was only one of many, many thousands which we could see at one glance.

“Very few stood singly, but as far as the eye could reach, we could see them bordering each side of a stream of water, as in Palestine, only of far greater dimensions and in greater numbers.

“In the latter country, we only saw them near streams of water, but here we find them also in the midst of the plains. But the most extraordinary and almost incredible thing for you to realize from my description is this:—Here was a plain fifteen miles in circumference, which seemed more like a land of enchantment than any thing that one can realize from the limited observations one is in the habit of making in countries where Flora is less prodigal of her favors. It seemed to me as if I was in a land where giants had been amusing themselves in arranging and cultivating parterres by the square mile, instead of by the square foot, as we do.

“Distributed over this plain in all directions were groves of *Oleanders*, from ten to one thousand feet in diameter. At the outer extremes of these circles and ovals, the trees were not more than one foot in height, and in the centre they were of the loftiest dimensions.

“The smaller plots resembled beautiful cones, while the larger ones appeared like mounds of roses, so entirely were they covered with flowers. The leaves of the larger trees measured fourteen inches in length by two and a half in diameter.

“So delighted were we with this grand floral display, that we coursed our horses round and round them

• B wood.

in circles, plucking handfuls of flowers, and sitting them on the verdant carpet beneath our feet.

“The day began to waste away, and we had yet made a mile of progress on our road; and guide informed us that we should find subjects enough of this nature to engage our attention on every side during the whole day, if we proceeded on. We then took up our line of march, and the scenes of a far more pleasing and not less extraordinary nature presented themselves to our astonished gaze, during the remainder of our day’s journey.

“We rode through forests of flowering trees in blossom, of such rare beauty and splendid intertune of species and colors, and of such overpowering fragrance, that we were literally supposed ourselves in the midst of “the gardens of Gul in her bloom.”

“Here were the *Pomegranate*, with its incli blossom, its fully expanded bright scarlet flower, beautiful fruit; the *Myrtle* in full bloom; *Lime Orange trees* in blossom and fruit, with many other

“What are with us but mere shrubs, cultivated with the greatest care, and demanding constant attention, are here literally standing trees of large dimensions. Around the bodies of these are seen a variety of flowering creepers, *Honeysuckles*, *J. mines*, &c. &c., which reaching to the top branches, hang in festoons from tree to tree, so that sometimes it was with much difficulty we made our way through them.

“Our attention was attracted to another singular appearance in the vegetable kingdom; we rode and found it to be a vast field of *Heath* and *B* plants of so great a size that we could not at first believe our eyes, that what we beheld was the *Scotch Heather* fifteen feet in height with bodies surging six and nine inches in circumference of wood. But upon close observation we found we were not in error.

“The whole field which was of great extent covered with blossoms. We saw many other fields of the same kind afterward.

“There was too much enchantment about all these scenes for us to hasten from it, so we encamped in the day in order quietly to luxuriate on the beauties of this Eden.”

Cheap and Durable Fences.

MESSRS. EDITORS—As it will soon be time to pair fences, my plan is, where a fence is to stand out being removed, I stake out the ground, throw two furrows towards each other, within eight inches of meeting, then plough two more the same way and lay them on the top of the others, plough the loose earth where the last were taken and shovel it on the ridge and raise it about three high, between two ditches. Then lay a strait on said ridge, by placing the bottom rails on a or wood; cut your connecting blocks of wood two feet long and lay up the fence five or six rails. Then stick stakes without sharpening, in the edge of the ditches and lay on heavy rails for rid and no cattle will jump or throw it down. By method you can build a fence that will stop goats, pigs, will drain the water from the field, no bush will grow near it, the bottom rails will last much longer, and it is not liable to blow down.

Sliding Gates for Bars.

To obviate the inconveniences of common gates, take two 4 inch scantling, 5 or 6 feet long, and fix the end of the bars into them, take up your bar and throw them away, place two stakes or posts where your bar post stood, the thickness of the apart, and two at the other end four inches apart receive the frame and keep it perpendicular; move out at the bottom of each post so as to receive 4 rollers; bed two slabs down level with the surface of the ground, one at the end of the other, and the gate is done. No longer time is required to make such a frame than to make posts and bars, and

* In London’s Encyclopedia of Plants, no British *E. medeol* is marked more than two feet high; but *Erica medeol* is marked four feet; and *E. arborea*, also from the South of Europe is marked five feet high. Our travelers may have been very correct in their botanical examinations, but genus of many species (and *Erica* has 300) it is somewhat difficult to avoid mistakes.

very easy to open and shut. It is preferable to a swing gate in the winter, in a drifted snow. I have adopted the plan many years and find it answers well.

Protecting Fruit Trees.

Build a crib round them, (drawing in towards the top,) of any split firewood; three feet long will answer the purpose, and the wood will not be lost; place something at the top to keep the trees from chafing. Such a frame will keep sheep or cattle from injuring the trees. By keeping the land loose, the hot sun from injuring the bark, and the wind from racking the trees, they will grow twice as fast.

J. SPRAGUE.

Chataqua Co. March 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Merino Sheep.

In answer to "A Subscriber," who asks information respecting the Merino Sheep imported from Spain by Col. Humphrey, I take the liberty of extracting the following from an Essay on Sheep, by Robert K. Livingston, L. L. D., President of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, &c., published, N. Y. 1809.

"To Humphrey and Livingston, their country is indebted for that breed of sheep, which bears the material for the finest fabrics. The former by his poetry, has placed himself among the literary worthies of his time, and by this act has rendered himself more worthy of pastoral celebration than any swain of Arcadia. The latter had by his proficiency in the law, shown himself an upright and impartial Judge; and by this act has proved how deserving he was of the honor of the wool-sack.

The first animals of this race, were two pair bought in France by Dr. Livingston, and sent to New York under the care of one of his own servants, where they arrived in the spring of 1802. Afterwards he obtained permission to ship others, chosen from the highest bred flocks in that kingdom, by permission of the minister of the home department. All these derived their pedigree from the stock given by the Spanish monarch to Louis 16th, in 1786. This royal donation consisted of four hundred rams and ewes, assorted from the best collections beyond the Pyramus; and were conducted to their new residence under the care of Spanish shepherds. Afterwards, by the treaty of Basle, five thousand Spanish sheep were introduced by the government: and out of these national flocks was formed, by cullings and pickings, the famous flock of Rambouillet. Mr. Humphreys obtained his sheep direct from Spain. A numerous flock arrived in good health at New York—the particulars of which we insert from the report made by Eleazer Goodrich, Esq. to the General Assembly of Connecticut, in October, 1805. This gentleman and his colleague of the committee, state—that they have carefully investigated the facts and connected the various subjects referred to them: and take pleasure in observing, that Col. Humphreys, while discharging the high and important duties of his public station, availed himself of the facilities which his character and acquaintance in the capitals of Spain and Portugal afforded; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, extracted from Spain a chosen flock of one hundred sheep of the Merino race.

[Here follows a statement of the committee's of the results of their examination of these sheep, proving their distinguished excellence, and adaptation to the climate of this country, which general experience has since fully corroborated. We deem it therefore unnecessary to publish the statement.—Eus.]

Spanish wool was first introduced into England in the reign of Henry II, at this time the best English superfine broad cloths are chiefly made of Spanish wool.

There are two kinds of sheep in Spain distinguished as the *Migratory*, and the *Stationary* sheep:—the former are Merinos—they afford the most valuable fleece; and this superiority has been attributed to their being exposed to a more equal temperature, ranging upon the northern mountains during summer, and pasturing during winter, on the plains and valleys of the South. Mr. Townsend states, that the wool of the Merino sheep is worth about twelve pence a pound, while that of the Stationary flocks sells only for six pence; and that every sheep is reckoned to yield a clear

profit of ten pence to the proprietor, after all expences are discharged.

I am yours, &c.

E. HUMPHREYS.

Durham Cows, as Milkers.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Colman during a debate on the subject of Cattle, at an Agricultural Meeting in Boston, a few weeks since:—

"Mr. Colman had not intended to enter upon this discussion, but he felt it due to his official relation to the farmers of Massachusetts, to say that he had had the pleasure of seeing improved Durham stock of the Messrs. Lathrops, of South Hadley, and he thought them eminently beautiful, and evincing great skill and care in their management, on the part of those gentlemen. He had seen many of the imported animals throughout the country; and one of the herds imported for the Ohio Company, which he saw on their way, was truly splendid, and in beauty and perfection of form, far surpassed any thing which he had ever witnessed.

He must, however, in justice, add, that he yet wanted the proof of the Durham Short Horns being the best stock for our dairies. Seven of the race which he had owned, some full and others half-blood, had been inferior as milkers. The quantity of milk given by many of the animals which he had seen, was remarkable; the quality, in general, inferior; though he had found some exceptions, he believed, were accidental.

The Cheshire farmers, who were as distinguished as any in the country or in any country for the produce of their cheese dairies, preferred the native stock. From a dairy of eighteen cows, an average of 633 pounds new milk cheese to a cow, in a year, had been obtained. He had challenged in writing and conversation the owners of the Short Horns in the country to prove, by actual experiment, the dairy properties of this stock; and he would furnish of a hundred cows of our native stock, which had made from twelve to fourteen pounds of butter per week, through the season. He was far from having any prejudices against the Improved Durhams. He was an enthusiastic admirer of them; but he wanted their dairy properties tested by actual experiment. A very distinguished English farmer, Mr. Shirrer, who had made the tour of this country, expressed his regret at their introduction, and pronounced them in his book the poorest dairy stock in England. We could not be said to have formed any distinct race among ourselves, excepting the trials made by Mr. Jaques, and a long-continued improvement carried on in reference to milk cows, in another part of the State, upon which he had reported. Much, undoubtedly, yet remains to be done, but nothing in this respect can be effected but by skill, extreme accuracy of observation, and long perseverance.

He thought the Durhams not well adapted to the scanty pastures and negligent habits of many of our farmers. All high bred animals require particular care and the most liberal feed. Two of the finest oxen ever raised in the country were of this stock. One, it is believed, a full blood, from Greenland, N. H., weighing over 3400 pounds, live weight; and one a half blood, raised in Claremont, N. H., and sent year before last to England, for exhibition. His live weight was said to be 3700 pounds; and he was pronounced in England, by the best judges of stock, as unrivalled for weight and thrift, and eminently well formed.

The best breeds would soon run out if negligently or severely treated. This race were undoubtedly well suited to the rich pastures and abundant products of the West of Kentucky and Ohio. There they would flourish. What might be done for our own stock by more liberal keeping, was yet to be seen. He had known a calf from a native cow, at four months old, to weigh nearly 400 pounds; and another, at five months old, to weigh 600 pounds. If the improved Durham stock should prove the best for us, and he kept his mind on this subject open to conviction, we could at once avail ourselves of the distinguished improvements of half a century's skill and toil and expense, so liberally bestowed in England. At any rate, the improvements which they had accomplished in England, so obvious and impressive to the most careless observer, read a most important lesson to us, and showed what might be done by skill and care, by judicious selection, by steady perseverance in a regular system, and by liberal keeping; and presented, at the same time, the most powerful motives to exertion and enterprise in a branch of husbandry, acknowledged by all to be of the first importance."

Different Soils.

"Soils. Every farmer should have some general knowledge of soils, and be acquainted with the nature of plants, so as to adopt those he cultivates to the soil of his farm. This is an important branch of agricultural knowledge; every plant will flourish best in that which is congenial with its nature; and if farmers were acquainted with the art of adopting plants to soils, much manure might be saved; some soils require little or no manure to grow some kinds of plants, whereas, to grow other kinds of plants upon the same soil, requires much manure. The best index to the nature of soils, are the plants that grow upon it; true, the chemist has it in his power to determine the nature of soils without this *natural index*, yet every farmer who knows the timber, underbrush, and plants which a soil spontaneously produces, decides at once upon its value for cultivation.

The principal soils are *silicia*, sand, or earth of flints; *lime*, or calcareous earth; *alumina*, or clay; *magnesia*, a mineral substance; with these are blended vegetable and animal matters in a decomposing or decomposed state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combination.

The nature of *silicia*, or sand, is dry and hot—*alumina*, or clay, cold and wet—a proper mixture of the two, improve both—all experience shows that manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain or pulse. But it is not the best natural soil that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it. The farmer should never lose sight of these facts. For if the richest soil is from four to six inches deep, and lies on a cold, wet clay, or stone, it will not be as fruitful as a poorer soil, that is deeper, or lies upon a better stratum. It is now generally agreed that gravel, if not too compact, is the best substratum to make land prolific.

We shall now attempt a plain description of the different kinds of soils, by noticing their quality. We shall begin with the best kinds of loams and natural earths; these are either of a light brown, or hazel color; hence, sometimes called "*hazel loams*." They cut smooth and tolerable easy, without adhering much either to the spade or to the plough-share; and are light, friable, (crumbling,) and all into small clods, without cracking in dry weather, or turning into tough mortar when very wet.

The next best are dark grey, or sometimes called "*russet mould*." But the worst of all natural soils are the light and dark colored. These clays may all be known by the sight. There is, however, another, and perhaps as equally sure a test of good clays, as that by sight—*smelling and feeling*. The best kinds of clay emit a pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, or mixed, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. We would however, remark, that the best soils in the world may be impoverished, and completely worn out by an unjudicious succession of crops, and especially if the ploughings are not frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

As said before, plants are a good index to soils; for we find, if we examine tracts of lands not cultivated, we may also find that time has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may, from some cause or other, be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer, ought, therefore to be, by proper mixtures, to reduce his land to that state and temperance, in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state, the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. When these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation, as not to repay his expenses and labor, with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best of land will, in time, become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds."—*Practical Farmer*.

Paying for Luxuries.—The Packet Ship Albany, from New York for Havre, took out \$150,000 in specie. So much for an article, that might as well be produced in this country, employing our own labor and capital, and furnishing a market at home for our agricultural productions.

The annual amount of cheese sold in Cincinnati, is estimated at 900 tons for the last six years.

Ontario Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committees of the several towns of Ontario county, convened at the Court House in Canandaigua, on the 9th instant, to fix upon premiums for 1844, it was agreed to award the following premiums, among others, upon the article of Maple Sugar, that is to say:

- For the best 100 lbs. of Maple Sugar, \$7.00
" second best do 5.00
" third best do 3.00

Competitors to exhibit their Sugar at the Court House in Canandaigua, on the third Tuesday of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OLIVER PHELPS, } Secretaries.
Wm. Gorham, }

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. T. Kempshall, M. C., and to Hon. A. Kelsey, for sundry interesting documents received from them during the winter.

Hatch's Sowing Machine.

Owing to the engraving not being prepared, we are obliged to defer the description of this machine till next month.

RITTEHOUSE & BLACKWELL'S CLOVER MACHINE.

The description and certificates respecting this machine were received too late for this month: they will appear in our next. A. M. Hurd is agent, Waterloo

PEANUT SILK WORM EGGS WANTED.—Any person in this vicinity having these eggs to spare, may find sale for them at the Rochester Seed Store.

WILD RICE.—Another small quantity of this seed has been obtained from Canada, and will be distributed to such persons as desire it for experiment.

EARLY ASPARAGUS.—Three bunches of Asparagus were left at the Rochester Seed Store, March 23, from the garden of Dr. M. Brown—Stephen Quinn, Gardener.

THE LOST BOX FOUND.—The box of English Seed reported to have been lost, has come to light, but probably will not arrive before the 1st of May. Some choice articles will then be on hand at the Seed Store

ERRATA.—(This number) Page 57, col. 3d, line 9, for mianri read misri. Page 63, col. 1, for Robert K. Livingston, read Robert R. Livingston.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

We received English papers of 1st March, by steamer Caledonia. The flour and grain trade had been quite dull, but was thought to be reviving a little. American flour in bond (i. e. subject to duty) was 25s. 6d. per bbl. The duty on wheat remained as formerly, 25s. 8d per quarter. The Cotton trade at Liverpool was active.

NEW YORK MARKET.—March 23.

The Cotton market continues active. The sales this morning are 2000 bales at full prices. There are sales of Genesee Flour at \$1 1/2. There have been sales of Corn at 1 1/2 cents. Rice is 53 cts. Hops 30 cts. Ashes both sorts, nominal at \$6. Sales of country Mess Beef at \$7.50-\$8; Prime communs \$3.50-\$5.75. 1500 kegs Western Lard sold at 7 1/2.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—March 18.

FLOUR—Limited sales of Howard street Flour have been made at \$4.37 1/2, for good common brands. The receipt price has advanced to \$4.25. City Mills Flour, \$4.50.

GRAIN.—Sales of Maryland white Wheats at 90 a 95 cents, and red at 52 a 90 cents. Some parcels of white were sold this morning at 95 to 100c. Sales of Maryland Oats at 25 a 27 cents, and Virginia at 23 a 24 cents.

CINCINNATI MARKET.—March 16.

During the past week the markets on the whole have been somewhat brisker. In Pork there has been an increase of business; our quotations of the article are firmer, though without any advance, except in Mess, of which we can quote sales at \$11 per bbl. Flour is at decided advance; sales having been made at the Canal at \$3.25. The supply of the article is but light; the importers by Canal during the past week amounted to 676 bbls, being some 600 bbls less than during the previous week.

GOLD VINE PEAS.

RAISED in Canada by the original producer of this variety, for sale at the Seed Store.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

For Samples of Letters from George Washington—(The President of the United States, in St. John's N. H., on Agricultural and other interesting topics—Engraved from original letters, so as to be an exact fac-simile of the hand writing of General Washington. Price, \$4.

Rochester, March 30, 1844. D. BOYD.

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES.

DAVID THOMAS.

OFFERS for Sale the following select kinds which ripen in succession:—Pears: Maudslowi or Early Harvest, Jargonelle, Julienne, Skaneateles, Seckel, Virgibien. Most of these are of large size.

Cherries: Knight's Early Black—called Black Tartarian—White Tartarian, Black Crown, May Duke, Transparent Guigné, Carnation.

Ornamental Plants.

Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials in great variety, which will be sold cheap.

Greatfield, near Aurora, Cayuga co. 3 mo. 23. 1844.

FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, embracing all the newest varieties. Also an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of splendid Dahlias in the country.

All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Cremonese, Elata, Alpine, Multicaulis, and Broussai; all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis, and that withstands ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a bounty of \$2 per lb on silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit.

Flushing, March 7th, 1840. WM. R. PRINCE.

N. B.—Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees, payable by a share of the proceeds.

The Imported English Horse, "Emigrant."

Will stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the barn of Mr. C. Ashton, in Shelby, one mile west and half a mile south from Medina, Orleans Co., where he has stood the two last seasons.

It is but just to say that he is not probably surpassed by any horse in Western New York. Good judges who were at the Fair in Rochester, last fall, think that if he had been there he would have taken the premium without any doubt. His stock is right—just the thing for farmers and the market. Gentlemen who wish to raise good horses will do well to call and see.—He is extensively known in Livingston county.

T. H. ASHTON, J. SHERWOOD, R. L. CHASE.

Medina, Orleans Co., March 9, 1841.

SAVE YOUR QUILLS.

A HIGH PRICE—say \$1.50 to \$2.00 per thousand—will be paid for any quantity of good goose quills, delivered at the Rochester Seed Store

April 1. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

GRASS SEED WANTED.

A VERY HIGH PRICE will be paid for good clean Timothy Seed, delivered soon at the Seed Store.

March 1. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

CLOVER SEED,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY for sale at the Seed Store.

March 1. BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

"FRANK,"

OR Dialogues between a Father and Son, on the subjects of Agriculture, Husbandry and Rural Affairs. This interesting and instructive volume is now for sale by D. Hoyt, State st., Rochester. The extracts published in the New Genesee Farmer during the past year, cannot fail to convince the readers of that paper of the value of this book, especially as a present for farmers' children, or young people in the country.

March 1.

Seeds at Auburn.

In the list of Agents published last month, T. M. Hewitt, Auburn, was omitted by accident.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A FULL assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscriptions will also be received here for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

- Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant.
Lockport, S. H. Marks & Co.
Albion, C. W. Swan.
Brookport, George Allen.
Scottsville, Andrus & Garbut.
Le Roy, Tompkins & Morgan.
Batavia, J. V. D. Verplanck.
Attica, R. & N. Wells.
Warsaw, E. R. Basson.
Perry, J. B. Parsons & Son.
Mount Morris, H. Sleeper.
Sandy, W. M. Chapman.
Geneva, J. F. & G. W. Wyan.
Canandaigua, J. B. Hayes.
York, R. H. French.
Geneva, A. Hennep.
Waerob, Abram Deuel.
Auburn, J. M. Hunt.
Patterson, Hoyt & May.
Syracuse, T. B. Fitch & Co.
Oswego, E. Warner.
Thessy, D. C. Field.
Hamilton, J. A. Butt.
Cooperstown, S. Doubleday.
Rochester Seed Store, March 1.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1844.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1844, other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Green Clover, &c., and seeds for Root Crops, such as Mangel W. zel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c. For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of excellent Vegetable SEEDS. Those which grow greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethersfield, and other articles are raised for establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—Price 50 cents per doz. paper.

ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, parsnips and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for Farm and Garden. And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and garden silt culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in season.

CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merch supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN. Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1844. Publishers of newspapers, in Western New York Upper Canada, who choose to insert the above 6 times, are entitled to three dollars worth of seeds, on demand a store, or any of our advertised agencies. B. & C.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN & NURSERY

ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Root, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Gardens laid out, and Gardeners furnished on reasonable notice.—Persons requiring information on any subject connected with the business, will receive a prompt reply.

All orders, letters of inquiry, &c. must be addressed paid directly to us. Trees, Plants, &c. will be carefully packed, so that they may be carried to any part of the country in safety; and trees will be marked and shipped as may be designated orders.

Persons with whom the proprietors are unacquainted requested to give a satisfactory reference, or name some son in the city of Rochester, who will guarantee the merit.

ELLWANGER & BAR

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1840.

AGENCY FOR PERIODICALS.

Wm. A. HERRICK, No. 61, Buffalo st., opposite Hotel, Rochester.—Agent for Godley's Lady's Book, Graham's Gentlemen's and Lady's Magazine, Jewett's Select Reviews, The New Yorker, The New World.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, APRIL 1, 1844.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, PEARL ASHES, POT, WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM, } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, MAY, 1841. NO. 5. } JOHN J. THOMAS,
C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors. } M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.
Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3.—*Travel* copies for \$5.—*Travel*—five copies for \$10.
The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cents to any part of the United States.
Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices. Hints for the month. Gardening. 65	"Wonders of Horticulture." Cultivation of Dahlias—
Portraits of Animals. Cobble Stone Buildings. 66	Scraps: Large Ox—Quality of Fuel—Cure for Bots—
Gran Worm—South Down Sheep—Draining—The	Philosopher's Stone Found!—Saw-dust as Manure—Ro-
Man Potato—White Carrot—Corn Husking Machine—	Durham Cattle in England. Canada. Feed of Durham
Cows. The Peach Worm and the Borer. 67	Clover Machines, &c. Low Prices not beneficial. The
Flowers of Spring. Bots and Horse Bees. 68	The Cucumber—Sugar Beets for Cattle, &c. Crop of Corn
Washington's Letters on Agriculture. On the Value of	Live Stock with relation to the weight of Offal. 70
Geology of Pennsylvania. Letter from Wisconsin. Mich-	iganian Coal. 71
Monroe county Agricultural Society Meeting. Legisla-	tive Aid. Organize the Societies. Horticultural Meet-
ing. The Season and the Crops. Inquiries: Larva in	Cattle—Poultry—Hemp—Tobacco—Wild Rice—Beet
Sugar—Cure for Spain—State Bounty on Silk. Ex-	tracts from Correspondence. Culture of Asparagus and
Rhubarb. 72	The Arabian Horse (Engraving). Cultivation of the Fil-
bert. New Drill Barrow. The Late President. Official	Recommendation. 73
Experiments on Plum Trees. Wooden Manufactures—	Tariff, &c. New Trees and Shrubs. Decayed Turnips
Influence of Solar Eclipses on Weather. Ripening Pears.	To the Ladies. 75
Experiments with Potatoes. Indian Corn. Berkshire	Pigs. Cross Pears. The Season. Education of Farm-
ers' Children. No. 1. Holkham Hall. Spring. Poetry, &c.	Mr. Hart's Stock. Hollar Wheat Insects. 77
Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects. 77	Artisan Well at Paris. Farmer's Independent Condi-
tion. A. British Court Laws—Table of Duties. Castor	Oil Bean—Sudflower Seed, &c. Countervailing Duties.
To render Wool Imperishable and Incumbustible. 79	Reports of the Markets. Advertisements, &c. 80

Take Particular Notice.

No subscriptions for this paper are received for less than one year, and all must commence with the 1st No.
Volume 1, stiched in a cover with index, &c., can still be furnished—price, 50 cts.
No commission, or deduction of price can be allowed to Agents if the money sent is more than 5 per cent. discount, and if over 10 per cent. discount, the money will be returned. (Michigan is 25, and Indiana 15.)
Subscribers who wish to change the direction, or send any instructions concerning their papers, are requested to do so through their post-masters, or pay the postage. Those who send us unpaid letters, which are of little or no benefit to us, must not complain if they do not receive attention.
Our friends will please remember that this is a very busy time with us, and letters are sometimes so numerous, that a little delay on our part is unavoidable, especially as Mr. Bateham's health is not very good.

Hints for the Month.

This is the month for the farmer to be wide awake. There is "ocean" of work to do, as our friend down east would say, and the farmer must not relax his forces, if he would plough through this ocean by the end of the month—something more will be required than ploughing the soil, all important as this may be.
As good and efficient teams are of the first consequence, let all your horses and oxen, be very carefully taken care of:—well and regularly fed,—well and regularly watered,—and regularly, but moderately worked. A bushel of oats, well fed, will do for more good than two bushels, fed improperly.

Then, having got your teams, all in good condition, and your ploughs and other implements, all of the best kinds, and in fine order, you can begin with some satisfaction

Plough well—if the ground be already broken, plough very narrow slices—it will look much better, and be much better for it.

Let all crops be well put in.
Apply all your manure—suffer none to be idle—suffer none to waste.

Plant corn early. To keep off the crows, warm the seed before planting by hot water, then pour on a little tar, which will finely coat it while thus warm, then roll it in air-slacked lime. This is experience. The crows will "beg off."

Plant the rows perfectly straight. Then the cultivator will run well between.

Put in plenty of root crops—carrots—sugar beets, mangel wurtzel—turnips,—and so forth. They make fat cattle—and a fat dairy. How many there are in this region, who would have been glad a few days ago to have had an odd hundred or two of bushels, to have filled the mouths of their hungry and starving cattle, in the absence of the last morsel of hay. O, one word about carrots—get seed of the *new white kind*—they are much more productive—and much easier harvested—we have tried them.

Get your ground ready for ruta bagas by manuring, and then ploughing and harrowing repeatedly between this and the time they are planted. This puts the soil in first rate order—kills weeds—and lessens subsequent labor exceedingly.

Gardening for May.

The season is remarkably backward, and but little if any work has yet been done in gardens in this vicinity. The weather has been quite cold during the past month, but there is now some prospects of its being warmer, and danger from frosts is mostly over. Let no time be lost in sowing or planting the early hardy kinds of vegetables, as mentioned last month. This done, and all danger from frost being over, proceed to put in the more tender kinds, and such as are intended for fall and winter use. For the benefit of new subscribers, and to refresh the memory of old ones, we repeat some of the directions given for May last year.

Beans.—The early kinds may be planted early in the month, and the late kinds about the 10th or 15th. The *Lima Beans* require a warm, sandy soil, and should not be sown during wet or cold weather, as they are liable to rot.

Bets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, &c., may now be sown for the main crop. Those sown last month should be thinned out as soon as the plants will permit. Stir the ground frequently, and be careful to keep it clear from weeds—now is the time to kill them easily, and a few days' neglect may spoil the crop.

Broccoli, Cauliflower, and Cabbage plants, raised in hot beds, if of sufficient size, should be transplanted into the open ground early in the month. Take them up carefully, and immediately immerse the roots in mud, to prevent their drying: this renders it unnecessary to defer the operation till a rainy day. The early York and other small cabbages, need not be set

more than half the distance apart of the Drumhead and the Cauliflower. These might be three feet apart, and on very rich land. The *Purple Cape Broccoli* is an excellent vegetable, and easily raised. The seed may be sown in the open ground: early in May, and if the soil and cultivation are good, they will head finely in autumn. Winter cabbage may also be sown now.

Cauliflower seed may also be sown in the open ground early this month; and if a favorable season, it will do well.

Celery if sown early in a hot-bed, will now need to be transplanted in a nursery bed, where it can gain size and strength, and be fit for setting in trenches next month. Set the plants four inches apart and water frequently. Shade from hot sun till rooted.

Tomato, Egg Plant, and Pepper, should be removed from the hot-bed about the middle of the month. If the plants are getting large, they may be removed earlier, but must be protected during cold and frosty nights. Egg Plants and Peppers require rich land; a light, sandy soil is best for Tomatoes—if it is rich and moist they run too much to vine, and do not bear well.

Turnips.—Sow a little of the Early White Flat Dutch Turnip, as soon as may be, and if the soil is free from worms they may do well. Sow again the latter part of the month.

Radishes may be sown now, and repeatedly during spring and summer.

Lettuce should also be sown often. Transplant some of the earliest sown, in order to have fine large heads for summer.

Peas.—Sow Marrowfat, and other large kinds repeatedly, during this and next month.

Indian Corn.—Plant some of the early golden variety as soon as possible—if it escapes the frost all is well. Plant some Tuscarora and Sweet Corn as early as danger from frost will permit; and again about the last of the month.

Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes.—Plant early in the month, for early use, and about the 15th for the main crop. If planted on highly manured ridges or mounds, they will bear much better than in the ordinary way, especially if the ground be cold and heavy. Flower Seeds may now be sown in the open ground. Those forwarded in hot beds should be transplanted about the middle of the month.

Watering.—Do not neglect watering in dry weather—it should be done in the evening, so that the water may sink in—not dry up.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A FULL assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscribers will also be received there for the "New Genee Farmer and Gardener's Journal."

Buffalo.	W. & G. Bryant.
Lockport.	S. H. Marks & Co.
Albion.	C. W. Swan
Brookport.	George Allen.
Southville.	Andrus & Garbut.
Le Roy.	Tompson & Morgan.
Batavia.	J. V. D. Verbanck.
Attica.	R. & N. Wells.
Warsaw.	E. R. Benson.
Perry.	L. B. Parsons & Son.
Mount Morris.	R. Steiner.
Nunda.	W. M. Chapman.
Genesee.	J. E. & G. W. Wyman
Canton.	J. B. Hayes.
York.	B. H. French.
Geneva.	A. H. Hump.
Waterloo.	Moran, Deuel.
Auburn.	C. M. Hunt.
Palmyra.	Hoyt & May.
Saratoga.	T. B. Fish & Co.
Union.	J. E. Warner.
Oswego.	D. Campbell.
Hamilton.	J. A. Mott.
Cornwall.	S. Deauley.
	BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Rochester Seed Store, March 14.

"Wonders of Horticulture."

An exchange paper credits the *Gardener's Gazette* for the following extract, which we copy for the purpose of comment:—

"Few would suppose that the peach (from which branched the nectarine) had its origin in the wild (1) lime. That favorite edible, celery, springs from a rank and acrid root, denominated smallage, which grows in all sides of ditches, and in the neighborhood of the sea. The hazelnut was the ancestor of the filbert and the cob-nut, while the luscious plum (2) can claim no higher source than the sloe. From the same [sour?] crab (3) issues the golden pippin."

(1) What is the wild lime? In England, where we suppose this article was written, the linden (*Tilia*) is called the lime tree; and hence Cowper in enumerating their forest trees, mentions

—————the lime at dewy eve
Diffusing odors—————

but we can hardly think the *Gazetteer* could imagine there was much resemblance between a basswood and a peach tree. So we turn to the *Citrus limetta* (the lime of which punch is made,) but find ourselves no nearer to a solution of the difficulty. The lime is a berry of 9 cells—the peach a fleshy rind with a hard stone in the middle. Such a change would be transmutation indeed! and Botany would be no longer a science; but such a change never happened.

(2) The plum (*Prunus domestica*) is a distinct species from the sloe (*P. spinosa*;) and neither Ray, Linnæus, nor any other botanist of whom we have any knowledge, has ever imagined them to be nearer akin. It is absurd to talk of one species springing from another.

(3) On this point, the *Gazetteer* has authority on his side; but we believe nevertheless that he is in an error. Ray considered the English crab-tree or wilding, a distinct species from the cultivated apple; and we think no good reason can be given by modern botanists for confounding them together. The permanent characters of these two trees, (as given by Persoon and Gray,) show that they differ more than several other species of the same genus which are admitted to be distinct by all botanists. We subjoin those characters:—

CRAB-TREE. * *Leaves* ovate, acute, villous underneath; *styles* bald; *fruit* the size of a chestnut, acerb, astringent, austere.

APPLE-TREE. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, acuminate, glabrous; *styles* villous; *fruit* more or less sweet.

Now if we compare these differences with the differences between some other species, we shall find them very full and ample. For instance—*Pyrus Polleceia* differs from the common pear (*P. communis*) in having down on the under side of its leaves; while the True service tree (*P. domestica*) is specifically distinguished from the Mountain Ash (*P. aucuparia*) by its leaves being villous underneath, while those of the latter are smooth on both sides.

It may be proper to explain that all seedlings of the apple are called *seedlings* in some parts of England; but such is not the wilding whose character we have given, and which Sir Humphrey Davy says "always produces trees of the same kind—all bearing sour and diminutive fruit."

To distinguish varieties from species sometimes requires more expanded views than botanists have always taken. They may be minutely correct on many points, and yet fail to grasp the most important feature. Does a plant spread into many varieties like the apple—then there is a danger that some of these may be exalted into species; but if it differs essentially in its leaves, its blossoms, and its fruit; and pertinaciously adheres to its primitive character like the English

* Not the Crab apple of this country (*Pyrus coronaria*) which is entirely distinct from both.

Crab-tree, without any approach towards any other kind,—then we may be satisfied it is not a variety but an original species.

The triumphs of Horticulture are surely sufficient without straining after wonders, and traversing the regions of romance.

Cultivation of Dabbias--Bone Dust.

I have been a cultivator of Dabbias for several years; but it has only been within the two past seasons that I have succeeded to my entire satisfaction. My usual mode of preparing the ground, was to dig holes of sufficient size, and then to fill up with mould and rotted manure, properly mixed. Under this treatment a portion of the plants would flower early; and others, of a later habit, not until autumn. The early flowering ones were apt to become exhausted, and to produce a very scanty display in the fall; while the later varieties were seldom covered with a free bloom. On the whole, my success was indifferent.

For the two past seasons, however, my success has been complete. I had the ground prepared as formerly; and in addition to the manure, I made use of a small quantity of horn shavings or bone dust—about a pint or a quart to each hill—well incorporated with the soil and manure. The growth of the plants was most luxuriant from the time of sprouting. They attained a very great size without ever being watered, and were covered with a profusion of flowers from mid-summer until frost. There was also a corresponding development of the roots. Many of the branches, taken as they grew, would nearly fill a half bushel measure.

I have found the bone dust to be an excellent manure for all tuberos rooted plants. Nothing that I have ever tried has produced me such crops of Irish Potatoes. Tap-rooted vegetables are also much improved by it,—as the beet, parsnip, salefy, carrot, &c. It is no less valuable for all the cabbage family, including turnips.

T. S. P.

Virginia, 3mo. 20, 1811.

Portraits of Animals.

Few appear to be aware of the great importance of the most rigid exactness in delineating animals. The face of a human being, that the individual may be recognized, must be drawn with the nicest accuracy; a nose a little too short, or a mouth a little too twitching, spoils the whole. The man who cannot distinguish the portrait of George Washington from that of Deidrich Knickerbocker, or Louis Philippe from Jack Downing, pays but a poor compliment to the painter. But in some of our agricultural journals, individual animals are not only wretchedly represented, but it is sometimes even difficult to tell even to what race they belong. The portrait is the representative of the animal, in its absence; let it not therefore deceive. Skinner, of the *American Farmer*, very justly objects to a figure of a short horn cow in the *Cultivator*, with a body, he says, weighing about one thousand pounds, standing on four *spermaceti* candles! The owner of the cow has since published another picture, still worse than the former, intended for a cow, but the body certainly looks more like a tightly stuffed wool-sack. We must also come in for our share of criticism—a fine cow appeared on our pages, with the legs very much as if squeezed into gun-cases; and even the figure of the cow "Jesamine," in our March number, though the general outline is very correct, by some fault between the draughtsman and engraver, has one fore-leg represented like a board tacked on to her shoulder with ten-penny nails. It is better not to attempt figures of animals unless they can be executed in the very best style for life and accuracy. Turn to Youatt's treatise on cattle, and take his representation

of the Old Craven Bull, Lord Althrop's two short horn cows, and the head of "Firby," as models. There is one journal in this country, which deserves especial commendation for its figures of animals—the *Farmer's Cabinet*. Many of them, it is true, are copied from English books on cattle, but those drawn by Woodside, of Philadelphia, who is first among the first of animal painters, are worthy of all praise. Indeed we have not seen a badly drawn figure in the whole work, since in the hands of the present proprietor.

Cobble Stone Buildings.

The first cobble stone buildings that I remember to have seen were at Pittsford in Monroe county, nearly twenty years ago; and from the rude appearance of the work at that time, I have supposed the art was then in its infancy; but perhaps some gentleman of that neighborhood will furnish a sketch of its history.

About six years ago the first building of that description was erected in this quarter, one mile east of Aurora; and in my opinion the walls are more beautiful than brick. The beauty of such structures however, will mainly depend on the size and color of the stone, though the color of the sand will have an influence.

If the stone and sand are both dark colored, the building will have a lurid aspect; for the proportion of lime in the mortar (one-eighth or one-ninth) is too small to whiten it sufficiently; but if the sand be a light gray, the contrast of the colors with dark stone will be pleasing.

Cobble stones of any size not exceeding six inches in diameter may be used; but for the regular course on the outside those of two inches in diameter should be preferred. Small stones give the building a much nearer aspect. Two inch stones are very neat, though three inch stones will answer. The inside row of stones may be twice as large as those on the outside.

The mortar is composed of one bushel of fresh stone lime to eight or nine bushels of clean sharp sand. As the strength of the building depends on the goodness of the mortar, it is very important that sand of the first quality should be obtained. Yellow sand or any sand that contains clay should be rejected. Gray sand is sometimes found so pure as not to discolor the water into which it is thrown; and such should be procured if possible.

Mortar that has been made some weeks is generally preferred. Some masons are particular to reduce the lime to a thin paste, and then while it is hot to apply the sand.

The thickness of the wall is sixteen inches, though twelve inches will answer very well for the gable end above the garret floor.

When the foundation, or cellar wall, is leveled and prepared, a layer of two (or two and a half) inch sand mortar is spread over it; and the stones are pressed into the mortar in two rows which mark the outside and the inside of the wall, leaving about an inch between each adjoining stone in the same row. If the wall is to be grouted, the two rows are formed into two ridges by filling the vacancy between the stone with mortar, and the space between these two ridges (about a foot in width) is filled with such stones as are not wanted for the regular courses. The grout is then applied. If the wall is not to be grouted however, the mortar should be carefully pressed round every stone, making the wall solid without flaw or interstice. When one course is leveled begin another.

Between every two adjoining courses on the outside some have the mortar to project as far out as the stones, in a regular line round the building. It is wrought to an edge with the trowel, and adds to the neatness as well as to the strength of the wall; for during this process the mortar is pressed round each stone; and the smoother it is made the stronger it will be, and the better will it resist disintegration.

It has generally been the practice to have the corners formed of cut stone; but in a two story building erected last season within a few miles of us, this expense was avoided by rounding the corners and using cobble stone. The cut stone is not the only saving by this plan however, much of the mason's time is consumed in laying such corner stones.

On the first mentioned building, the workmen were employed by the day. Four walls, amounting to one hundred and forty-six feet in length, were commonly raised eighteen inches every day by three masons. This is a little short of ninety-nine cubic feet of wall, or six perches to each workman. Sometimes in damp weather they had to stop awhile for the mortar to set.

The building erected last season was contracted for the perch at thirty-seven and a half cents; and half this sum additional, was allowed for the tenderer's walls, however, were grouted—that is, all the joints between the stones were filled with liquid mortar; and this substance must have more time to set, or this reason not more than three courses a day can be laid in dry weather; and not any when it is showery.

It requires from ten to twelve bushels of sand to a reh besides the lime when made into mortar; and rubble stones lie in a heap when thrown from the wagon about as compactly as they do in the wall.

If cobble stone buildings are so cheap as wood, as one of those proprietors believes, they will be much cheaper in the long run; and this will be evident when we consider the frequent paintings which are necessary to keep a frame house in decent repair.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received communications from persons who have had cobble stone houses erected. One says, "the thickness of the wall is measured from the outside of the stones. Pieces of timber, four by six inches and two feet long, are used for setting the lines. These are laid in the lines just finished, and the line is drawn through w-cuts just sixteen inches apart."

The other says, "The cost of cobble is about one-third less than brick; and probably one-quarter or one-third less than wood,—on the supposition that the stones may be had within a mile, and sand within two or three miles." It must be evident, however, that the expense of cobble, brick, wood and stone, must vary considerably in different places, according to the prices of those materials and the distances they have to be carried.—*Alb. Cultivator*. D. T. Greatfield, Cayuga co.

Scraps.

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS.

LARGE OX. A late number of the *Farmers' Cabinet* contains a good portrait of the ox "Pennsylvania," a cross between the Devon and Durham, eight years old, lately slaughtered at Philadelphia, which weighed ten alive, 3,350 lbs., or more than a ton and a half. It was sold for the enormous sum of fifteen hundred dollars. He was only 400 lbs. less than the weight of one celebrated "Durham ox" in England, the owner of which refused two thousand guineas for him; and only about half a ton less than Dunhill's great Yorkshire ox, which perhaps stands at the head of the list of this kind of monsters.

QUALITY OF FUEL. According to the experiments of Marcus Bull, of Philadelphia, the following are the quantities of different kinds of wood required to row off an equal quantity of heat—all to be well seasoned.

Hickory,.....	4 cords,
White oak,.....	4 1/2 "
Hard maple,.....	6 3/4 "
Soft maple,.....	7 1-5 "
Pitch pine,.....	9 1-7 "
White pine,.....	9 1-5 "
Anthracite coal,.....	4 tons.

BOYS IN HORSES. A dose of molasses, is said, on the authority of experiment, to be effectual.

GRAIN WORM. S. W. Jewett, of Middlebury, Vt. thinks, from some experiments he has made, that the grain worm may be successfully repelled from wheat fields, by making use of the peculiar and intolerably ill-scented fluid emitted by the skunk, for that purpose.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP. E. P. Prentice, near Albany, sells these for \$20 to \$50 each.

DRAINING. Judge McCall, of Allegany county, by means of underdraining, raised last year a good crop of spring wheat, at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre, where the year before the land produced little else than the coarse water grasses. He constructs underdrains in soft ground by placing two pieces of plank on edge at the bottom of the ditch, securing their position on edge by stakes driven inside, and covering with a slab. Small notches are cut in the upper edge

of the plank for the admission of water. A more substantial way, and adapted to quicksands, is to lay a slab in the bottom, scantling on each edge, and another slab at top.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE FOUND. McDuffee, in his late agricultural address, speaking of John Randolph, of Roanoke, says, "In the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the United States, he paused, and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed, 'Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: *Pay as you go.*'"

SAW DUST, is converted into manure, by the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H., by using it as litter for stables. It has a very decided advantage over straw, in the case with which it mixes with the soil while the manure is yet unfermented.

ROHAN POTATO. H. D. Grove, in the *Cultivator*, gives the result of an experiment to test the relative productiveness of the Rohan and Merino potato. The soil was in fine condition, being similar in quality for each variety, but the Rohans received the most attention. The Merinos yielded at the rate of 550 bushels to the acre, and the Rohans only 263 bushels. We have observed in nearly all accounts of the productiveness of the Rohans, statements of the rate of increase from the seed merely, and not the rate per acre.

WHITE CARROT. A late number of the *New England Farmer*, contains several statements of the value of this new variety. It grows partly above ground, somewhat similar to the mangel wurtzel. In one experiment, the same number of men, that harvested in 1830, eighty-two bushels of the orange carrot, harvested in 1840, one hundred and eighty-four bushels of the white. Two prize crops, one of the yellow, and the other of the white, yielded 23 tons to the acre, of the former, and 38 tons to the acre, of the latter variety. Another crop of the white yielded 26 tons to the acre. Another, of 4 acres, yielded at the rate of 1300 bushels the acre.

CORN HUSKING MACHINE. The *American Farmer* contains a figure and description of Goldsborough's Corn Husker and Sheller, and according to the statement of Robert Sinclair jr. & Co., the manufacturers, 700 bushels are husked and shelled by it in a day, or 1200 bushels shelled, if previously husked. The husks, (stripped in fine order for mattress makers,) cobs, and corn, all pass out together. A boy will rake the husks and cobs from the corn as fast as discharged. The machine is on the principle of the common thrashing machine, with a spring concave bed set with fluted rollers. The cost, separate from the horse power, is \$35. The manufacturers expressly guarantee them to perform as represented.

DURHAM CATTLE IN ENGLAND. The following prices were obtained for fine animals of this breed at the Earl of Carlisle's sale last autumn. One at 110 guineas (about \$500); two at 150 guineas (about \$700); one at 320 guineas (about \$1500); and one at 415 guineas (over \$1900.) It was from the Earl of Carlisle's stock, the famous bull *Rorer*, formerly belonging to Thomas Weddle, was obtained, and from which most of the fine young animals of T. Weddle's stock in this country, originated.

Canada.

MESSENGERS EDITORS—Will not some of your Canadian subscribers give us a sketch of the rural productions of the country, its soil, climate, geology, &c. As we have no primitive rock except the erratic boulders, which have been swept over our country from the North, we incline to the belief that the geology of the North side of Lake Ontario must abound in primitive rock in-situ.

It is said that there are there vast swamps of red cedar, (*Juniperus Virginica*;) that under the earth in these places for many feet in depth, are found large trunks of those trees, apparently of antediluvian growth, and perhaps of a much warmer climate than in the present day. On this side of the lake our cedar swamps are filled with the white cedar only, an entirely different genus (*Thuja occidentalis*.) Our red cedar is confined to the East bank of the Cayuga and Seneca lakes. S. W.

Feed of Durham Cows.

We observe that Skinner, Colman, and other men of high authority, consider Durham cattle not adapted to the short pastures of the Atlantic states, but suited only to the rich lands and luxuriant feed of the west. If this is the case, we can mention one very decided exception. The full bred Durham cow, in the possession of W. R. Smith, figure in our March number, was kept through the last summer entirely on the shortest pasture that could be selected, yet during the whole time she continued so fat that fears of danger in calving were strongly entertained; the native breed, in the same pasture, continuing in greatly inferior condition. *

The Peach Worm, and the Borer.

While the *peach-worm* confines its operations to the pulpy part of the bark, the *borer* cuts through the solid wood. Both insects are occasionally destructive; the former by girdling, prevents the descent of the juices or liquid wood, and destroys the tree by strangulation; while the latter by perforating many parts of the alburnum through which the sap ascends, cuts off the channels of its nourishment, and destroys the tree by starvation.

The *peach-worm* in this district is found chiefly, if not entirely, near the root of the peach tree. The *borer*, on the other hand, lives in the quince tree, the mountain ash, and not unfrequently, the apple tree. We have never known it attack the pear tree, nor any tree from which gum exudes.

Both of these insects spring from eggs which are generally deposited in the bark near the ground; but the *peach-worm* works chiefly downward, so as to have its habitation protected from the cold of winter by the soil, only coming occasionally to the surface to dispose of its filth. The *borer*, on the contrary, penetrating into the interior of the wood, and keeping the entrance of its hole entirely closed, so as to exclude the cold air,—often works upward; and we have known it, when passing into the perfect state, to leave the tree at the height of more than two feet from the ground.

We should judge that the easiest way to destroy the *peach-worm*, is by scalding, as noticed in our last number by a correspondent from Ohio; but this remedy would be useless in most cases, against the *borer*, on account of his ascending progress, and his position in the interior of the tree. We have destroyed them in considerable numbers by means of a barbed wire, but the operation is often tedious from the crookedness of their holes. We have therefore for two years past, endeavored to exclude them from one of their favorite trees (a mountain ash) by coating the bark to the height of three feet with tar; and by rolling a newspaper round it, to protect it from the weather, tied in three or four places; and the plan has succeeded completely.

The *borer* is the chief cause of the scarcity of quinces in this district. We have had more than thirty trees destroyed by it; but we do not despair. The same process that protects the mountain ash, will protect the quince tree. Let the stems be single to the height of three or four feet; and only part of a day on the commencement of mild weather, would be required to guard a hundred in the manner that we have mentioned.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Clover Machines--Raising and Cleaning Clover Seed.

MESSES. EDITORS—The attention of the public has been called at different times to the subject of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, for cleaning or hulling clover seed; and I will take the liberty of again calling their attention to this subject.

Living in a district where large quantities of clover seed are raised, and having been extensively engaged in purchasing and selling the seed, and also having been engaged in cleaning it with one of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's machines, propelled by water power, I have had many opportunities for acquiring information upon the subject.

I am satisfied that Rittenhouse & Blackwell's clover machine is the best one now in use, as it can hull the seed faster and cleaner, and can be propelled by less power than any other; which must give it a preference where horse power is to be applied.

I have seen the certificate of a number of gentlemen with whom I am well acquainted, some of which (as I understand) have been forwarded to you for publication; and I can say, I have no doubt of the truth of the statements made by them.

The power of two horses is necessary to propel a machine, and any horse power can be applied to this machine as well as to a thrashing machine or cotton gin, by regulating the size of the pulley block or band wheel, so as to give about 800 revolutions per minute to the cylinder. The cone is placed by means of nuts and screws, as near to the cylinder as it can be without cutting the seed, which of course must be regulated by the man who may use the machine.

The chaff should be thrashed out with the flail, as a thrashing machine cuts up the straw too much, which mingles with the chaff, and renders the process of hulling much slower. Some persons use a hand bolt about 12 feet long, the reel of which is covered with thin boards bored full of holes five-eighths of an inch in diameter, through which the chaff is passed before it is passed through the clover machine.

After the chaff has been hulled, it may be cleaned through any fanning mill, by arranging the mill as described in your September number for 1840, which perhaps it would be well to republish.

In the number above referred to, you make some inquiries about the plan adopted for raising the seed, the best soil, &c.

In this vicinity the farmers usually sow their seed in April, the same as if designed for meadow. The second year it is cut for hay, about from the 25th of June to 1st of July. Another crop springs up which is for seed. This is cut when sufficiently ripe, and if not perfectly ripe it should be cut before any frost comes upon it. The farmer must exercise his own judgment as to the fit state of the seed for being cut. It should, if possible, be scoured without getting wet, otherwise much seed will be lost in the hulling process. Where land is sown for the purpose of procuring a crop of seed, at least a bushel to five acres should be used. From two and a half to three bushels of seed is a fair average crop per acre. I have known seven bushels raised.

Almost any land is good for raising the seed, although some kinds of soil require a free use of plaster.

I would here observe, that farmers cut clover three years in succession for the seed. Yet it is better for the land that the clover should be ploughed under the third season.

Yours respectfully,

N. P. LEE.

Hartsville, Seneca co., N. Y.

P. S.—After the seed has been passed once through the fanning mill, it should be passed through a fine riddle, with the meshes sufficiently small for clover seed alone to pass through.

Low and High Prices.

MESSES. EDITORS—Much has been written of late upon the improved system of agriculture, upon Legislative aid, and upon agricultural societies,—all of which are subjects of high importance, calculated to increase and multiply the real and substantial wealth of a country. The only difficulty in the improving system and the rotation of crops, increased outlay on the farm, &c., is the low prices of produce. And yet, perhaps, for the last year, considering the crisis of our country, this has been for the nation's interest. But it is only a desperate state of affairs that can render such a depression of prices even tolerable. Until we have more to encourage us than we have at present, under the low prices of all produce, and a prospect of none better under a continued reduction of the tariff, but little improvement in agriculture can be expected, as there can be but little or no profit derived from it.

These ideas may be considered vague by some, but they are nevertheless true; that when a business offers a fair emolument it will receive the attention of enterprising men, and it will become a courted and popular occupation. Whereas, without this reward, it will be neglected. During the high prices of from 1836 to '40, more encouragement and more improvement was realized throughout our country, than in any number of years previous. Not but that prices were too high for our country's benefit during some part of that time; but the attention and progress in all parts, in farming during that period are sufficient to prove the truth of my remark. In regard to Legislative aid, it is needed not so much from our State Legislature, as from our national. Nothing short of an increased tariff, to promote and foster the manufacturing interests, can ever place our farming interest in a prosperous and healthy condition. At present, we can only look for fair prices in the result of a short crop in Europe or our own country, which, at most, can be but accidental; and then our country may grow rich only on the misery of another. We must correct this state of things which we are now practicing, of buying of other countries millions and tens of millions of those articles which we can as well produce and manufacture ourselves, if we would be an independent and prosperous people. And there is no way to effect this object, unless we become so poor we cannot buy, but to lay on a duty on British and French goods corresponding to their duties on our produce.

The objection now raised to the tariff, that it is at variance with the interests of the cotton planters of the South, will, in my opinion, cease to exist in a few years after we adopt that system. We may soon so increase our manufacturing business as to create a home market for a great share of the cotton grown in our country. The idea of making all producers, and relying on a foreign market, cannot be considered a wise policy, for a free trade with England can never be realized, whether it might prove beneficial to us or not. British agriculture will ever be protected—so ought American manufacturing to be. By driving all into the business of grain growing, we encourage so rapid a settlement of our rich wheat country to the West, not yet hardly begun, that in a few years we should be able to supply almost half of Europe with bread stuff, for which there can be no demand. By these remarks I intend to show in opposition to your able correspondent "S. W." that low prices of agricultural produce are not in general more beneficial to the nation's prosperity than high prices. A surplus will always cause a decline in price; but fair prices for produce and fair prices for labor, are blessings of prosperity; whereas, the reverse is a check to enterprise, and by no rule can be made beneficial to national wealth or prosperity. A SUBSCRIBER.

Sweden, N. Y., April 20, 1841.

The Flowers of Spring.

Though the season is backward and the balmy days of the last month have been few, yet some bright flowers have come forth, exhaled their odors, and passed away.

The *Snow drop*, white like the snow that often invests it, is always the earliest flower of the spring and seems regardless of inclement weather. No variety, except that with double flowers, has sprung from this plant; but another species from the Crimea has been described, though we believe not mentioned in any American Catalogue, and perhaps it has not yet crossed the Atlantic.

Next to this flower in earliness stands *Iranthis hymalis* from Italy, with its yellow bloom scarcely three inches above the frozen soil. Its generic name means earth-flower from its humble stature.

Then the *Crocus* follows, consisting of several species,—all nearly allied, though varying greatly in color—pure white, deep yellow, and rich purple, with many intermediate tints. Some florists advertise more than a hundred kinds, but none with red flowers. The *Crocus*, unlike the *Snow drop*, opens its cup as looking upward to the sky, but closes it on the approach of a dark cloud as if fearful that something would drop in. No garden should be without these ornaments.

The *Bulbocodium* may be considered a vernal *Colchicum*, to which genus it is nearly allied. Its pale flowers contrast finely with the *Crocus*.

Differing entirely in form and color, comes forth the *Persian Iris*, as delicate in tints as in fragrance which "scents the garden round." There is one circumstance however, respecting this flower, which may be peculiar: the olfactory of many persons at unable to detect its odors.

No shrub is so early in bloom as the *Mezereon*; but its fragrance and beauty are rejected by some florists because it bears acrid or poisonous berries. If we were to eat every thing that comes in our way however, our journey on earth would be short; and we have not been able to discover why other berries—those of the *Nightshade* for instance—are not entitled to a much consideration.

The *Siberian Squill*, resembling a hyacinth in miniature, seems to peep out as if half afraid of the season but as the spring advances and a milder air surround it, it raises itself to the height of three or four inches. It has no rival at this time in the delicate form and color of its flowers.

Primula veris spreads into numerous varieties under the names of *Primrose*, *Polyanthus*, and *Cowslip* (modern botanists to the contrary notwithstanding); and seems to pass into all colors except blue. Some of these kinds almost equal the *Auricula* in beauty.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Bots and House Bees."

MESSES. EDITORS—Since the appearance of your last number, the inquiry has been made, whether the nuts or eggs of the bot-bee must be hatched in the stomach of the horse or not at all. The reply is, that the bot has rarely, if ever, been found in any animal but the horse. This is its appropriate place for habitation and food, as the apple tree is for the canker-worm. In general, all such animals are endowed with the instinct which leads to the deposition of their eggs where they will obtain their appropriate nutriment. The wisdom of this general law is most obvious. The tick is found almost wholly on the sheep; and on the swine he would soon die, as was once remarked by a farmer of the *louse* in the same situation, of starvation. The louse of the gad, or godfly, finds its home and food on the back of cattle. They often abound, too, upon those which have inferior strength

fitness. Hence, in the spring of the year, they are greatly to aid by their activity in the skin, in making the poorest cattle still more unable to increase in flesh. The more special care of the farmer is to be bestowed upon such parts of his herd. The same is true also of the sheep; the poorer suffer much more from those insects which have been deposited in their nose. It is from the consequences of this fact, that some judicious farmers never intend to create an inferior animal.

While noticing such general and wonderful laws of the animal world, it may be well to explain a fact, similar till understood. In summer and the hottest part of the day, sheep congregate beside fences and hedges and the like, holding their heads down and between their fore legs, till suddenly they run in terror and fright to another part of the field, where the same insect is acted over. It is to avoid the insect that lays its eggs in their nostrils, that all this is done. In the cooler weather, or cooler part of the day, the insect is not active, and does not annoy them.

In respect to bots as a disease, it is to be remarked that other diseases are often mistaken for it. Hence we see one reason why the remedy applied often fails to produce the desired success. Sometimes other animals aggravate the bots, and would prove fatal without the other.

I have seen worms from four to six inches long, boring the liver and some other intestines of a horse that was sick with bots and died from one or both causes. It would be well if more frequent and careful examinations of the body were made in such cases. Improvements in anatomical knowledge have been of the highest consequence to the understanding and cure of the diseases of man. Similar results might be expected from like examinations, to ascertain the seat and cause of disease in the horse, the noblest and most useful of our domestic animals.

C. DEWEY.

The Curculio.

Now is the time to attend to the Curculio; and to trim your plums, nectarines, and apricots from desecration. We believe the winter-residence of this insect has not been satisfactorily ascertained, though it is probably in the earth; but for practical purposes, it may be sufficient to know that it is always ready for business as soon as there is any thing to do—always ready to puncture the young fruit as soon as it is large enough to receive a nit.

Several methods have been proposed or adopted, to prevent its depredations. Spreading sheets under the trees, and knocking down the Curculio on them, by striking the trunk or branches with a mallet or hammer, has been found very successful. The insect after it has fallen, generally lies still long enough to be caught and crushed; and its dark color contrasting with the whiteness of the sheet, favors its detection. This work should be done as early in the season as the predator can be found. In a few days it may do much mischief, and it is no easier killed after the trespass is committed.

Some have employed turpentine round the tree, and strings of shingles dangling in the wind to frighten the Curculio away; but we are not prepared to say anything in their favor. The most recent project that we have noticed is to dip strings in the drops that fall from India rubber as it burns, and then to tie them round the tree, which it is supposed will be sufficiently viscid to arrest the insect in its ascent. We should be gratified to hear of any successful experiments of this kind; but though we have gone so far as to environ one tree in the manner proposed, our hopes are not very sanguine.

The most successful fixture to prevent the ascent of this insect that has come to our knowledge, was

applied to some plum trees last season by our friend Thomas Lefevre of the town of Venier. It consists of a circular trough made of tin, which was kept constantly supplied with water; and the narrow space between the trough and the tree stuffed with tow or something similar. The trees so treated bore good crops, while not a plum on the other trees escaped. A few of the plums however, were found to be wormy, occasioned perhaps by some of the insects remaining on the tree when the troughs were applied; and it would therefore be prudent to jar the trees at that time. About harvest the apparatus should be removed.

The troughs of that description are worth about eighteen pence; but the person who applies them, must understand the art of soldering.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Sugar Beet.

MESSES. GAYLORD & TUCKER—I have noticed in the late numbers of the Cultivator, Dr. Guthrie's and Mr. Bement's attacks on the sugar beet, insinuating that it is an almost worthless root for the feeding of stock; and as the opinions of these gentlemen, with partial experiments, are directly at variance to those of the most eminent agriculturists of France and Germany, after an experience of more than thirty years, and to those also of many of our own countrymen, after trying it with satisfactory effect about five years; and as I had the honor of appearing in the last May number of the Cultivator, strongly recommending its production and feeding, I feel bound to make some comments on these communications, and reiterate my own experience in the feeding qualities, of what I consider as one of the most valuable of roots.

I am perfectly satisfied by Dr. G's statement of the analysis that he made of the beet, vol. viii. p. 40, that he was either grossly imposed upon, in the purchase of seed, and had grown the mangel wurtzel instead of the white Silesian, or that he had planted it in so rich a vegetable soil, as to produce so rank a growth as to almost destroy the saccharine matter that is usually found in it, especially when he adds, that "the beet's brought upon our table are totally destitute of sweetness." Now I have not only my own taste for three years in succession, to prove that the sugar beets raised in and about Buffalo, are exceedingly sweet and nutritious, but can also bring a hundred witnesses at any time to corroborate the assertion, from their own daily eating. The famous blood beet cannot compare with the sweet, tender Silesian, and as for mangel wurtzel and other beets, they are almost tasteless after them; and they are never boiled in a pot by themselves, that there is not a sweet syrup at the bottom, almost of thickness and agreeable taste of sugar-molasses, which, in my opinion, only want to be clarified and graduated to make good sugar. So much for personal taste and experience; now for that of stock. I know that fed raw to cows, they considerably added to the quantity and especially the quality of the milk, making the butter as sweet, and almost as yellow as is produced on fresh summer's grass; they also keep them, with the addition of hay alone, in the best possible order; and the young stock fed on them, together with hay, were as fat and almost as fine and glossy in their coats, as when on the best of summer pasture. I never tried them with horses, but should hardly think them hearty food enough for those at work. Not keeping sheep, of course I could not experiment with them; but others speak very flatteringly on this point, as may be seen from some communications that went the rounds the year past in most of the agricultural papers, copied, I think, from the Philadelphia Cabinet. Beets were said to produce the best of mutton, and the finest of wool.

The most important use, however, that I have made of them, is with hogs. But as my breeds embrace only the China and Berkshire, it is in reference to these superior animals alone that I can speak; and here it seems that Dr. Guthrie's Berkshires did tolerably well, while his others almost starved. The first winter I kept my grown swine partly on beets and partly on potatoes, raw; the second winter almost exclusively on raw beets, thrown to them on the ground. I did not notice any difference whatever in their appearance during these two seasons, but each time they were kept in us good flesh as ever I wish to have breeders, and they were by no means allowed to eat their fill of them either. The third winter, (the last,) having erected a steaming apparatus, with a new piggery, I commenced cooking the feed for my hogs, and have frequently served them beets alone and fed them to all

ages, from the pig two months old, up to the grown animal of four years. To the last, I had to stint them to a common water pail half full twice a day, or say from eight to ten quarts, or they would get too fat for breeding; and as to the former, with the addition of a trifling quantity of corn, I never saw animals thrive better, or more contented in my life. They would fill their bellies and lie down on their straw, and doze away for hours together as contented as puppies and as whist as mice; and this stock thus treated, I am not afraid to show, either for general size or fineness of point, against any thing in the United States, saving my late importation, and that only for great weight, these last being somewhat of a larger class than is usual among Berkshires. During this same winter I steamed a mixture of carrots and potatoes with the beets occasionally; but in feeding I found that as a general rule, the pigs would pick out the beets first, the potatoes second, and only eat the carrots when hungry at last; but if any one were to ask which I thought the most nutritious, I should say the potato without doubt. My accommodations are too limited, however, to make the careful experiment as to the relative value of roots, bushel for bushel, and again in comparison with grain, as requested by Mr. Canton, of Illinois, but I trust that the above will be satisfactory to him and to others, so far as it goes, for it is experience and not theory. I must say that I do not like this jumping at conclusions from partial experiments. I recollect reading an address, some two years ago, by some one in Pennsylvania, before an agricultural society, in which the writer mentioned—and he seemed to be an intelligent, scientific man—that ruta baga, by analysis, was but little else than wood, and therefore as a food for man and beast, it was almost totally worthless. Indeed! And yet this same despised root, together with a little straw, makes most of the English beef and mutton, and in some instances at times one-fourth supports its laboring population.— Apropos to this: I recollect once telling an intelligent neighbor that I cultivated pumpkins a good deal, and liked them much as food for swine. "Well," he replied, "they never did any thing for my hogs but scour them." The fact was, he had an inferior breed of animals. Again, I shut up some Berkshire sows that were quite poor, about three weeks to put them in condition; they were allowed nothing but pumpkins during this time, and were then turned out, having got really, in that short time, almost too fat for good breeding. An intelligent gentleman who had seen them previous to their being shut up, and then again when they were let out, acknowledged that nothing but seeing the thing with his own eyes would have convinced him of the truth of it, and wound up by adding, (I do not give the words exactly, but the ideas,) "why, instead of fattening them, the urine that would have come from common hogs thus fed, would have made them skeleton poor by this time." I am no chemist, and therefore humbly ask what would be the analysis of clover? Not much, I fancy, but water. And yet Berkshires, and in fact, all good crosses of the China hog, will keep fat upon it in summer and grow well; and I will conclude this long letter on sugar beets by saying, that if their stock does not thrive upon them, why then gentlemen have been deceived in their seed, or they have not got the right sort of annual to consume their roots.

Yours,

A. B. ALLEN.

A Crop of Corn.

I give below an account of a crop of corn raised last year. The lot contained four acres, of a rich gravelly soil. It was well manured from the barn-yard, and then these rows were intersected with rows of manure from the hog-yard. It was ploughed of sufficient depth, well harrowed, and planted about the fifth of May. The corn was a bright eight rowed yellow variety; the rows three feet by three and a half, five grains to a hill. When sufficiently high, it was dressed with a mixture of one part by measure of plaster and three of ashes, a table spoonful to each hill. After weeding, it received another similar dressing.

The product was seven hundred and fifty bushels of good sound corn in the ear, twelve tons of pumpkins, sixteen of stalks, and the net profit of the field was ninety dollars.

A. G. S.

Springhill, Cayuga co., April 12, 1841.

Fride is the first thing that overcomes man, and the last thing that man overcomes.—St. Augustine.

"Washington's Letters on Agriculture."

Mr. D. Hoyt, Bookseller of this city, has placed on our table a very interesting and curious volume; being Fac-Similes of Letters from George Washington, President of the United States, to Sir John Sinclair, on Agriculture, and other topics. This is an American Edition, copied from the English, which was published in London some years ago, by Sir John Sinclair, from whose advertisement we extract the following remarks:—

"It could not but be highly gratifying to me, to be possessed of so many interesting communications from such a distinguished character as the President of the United States; and it was natural to suppose, that the public, but more especially those individuals who revered his memory, would wish to have in their possession a copy of a correspondence which displayed to such advantage the superior talents, the generous views, and the unbounded philanthropy of that celebrated statesman.

"The peculiar predilection which General Washington has so strongly and so frequently expressed, in the subsequent letter, for agricultural improvement, which he preferred to every other pursuit, is another circumstance which I was anxious should be recorded for the benefit both of the present and of future times, from a desire that it may make a due impression upon the minds of those who might otherwise be induced to dedicate themselves entirely, either to the phantoms of military fame, or the tortures of political ambition.

"As it is a singular circumstance that a person in such an exalted situation as General Washington, should have leisure to write, with his own hand, so many letters to an entire stranger, and some of them of considerable length, I have been induced to have them engraved in order to represent the handwriting of their celebrated author; they are exact copies of those received by me. It is proposed to deposit the originals in the British Museum, as the precious relics of a great man, fit to be preserved in that valuable repository."

Some Remarks on the Value of Live Stock, with relation to the Weight of Offal.

BY THE HON. ADAM FERGUSON, OF WOODHILL, CANADA.

Messrs. Editors—In the improvement of live stock in this country, the views of breeders have been long directed to the selection of animals of good shape and a "kindly handling;" and attention to the establishing of new breeds, or to the improving of old ones, has always been appreciated by the public, as reflecting credit upon the enterprise of the individuals, and as conducing to the prosperity of the country. A judicious improvement in live stock is not limited in its effects to that object alone. It never fails, at the same time, to improve the agriculture of the country around; the land being necessarily drained, enclosed, and cultivated, in a manner adequate to raise the superior kind and quality of the produce now required. Such being the beneficial consequences of an improvement of live stock, no suggestion ought to be disregarded which may lead to that important end.

It may be laid down as a maxim, that those breeds, or varieties, are best, which will pay most, all things considered, in the shortest period, or which will produce the greatest weight of marketable produce from any given extent of land, and within any given period. And, in like manner, it may be stated, that the animal of any given breed, which, in relation to its live weight, will bring to the butcher's stall the greatest quantity of good meat and tallow, is the animal of the greatest value. Now there is some reason to suspect, that a question having relation to this latter point has been of late too much overlooked, arising from carelessness on the part of the farmer, with some professional mystery, perhaps, on the part of the butcher. The question here referred to, is that of the live and dead weight; and the ratio which one bears to the other in properly fed animals. It is true, that various tables, founded on the determination of this question,

have been constructed with the view of assisting the farmer in the disposal of his stock; and such tables are no doubt to a certain extent convenient and useful. A difficulty, however, has generally presented itself in bringing their accuracy to such a direct and palpable test, as to be sufficient to silence a keen and depreciating purchaser, and compel him to admit that the seller does not overrate the weight of the animal. It would seem that attention, at once more extended and minute, must yet be bestowed before the relative live and dead weight of stock can be ascertained, in a manner equally satisfactory to the buyer and the seller.

The particular error into which it is conceived many have fallen, lies in estimating the dead at only one half the live weight. It is sufficiently apparent that should the former, in any material degree, exceed this proportion, a very serious loss may be incurred by the seller, who founds his calculation upon that datum; and from some authentic returns, to be just submitted to the reader, it will be seen that an inference to this effect may be reasonably drawn.

In the extensive farming concerns of the late Mr. Curwen, at the Schoose, County of Cumberland, England,—a mode of estimating dead weight was adopted, somewhat singular in its nature, and said to be remarkably correct in its results. Glover, the stock bailiff, a very intelligent man, made use of what he called his "magical number," "556," by which, upon receiving the live weight, he professed to give the dead weight, sinking offal, of any fat animal submitted to his test. The writer need scarcely observe, that there is nothing really "magical" in the number 556, or in the manner of obtaining it. If an ox were to weigh 50 stones when alive, and the dead weight were found to be 25 stones, the ratio of dead to live weight would be represented by the fraction 25 to 50 which, converted to decimals, would give 5, and this, multiplied by the live weight, would give the dead weight. But if Mr. Glover, by a series of more correct observations, found that upon an average of oxen the live weight was 50 stones, and the dead weight 27 stones 11 2-10 lbs., the proportion of dead to live weight would be represented by 27 stones 11 2-10 lbs. to 50, which converted to decimals, would give .556; which again multiplied by the live weight would give the dead weight. In one instance, (verified by the writer,) Glover's calculation certainly approached very nearly to the truth, and gave a greater return than competent judges were disposed to allow, from handling the animal alive. The subject of experiment was an Ayrshire heifer, 18 months old, which Mr. Curwen slaughtered at one of his great general meetings, as a sample of his favorite system of soiling. This animal had never been a day out of a calf pen or steaw yard, from her birth, had never tasted oil cake or grain, and was undoubtedly a very forward animal of her age. Her live weight was correctly ascertained to be 55 stone, of 11 lbs. to the stone, which being applied as a multiplier to the famous number, and cutting off the three figures to the right, gave the following product: 556 x 55 = 30,580, that is, holding the three right hand figures as decimals, about 30½ stones. The weight of this heifer, by measurement, in Ainales tables, was pretty nearly the same. The actual result gave 30 stones of meat, and 2 stones of loose fat, fine marbled beef; but by no means prime fat. In this animal, then, which had certainly not attained a state of perfection, we have a return considerably exceeding one half of the live weight.

Mr. Rennie of Phantassie, (probably the greatest practical agriculturist in Scotland, of his day,) and Mr. Curwen, with their respective adherents, differed in their estimation of the live and dead weight upon general principles. Mr. Rennie would not allow

more than one half of the live weight to be reckoned upon, except in cases of extraordinary fat, to which certainly the heifer in question had no pretensions and in whose case, notwithstanding the proportions of Mr. Rennie, were considerably below the mark.

The following details will still further illustrate the subject, and may tend to excite more than a doubt whether one-half be not too small a proportion to be assumed in estimating, the live and dead weight of stock.

Tables of Sheep and Cattle slaughtered in various years, with the amount of live and dead weight—stone of 14 lbs.

	Live Wt.		Dead Wt.		Tallow.	
	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.
1. A Leicester sheep, 2 years old,	12	0.4	9	7.4	1	5.7
2. A Cheviot sheep, 3 years old,	10	7.6	7	7	1	10.1
3. A black faced sheep, 6 years old,	11	5.4	6	1.8	1	12.1
4. A Cheviot wether, 4 years old,	12	0	6	4	1	12.1
5. A Cheviot wether, 3 years old,	8	6	4	12		
6. A Leicester wether, 2 years old,	10	2	7	3	1	4
7. A black faced wether, 5 years old,	10	0	5	10	0	10
8. A Cheviot sheep, 18 months old,	7	12	4	0	0	13
9. A Cheviot ewe, 4 years old,	7	7	3	9	0	11
10. do do	7	7	3	11	0	12
11. do do	7	7	3	11	0	12
Total,	106	6.4	61	72	9	7.9
Average,	9	9.5	5	12.1	1	2.7

According to the average on the above table, Mr. Glover's rule would give 5 stone 5 lbs. as the dead weight; but the true multiplier would be 605 instead of 556, according to Mr. Glover's practice; or instead of 500 according to the common practice.

	Live Wt.		Dead Wt.		Tallow.		Hide.		Other c/s.	
	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.	Srs.	lbs.
1. Aberdeenshire ox,	132	14.4	81	6.1	16	5.7	7	2.6	21	10.7
2. A short horn ox,	132	0.4	90	1.1	11	0.9	7	5.0	22	3.7
3. A short horned Guey,	120	4.4	77	9.2	15	8.5	7	5.0	22	0.4
4. A West Highland Steer,	83	8	46	3	6	3	5	4	30	7
5. An Aberdeenshire Steer,	96	7	52	4	8	0	5	0		
6. do do	47	4	27	2	8	0	6	0		
7. do do	47	4	27	2	8	0	6	0		
Total,	771	52	451	46	63	6.4	42	3.3	100	2.9
Average,	10	2.7	65	8.7	11	12.9	6	0.4	21	12.4

The above table gives the same result to a fraction as the last, and this curious coincidence is deserving of notice, as occurring in the case of animals so entirely

distinct in their form and character, as sheep and oxen.

The general conclusion to be drawn from these returns would seem to be, that the practice of estimating the dead weight at one half the live weight, is erroneous. It would by no means, however, be safe to draw a specific conclusion as to the actual proportion of live to dead weight from the tables now given, on account of the limited number of the returns made. It is only by means of a great number of such experiments as we can hope to obtain a just medium, and found on it a safe conclusion. Could farmers be induced to give more attention to this subject, by keeping accurate records of stock slaughtered by them and their yields, much might speedily be done to settle the question of the live and the dead weight, while there is good reason to believe that many respectable butchers would concur in preserving and communicating similar details. A further purpose might be promoted by constructing such tables. We should, by means of them, be able to discover the breeds or varieties of the different species of stock which yield the greatest amount in proportion to the offal, and thus perhaps be enabled to draw conclusions as to the relative value of the different breeds.

It has been before observed that the question of the ratio of live to dead weight seems to have been a good deal overlooked of recent years. At one period, the attention of individuals, admirably fitted for the investigation, appears to have been awakened to the importance of the inquiry. In the able report of the countess of Durham, some interesting details on the subject are given; but these can scarcely be said to do more than open up the subject; and certainly a great blank remains to be filled up before the farmer and the professional butcher shall be placed on equal terms as regards their information upon this point.

Should these cursory remarks tend to direct the attention of breeders and graziers to this interesting subject of inquiry, the object of the writer will have been fully accomplished.

Geology of Pennsylvania.

In the "Third Annual Report on the Geological Survey" of that State, (1839,) Professor Rogers in describing his "MIDDLE SECONDARY RED SANDSTONE FORMATION," makes the following remarks:—

"It seems to have originated in a long narrow trough or bay which had its source at least as far south as the central latitudes of Virginia, and which probably opened into the ocean somewhere near the present positions of the Raritan and New York bays. Their materials give evidence of having been swept into this estuary or great river from the south and south east; and hence the almost universal dip or inclination of the beds towards the northwest, a feature clearly not produced by any uplifting agency, but assumed originally at the time of their deposition in consequence of the direction or set of the currents, which laid them down layer after layer. With the exception of one or two fossil fishes found in this formation in New Jersey, I am not aware that any animal organic remains have been hitherto met with in any part of the stratum; and hence it becomes difficult to assign its precise place in the general series of geological formations. Relics of vegetation are however, occasionally found under the form, especially of highly compact and bituminous lignite."

It is possible the strata were formed in the manner he has mentioned; and that no "uplifting agency" has given them their present dip; but we think such a conclusion ought to be founded on something more than cursory observation. It seems to us very improbable. We have not learned however, whether this able geologist has relinquished, or still retains that singular opinion; for it has not been in our power to procure either of his later Reports; but if he should examine the locality which we shall proceed to designate, it is probable these fossils would indicate the age

of the formation, and their position shed some light on the manner in which they were deposited.

About half a mile northeast of Phoenixville in Chester county, on the opposite side of the river Schuylkill, on a high hill, we saw OYSTER SHELLS imbedded in the solid rock which had been laid bare by a torrent. It was shown to us in the fall of the year 1806; and as we had not found any fossil shells below the Blue Mountains before that time, we viewed it as a great curiosity.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Letter from Wisconsin.

MISSES ERRORS—Perceiving that you have no correspondent from this territory, I take the liberty of filling that station, and will, whenever time shall permit, give an account of matters and things as they exist in this "Badger" territory of ours—premising, however, that I leave it to your readers whether my communications are interesting or not. Many of them have friends and relatives in this territory, and it may prove of interest to them to hear occasionally from this quarter.

Much has been written and said in respect to Wisconsin, its fertility, its universal wealth, and its natural advantages; but much remains to be told in relation to the system of farming that has been adopted in some parts of the territory; although there is much to be urged in extenuation, as the country is new, and most of the settlers are men of limited character; but still there are many among us, who, if they would take the trouble to look a little into the future, and loose their purse strings, could confer a benefit upon the territory, and upon themselves and their posterity. The introduction of improved farm implements and machinery, such as the thrashing machine, the straw cutter, the horse rake, the cultivator, and the hundred other useful implements to be found in the agricultural repositories of the east, would be of immense utility on our fine rolling prairies, where there are no stumps nor stones to obstruct their operation.

Many of the settlers are men who have not been bred farmers, but who have left the workshop to try their hands at the plough, and some of them are rather "green" at the business, among which I class myself. But I find one trait among them which is not found so generally among the old class of farmers. They are more of a reading people. Deprived of the advantage of experience, they are obliged to depend upon the knowledge of others, and are therefore more willing to lend their support to the agricultural journals of the day, than are those who have imbibed their knowledge and their prejudices from a daily experience in agricultural pursuits.

Although at this time the natural fertility of the soil of Wisconsin supersedes the use of manures, the time will come, if the eastern skinning system is followed, when it will require all the renovating powers of a proper rotation and application of the various fertilizing substances, to render an equivalent to the farmer for his labor.

Wheat is destined to be the great staple of this territory, and many are pursuing the same system that was adopted in the Genesee country, that of growing wheat to the exclusion of any other crop, on the same land.

Corn ripens well in this country, but it will never, probably, be grown to the extent that it is in Indiana and other states to the south of us; but enough, however, to supply the community, as the "badgers" are not such "corn crackers" as their neighbors in the hoosier state and in Kentucky, whose national dish is "corn dodgers and hoe cake." Every variety of soil may be found in this territory, and any thing may be grown here that will thrive in New York or New England.

With an extent of territory larger than any state in the Union, and possessing, as she does, immense treasures in her lead and copper and iron ores, Wisconsin presents at the present time an object worthy the attention of every well wisher of this country. Still reposing in her minority as a territory, she holds out to the patriot and the moralist the hope that her constitution and laws, will receive the benefits of the experience and legislation of the older states of the confederacy, and that by their misfortunes and miscalculations, she will steer clear of the rocks and quicksands on which many of them have been nearly wrecked. Taken as a whole, I do not believe there can be found a more moral class of people in the United States than in this territory. They are composed, to be sure, of almost every nation; for here you will find the Dutchman, the Norwegian, the Englishman, the Russian, the Prussian, the Frenchman, the Scotchman, and the sons of "Green Erin," all congregated in one community and amenable to the same laws, although they retain their national habits. It is amusing to see some of the Norwegians and Dutch open a farm in the thick forest. They make thorough work of it. In clearing, they commence at the root of a tree and dig round it so that it falls, either by its own might or by the wind. They then log it and burn it before they proceed further. By this means they get a clear field, unobstructed by stumps and logs, as you will find is not usually the case with the Yankee or English farmer.

Wisconsin at this time holds out great inducements to breeders of stock, especially as her beautiful prairies afford the best of pasture, and there are many thousand acres yet unentered, that would far surpass in worth many of the meadows of the eastern states, for the pasturage of cattle. Nearly all the neat stock now in the territory, is from Illinois and Indiana, and consist of all bloods, colors, shapes, and sizes; and you may see here also the famous breed of hogs which friend Robinson, of Lake C. H., took such a fancy to as to think he could fat them. They are the real land pike and alligator breed, snout and all. An improvement is beginning to be made in this race of quadrupeds and you may see the Chinese and Berkshire blood running in the veins of many of our grunting inhabitants. There are a few full bloods in this neighborhood, and their progeny are being distributed through the country, and will result much to the benefit of the farmer. There have been a few importations of blooded cattle into the territory. Jupiter, imported by Mr. Geo. Reed of Milwaukee, is a fine full blooded Short Horn Durham Bull, eight years old; and another, belonging to Judge Day of Green Bay, have been productive of great benefit to this section of country; and half bloods, and other grade animals may be often met with.

But I have written more than I intended at first, and shall conclude, and take another opportunity, when I am "in the vein" of giving you a second communication.

Yours, &c.

E. B. QUINER.

Milwaukee, W. T., March, 1841.

MICHIGAN COAL.—A load of coal passed through this village a few days since, on its way to Detroit, from the village of Couanna, in Shiawassee county. The gentleman who owned it, left a small specimen with us. It has the appearance of the coal found at Pittsburgh, Pa., and burns as freely, emitting the same smell. The gentleman informs us that, from present appearances, the supply is inexhaustible, and is found within three feet of the surface. It is represented by our informant, which we do not doubt, it will be a source of much wealth to the State at large, and add immensely to the business of the place at which it is found.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

Wilbeorce, who had a great taste for horticulture, considered flowers to be the smiles of the Divine goodness.



ROCHESTER, MAY, 1841.

Monroe Co. Agricultural Society Meeting.

A meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society will be held according to previous notice, on Wednesday the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the long room, 3d story, Arcade Building.

It is particularly desired that all who feel an interest in the objects of the Society will be present, as very important business is to be transacted.

Legislative Aid.

The bill for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies, has passed the Assembly and to a third reading in the Senate. It will doubtless become a law before many of our readers receive this paper. (We stop the press to announce its final passage.)

Corrections.—The bill appropriates \$8,000 per annum—not \$7,000 as stated last month. We also stated that the report was made to the Assembly before the petitions from Western New York were received. We should have said before many of them were received.

We will, next month, publish an abstract of this bill, and also the one for the encouragement of Silk Culture, if passed.

Organize the Societies!

As the law for the encouragement of agriculture has passed, every County in the State should organize a Society, and adopt efficient measures to carry out the purposes of the appropriation. We hope at least to hear that all the Counties in the Western part of the State have done so, and it will give us pleasure to receive a list of the officers of each Society for publication.

Horticultural Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Horticulture will be held on Thursday next, May 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Association, for the purpose of organizing a Horticultural Society.

The committee appointed to prepare a constitution will lay their report before the meeting. As most people at this season feel interested more or less in gardening, it is to be expected there will be a numerous attendance.

The Season and the Crops.

The severe frosts of last month have done considerable injury to the late sown wheat in this vicinity, especially on light soil, which here by frost. Some pieces we have seen, are entirely destroyed.

We observe accounts from nearly all parts of the country respecting the backwardness of the season, and the scarcity of feed for cattle. One would think a few such lessons would convince every farmer of the necessity and advantage of raising more root crops.

A paper from Oneida Co., states, that it seldom has so cold a spring been known, even in this part of the country, so near as we are to the region of perpetual snows. The winter has been so long and severe, that the farmers in the north part of this county have fed out all their hay, and most of the coarse grains and forage are exceedingly scarce. In some parts, cattle are dying for the want of food, and some farmers are driving their cattle at auction, having found it impossible

to furnish the necessary keeping, both on account of its scarcity, and for the want of means to purchase at the present high price of hay. The prospect still is far from affording any encouragement that vegetation will relieve their sufferings. On the hills north, the snow is yet very deep over the entire surface of the country."

The Troy Whig of the 24th April, says, "we learn by a gentleman from Pittsburgh, that loaded teams crossed Lake Champlain at that place on the ice, on Friday last.

"There are three feet of snow only ten miles west of the Lake. The farmers are nearly all out of hay, and their cattle in a starving condition."

INQUIRIES.

Larvæ or Grubs in Cattle.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Will some of your correspondents please give the public the benefit of their observations concerning grubs in the back and sides of cattle? They seem mostly to be found in these animals while low in flesh, in winter and spring, and to vary greatly, both in number and frequency, in different seasons. It is presumable that they are the larvæ of some insect; yet in the absence of proof this must be mere presumption. From our own small experience, we know them to create great annoyance and irritation, fever and emaciation, to cattle, if nothing more.

It is desirable that something be known in regard to their origin and character in a natural history, the means of prevention, and what is of still more importance, the means of best obviating the evils resulting from them to our stock.

JAMES H. C. MILLER.

Jackson co. O., Feb. 17, 1841.

Poultry.

MESSES. EDITORS.—I wish to ask through your valuable paper, the following questions, hoping that some of your correspondents will reply to them.

- 1st. Will hens lay as well when confined as otherwise?
- 2d. Will they lay as well without the male?
- 3d. What kind of fowl will lay best?
- 4th. Will hens pay better in eggs than in rearing chickens?
- 5th. What quantity of feed for a given number, and what kind is best to make them lay?
- 6th. Is there any work written on this subject, and what is it?—the best, I mean. S. H. CLARK.

Mattituck, N. Y. April, 1841.

Culture of Hemp.—A correspondent in Canada asks for information respecting the culture and preparation of hemp.

Culture of Tobacco.—Another asks the same respecting tobacco, in this climate.

Wild Rice.—Mr. P. Hunt of Milford, Mass., has obtained and sown some wild rice, and he requests some reader of the Farmer in Canada or elsewhere, to give information respecting the growth and use of this grain.

Beet Sugar.—If any of our readers made any experiments in the manufacture of sugar from beets the past season, they will oblige us by giving an account of the result.

Will the Managers of the White Pigeon Beet Sugar Co., inform us whether they made any further experiments, and with what results?—Do.

Cure for Bog Spavin.—A correspondent has a fine young horse affected with bog (or wind) spavin of 2 or 3 month's duration, and asks what is the most simple and effectual remedy.

The inquirers respecting Silk and Silk Worms, and Flowers and Shrubs, are referred to the numerous articles on these subjects in our last year's volume, which, if not already possessed, can be obtained for 50 cts.

Bounty on Silk.—W. B. B. is informed that the State of New York has not yet passed any law to give a bounty on silk. We only stated that a bill was reported to the Assembly for the purpose.

Extracts from Correspondence.

"A. G. S." of Cayuga co. made, in the spring of 1839, five hundred and thirty pounds of maple sugar from one hundred and twenty-five trees; and in 1840, from one tree, thirteen pounds of sugar, and seven pounds ten ounces of molasses. He decidedly prefers, instead of making sugar into cakes, to boil it until it will grain, so that the impurities will settle to the bottom of the vessel, and the molasses remaining gently poured off.

"A Mercer county Farmer," (Pa.) says, "My crops for five years have been as follows:—Wheat, 15 to 27 bushels per acre; corn from 40 to 60, oats from 40 to 50; potatoes generally 400 per acre. Our kinds are the Mississippi or Merinos, which will yield 500 bushels per acre, and the Neshanocks, not Meshanocks, as this is the county where these potatoes were first raised by James Golkey, on Neshanock creek."

Culture of Asparagus.

This wholesome and delicious vegetable ought to be cultivated by every family that possesses a few yards of ground. It is a dish that nearly all persons are fond of, and it supplies the table during the most destitute season of the year. A good bed will last fifteen or twenty years, and will bear cutting some twenty times in a season. It occupies but little space, and the trouble and expense of culture is much less than is generally supposed. A bed, five feet by twenty, will contain one hundred roots, and is large enough for a moderate sized family. If good two-years old roots are used, they will bear some cutting the next year after planting.

The following directions will enable any intelligent laborer to form and plant the bed:—

If there is any choice, select a warm location, where the soil is deep and rich, neither wet nor dry; mark out the boundaries of the bed, and dig out the earth to the depth of eighteen inches. (If the location is rather wet, and the bottom hard, dig six inches deeper, and put in six inches of oyster shells or loose stones.) If the top soil is good, lay it on one side, but wheel the poor earth away. Then take well rotted manure and mix it with an equal portion of good earth, and fill up the bed even with the surface; then rake it smooth and place the roots on the top of the ground, twelve inches apart; spread the fibres and fix them in their natural position with the hand; then cover the whole with three or four inches of the mixed compost, smooth it off neatly, and the work is finished.

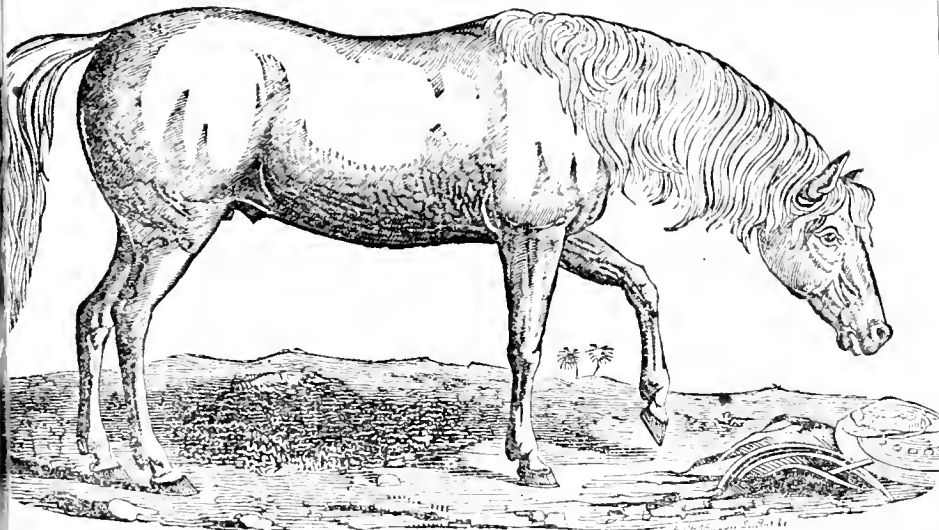
Water the bed after planting, if dry weather succeeds, and keep it clear of weeds during summer. Before setting in of winter, cut off the stalks, and give an annual dressing of two or three inches of manure. The roughest of this should be raked off in the spring, and the surface of the bed loosened with a manure fork.

Fine two-years old roots are for sale at the Seed Store. Price \$1,50 per 100.

Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant.

This is another of the earliest luxuries of the season, and deserves more general cultivation. It is of the easiest possible culture. Plant the roots about three feet apart, in deep rich soil, well manured. A warm border on the south side of a fence, is the best place.

The Early Red variety grows the quickest, and in using requires the least sugar. One dozen roots is sufficient for a family. They are for sale at the Seed Store. Price, 50 cts. per doz.



THE ARABIAN HORSE.

From Low's grand work, "Illustrations of the breeds of Domestic Animals."

(COPIED FROM FARMERS' CABINET.)

The exquisitely beautiful animal, here most faithfully represented, exhibits correctly the form and character of the genuine ARAB. He was taken in an assault by an Arab tribe, on a party of the royal family of Persia, when journeying on a pilgrimage. The chief who headed the attacking party was killed, and his superb Charger, galloping into the Persian ranks, was taken: a ransom, enormous for so poor a tribe, was subsequently offered by the Arabs, but was refused, and he was brought to England by Sir John McNeil. He stands fourteen hands and a half high, is a mile in the highest degree, and so thoroughly trained in that kind of exercise which the Arabians are careful to teach their horses, that he may be galloped round the narrowest circle. When his portrait was in the course of being painted, he was languid from the effects of cold; it was shed to rouse him from his lethargy, and the idea occurred of trying the effects of a few tones of simple music—the sounds no sooner reached his ear than his whole frame instantly became agitated to a violent degree: his heart throbbed convulsively, and so great was his excitement that it was found necessary instantly to stop the music! some chord of feeling, it would seem, had been struck—perhaps he was reminded of his dearest home, and his friends and companions, from whom he had been so rudely severed. The generous animal here depicted as scenting the garments and weapons of his slaughtered master, and no one can examine the emblems of his expressive countenance, without experiencing a gush of feeling arising within his breast, in sympathy with the beautiful mourner.

The gentleness of the Arabian horse is proverbial; and although so elegantly formed, and so delicately and sleek his skin, even the English horse would perish under the scanty fare, the toils and privations he is doomed to suffer. They are patient of hunger and thirst, to a degree unknown in any other race, subsisting, sometimes, on the withered herbs of the desert, and roots dragged from under the sand, and even on the milk of the camel. They bear continued exposure to the fiercest heats, and day after day pursue marches of incredible toil through the burning sands of the wilderness, forming by their bodies a shade from the fiery heat of the sun, under which their masters repose during the halt for a period in the middle of the day, and a shelter at night. But an Arab never beats, or even speaks harshly to his horse—he treats him as a companion, and his children find in him a playmate, and his wife a nurse for her infant, and all making a pillow of his neck at night. Without the use of the bit, he will obey the slightest motion of his rider; stand at a word, or put himself at full speed in an instant! Such is the creature so happily formed for the scanty herbs, the thirst, and toil of the burning desert.

From the Mag. of Horticulture.

Cultivation of the Filbert.

The filbert is one of the finest nuts, and although great quantities of the fruit are imported, and sold in every fruit shop annually, there are scarcely any, as yet, cultivated in the United States. A sterile variety of the English filbert may be seen in many of our gardens, which rarely produces any fruit; but the finer sorts, which thrive luxuriantly, and bear most abundantly in this climate, are scarcely known in cultivation. Nothing can well be easier than the cultivation of this shrub or tree, and we are confident that were the merits of the better varieties generally known, no garden would be considered complete without them. A few years since, we imported small plants of the best celebrated English varieties, and have, without the least attention to pruning, realized quite an abundant crop of fine nuts, for two years past, which are quite an acceptable addition to the dessert.

Among the finest of these varieties are the *Frizzled*, the *red Kernel*, the *Northampton Prolific*, the *Cobnut*, and the *Cosford*. We have found the *Cosford*, *Frizzled*, and the *Northampton Prolific*, the most productive varieties in this climate. All the varieties grow very vigorously in any good soil, naturally dry rather than moist, but a dry gravelly loam, or sandy loam, is considered preferable. In pruning and training filberts, the first and most important requisite is to keep the main stem free from all suckers, and the second, to prevent to great a luxuriance of wood, which, if suffered to grow at random, will prevent the production of large crops. The nuts are produced, both upon the

sides of the young wood, and upon lateral spurs, annually produced on the older branches, after the previous year's branches lateral shoots have been trimmed away. Abroad, therefore, what is called the *spurring* system of pruning is adopted, and the extremities of the leading shoots are shortened every spring. This throws nearly all the vigor of the tree into the bearing branches, and produces a larger crop of fruit annually.

In some parts of England, large plantations of filberts are made, for profit. Kent is the most celebrated nut growing district, and the average crop there is about eight hundred weight per acre, although, in good soils and favorable seasons, thirty hundred weight have been raised on an acre of ground. The bushes are generally trained with single stems, and the heads pruned in the form of a hoop, kept about six feet high from the ground.

There does not appear to be the least obstacle to the profitable cultivation of the filbert on a large scale, in this country, and our dry fine summers would probably be found more favorable to the productions of large crops, than the moist ones of England. A return of fruit is speedily received after planting on good soils, and we would, with confidence, recommend a trial of a filbert orchard, to enterprising cultivators.

In gardens, a row of the finer sort of this fruit may be advantageously introduced, as a screen or barrier, in portions where such a feature is desirable, as the foliage is large and dense, and thus the double advantage of fruit, and privacy or protection will be realized.

A. J. DOWNING.

Norburgh, N. Y.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Our readers will pardon the liberty we take in devoting a small space to the commemoration of an event which has excited sorrow and mourning over this whole land. The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, whom the sovereign people, by their free will, had so lately chosen to preside over this great nation, has in all places, and from all parties, called forth manifestations of the deepest regret, and most abiding sorrow.

Devout minds cannot but regard this national bereavement as an afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence; and such will willingly comply with the following recommendation of President Tyler, as the most appropriate manner in which a Christian people can commemorate this solemn event.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

When a Christian people feel themselves to be overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of nations, as well as of individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought, therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of community, in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that, according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable on the occasion; and I recommend Friday, the Fourteenth Day of May next, for that purpose; to the end, that on that day, we may all, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him, in whose hands we are, invoking him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under the crowns of His Providence, and still to bestow His gracious benedictions upon our government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

New Drill Barrow.

Messrs. Editors—To the hundred inventions for planting ruta baga, beet, and other seeds, I must add one of my own, which I have had made, and shall give a trial this spring. If it succeeds, as I think it will, I shall send you a description of it, as I think it will be found the cheapest thing yet of this kind. It consists merely of a seed barrel and two hand wheels, one of which is placed on the axle of a common wheel barrow, by which motion is given to the barrel containing seed; a furrow is opened by a cultivator tooth, the seed is dropped, a chain covers it, and last of all a roller presses the earth upon the seed, and the planting is finished. The advantage of this contrivance is, it can be attached to a common wheel barrow, by taking off the bottom boards. When not wanted as a drill barrow, it can be converted to its legitimate use; and I have found it very handy about the place, in making garden, hot beds, &c.

Yours &c.,

E. B. QUINER.

M'rankee, N. T., April, 1841.

SILK WORM EGGS.

LARGE White Peanut, and large N. skin Peanut eggs; (the *Sina Morale*, and *Morale Jovis*, of the French;) and the common Sulphur varieties, are for sale at the S. C. Store, by BATHAM & CROSSMAN, Rochester, Apr. 21, 1841.

Excrescences on Plum Trees.

In a late journey through some parts of Seneca and Ontario counties, we could not but observe the increase of these unsightly *bunches* on the plum trees, within the past year; and the inquiry came before us, Have these people no eyes? or do they see not that their trees must soon perish unless they lend a helping hand? Branch after branch becomes loaded, the nutriment is turned into other channels, and a general decline must rapidly supervene.

Yet these worms which feed on the best juices of the tree and load it with deformity, are utterly helpless, and live entirely through our forbearance or neglect. No work is more easy than to destroy them, if we go about it in the right way. Let every man that owns a plum tree and wishes to preserve it, cut off every branch on which these excrescences are found, and burn them to prevent the possibility of the insects escaping. We do not expect however, that worms will be found in these old habitations at this season—the perfect insect escaped from them last season; but eggs were most probably deposited again in the same branches; and our object is to have the young worms destroyed. Soon after the receipt of this number of the *New Genesee Farmer*, begin to watch for new nests, as they will probably appear soon after the tree comes into full leaf. Let the search be thorough, cut them off and burn them without delay, and there will be but few to disturb the tree next year.

We have observed that this insect is generally not much inclined to travel when it can be accommodated near its native spot. Some limbs are more crowded with these bunches than others; and we have lately seen several trees standing near together that were ruined; while two or three others at no greater distance than a few rods, were almost exempt from those ravages. We mention this to show that the progress of these insects is moderate—not rushing on in overwhelming numbers like many other insects. Be encouraged then, and go to work. †

Our Woollen manufactures prejudiced by the Compromise Act, owing to the duty on fine foreign Wool. Cheap capital and cheap production makes England a creditor nation—not her restrictive measures.

Messrs. Editors—It was an oversight in the framers of our Compromise Act, to make the same reduction in the duties on imported woollens as on any other article; for the reason that England admits foreign wool into her ports at a merely nominal duty of one penny per lb., while the United States puts a prohibitory duty on fine foreign wools.

The low price of wool in Germany enables the English manufacturer to procure his fine stock from thence, much cheaper than it can be procured at home; and as it is imported almost without duty, he can the more successfully compete with our own manufacturers, who are cut off by a high duty from a supply of fine foreign wool. Hence the minimum duty of 20 per cent. on foreign cloths, which under the compromise act is to take effect in 1842, is by no means a sufficient protection for our woollen manufactures against competition from abroad.

In 1821 the duty on foreign wool in England was 6d. sterling, about 11 cts., per lb. But in order to give the woollen manufacturer a boon to compensate him for the effect of our high tariff on British woollens, the British government reduced the duty on foreign wool to one penny per lb. Hence the hardship of the provisions of our compromise act in relation to woollen cloth, as it reduces the duty on foreign fine cloth, without a correspondent reduction of the duty on fine foreign wool.

Should Congress take off the duty on foreign wool, our wool growers would have a right to complain.

What then is to be done for our woollen manufacturers? I reply, revise the compromise act so as to give them that relief which their necessities and the justice of their cause demands. Let the advocates of free trade reflect that in a moderate protection extended to our woollen manufactures, they are also encouraging the wool growers, by giving to this class of our agriculturists that stability of demand, and consequent regular profits, they have never yet enjoyed.

The friends of a high tariff in the United States are continually urging that England extends towards her manufacturing interests, an almost unlimited protection. On examination we find that out of 1150 articles on which an impost duty is levied, only 20 of them pay a duty for protection—the remaining 1130 paying a duty for revenue only. Is it not rather the cheapness of capital and the low price of labor, rather than a highly protective tariff, which enables England to sell so much, and to become the great creditor nation of both the civilized and pagan world?

Much has been said of late about the prejudicial operation of the English Corn Laws upon the trade of the United States. What right have we to complain of England for thus saving her agricultural interest from utter prostration and ruin, by the free admission of our more cheaply raised productions? We have at least one salvo in our dilemma—the protection England gives to her agriculture is a direct charge upon her manufacturing interests. Manufacturing England, under her corn law restrictions, is a much less dangerous competitor to manufacturing America, than she would be if American bread stuffs were admitted free into English ports.

There is another reason why the recinding of the English corn laws would fail to give any considerable demand for bread stuffs from the United States. Germany and the north of Europe, can at all times supply England with grain on quite as good, if not better, terms than the United States.

Let farmers then, instead of depending on the device of legislation, learn to look to their own resources, and “make not haste to be rich.” Let them diversify their productions to suit the varied capability of the soil, and the probable state of the markets. If prices are low, so far as the farmer is the consumer of his own productions, he loses nothing. If his surplus does not bring as much as in other times, neither does the manufactured article he needs cost as much. If he owes old debts, he is indeed the loser by the cheapness of the times; but this loss must be chargeable to the year in which the debt was incurred, and not to the present era of exploded humbug and sober reality.

S. W.

From the (London) Gardener's Chronicle of Feb. 27.

Trees and Shrubs.

The following list of the newest and most remarkable deciduous trees and shrubs, embraces all the more desirable, but many of them are at present extremely rare:—

Leucostera formosa, a handsome shrub from the North of India, produces its white flowers in August, and makes a pretty appearance with its red bracts which surround the flowers, and large leaves. It is particularly valuable in exposed situations near the sea where the bracts and leaves assume a deeper color.

Paucloenia imperialis, a low tree from Japan, in appearance very like *Catalpa syringifolia*, has beautiful lilac-colored flowers.

Cornus macrophylla and *[C.] grandis*, handsome shrubs, growing from 10 to 12 feet high—the former from the north of India, and the latter from Mexico.

Caragana Gerardiana, a handsome low shrub with yellow flowers from the north of India.

Cypripis Wallichii, a shrub from Dalmatia, producing spikes of yellow blossoms, like a Laburnum, but the spikes have an ascending direction instead of being pendent.

Spirea Lindleyana, a fine species from the North of India, nearly related to the well known *S. sorbitifolia*.

lia. S. cuneifolia, *[S.] laxiflora*, *[S.] raccinifolia*, and *[S.] rotundifolia*, are also from the North of India, and form pretty low shrubs. *S. fissa* from Mexico, is a handsome shrub, growing from 15 to 20 feet high.

Lonicera Ledebourii, a curious plant from California, remarkable for its bright blue berries.

The genus *Philadelphus* has had several accessions from the north of India and Mexico. *P. Gordonianus* from Northwest America, is one of the finest species, bearing its white flowers in great profusion in July, and forming a bush from 8 to 10 feet high. *P. mexicanus* from Mexico, *[P.] triflorus* and *[P.] tomentosus* from the North of India, are also desirable plants well adapted for the shrubbery.

Dentia corymbosa, from the Himalayas, produces white flowers in June.

Berberis coriaria is a handsome species from the north of India, with fine evergreen leaves and yellow flowers.

Coriaria nepalensis is a fine plant for a wall.

Ribes Menziesii with scarlet flowers from Northwest America, and *[R.] glaucote* with white flowers from the North of India, deserve a place in every collection of plants.

Aralia japonica, a curious shrub from Japan, growing from 12 to 20 feet high.

Betula Rhoxyptera, a very handsome large tree from the Himalayas, nearly related to the common birch.

Amygdalus incana, a Caucasian species, is extremely ornamental in April, when covered with its bright pink flowers; and in the summer, its light green leaves, covered with white down on the under side, make a good contrast when planted among evergreens. *A. Pallasii* from Russia, is also a pretty low shrub.

Clematis Hendersonii, a garden variety [a hybrid?] is perhaps the handsomest of the genus, producing a profusion of large purple flowers from June to September. It is adapted to covering a bower or trellis-work, and if trained umbrella fashion on a lawn, would form a most beautiful object.

Atragene macropetala, a Siberian creeper is by no means unworthy of a place on a wall.

Acer colechicum and *[A.] Lobelii*, the former a native of Colechia and the latter of Italy, form handsome low trees. *A. Lobelii* is remarkable for the fine purple bloom which covers its young shoots.

Decayed Turnips.

Seeing many inquiries as to the cause of the rotting of a turnip crop, without the least appearance of the disease externally, and having had much experience in the raising root-crops of various kinds, I would say, the evil arises from a wet and retentive subsoil. Four years ago I sowed a fresh broken up piece of land with ruta baga; it had been in wood, and this was the first cultivated crop that had been raised upon it. The plants came well, and flourished for a season when some of them began to turn blue, and they were then soon full of the animal, called familiarly the plant louse; others, however, retained their healthy appearance, while their internal parts were one mass of corruption; and it was curious to observe, on putting one's foot on a large healthy looking turnip, and full of foliage, how suddenly the whole superstructure would crush down into complete rottenness, the shell not being more than half an inch in thickness. On examining the top roots of many of them, they were found rotten, although the disease had not extended in some cases, to within several inches of the bulb while the effluvia which arose from many, even of the comparatively sound looking roots, was convincing proof of incipient decay. Many of the roots, to appearance perfectly sound, were packed away for winter provender, but I believe I may say, that no one of them proved in reality so, and no cattle would touch them.

The winter following revealed the truth, for, on examining the land, it was found to be full of stagnating water to within a few inches of the surface; since then it has been drained and well cultivated, and I have no idea that the crop of turnips which I intend to grow upon it the present season, will decay on the land. Should they, however, deceive me, I will tell the truth, and inform you of the result, “right or wrong.”—*Far. Cub.* J. STURGES.

From the New England Farmer.

Decayed Turnips.

I observed in the last number of the Farmer, an article from the Farmers' Cabinet, in which it is stated that this disease is the consequence of a wet or too retentive subsoil. That a soil of this description is no suitable to the cultivation of turnips, is generally admitted; but how does Mr. John Sturges account for

the rotting of crops on land where there is no such cause existing! The "rot," popularly so called, is often found to prevail on free and light soils as well as on those of a more heavy texture, and indeed in situations where there is no substratum for yards, and even rods below the surface. The farm which I cultivate is a free sandy loam, and so open that in order to obtain water it is necessary to dig from eighty to ninety feet. No water can be obtained in the village short of that distance, but we have often had rotten turnips in great abundance, even in this soil, as well as on the slopes of our eminences, where the soil is so light, that in order to prevent the surface from being washed away by heavy rains and showers we have found it necessary to haul on clay and muck. If Mr. Sturges' theory be correct, the tap-roots of our ruta bagas, like those of the Ohio parsnips, must be "rather long." Again—Mr. Sturges assures us that the grub never attacks the turnips, unless when previously diseased. But until he proves that the tap-root of the ruta бага is capable of penetrating a light sandy soil, or earth, to the depth of 80 or 90 feet from the surface, and of tipping upon the stagnant (?) waters of the earth's interior, I shall reject the latter theory, as no less unsatisfactory than the first. H. D. W.

Windham, Me., April 5, 1841.

The article from the "Farmers' Cabinet," referred to by our correspondent, was as far from being satisfactory to us as to him. But it was an attempt to exhibit the cause of frequent losses of a crop which many of our farmers wish to raise. The attempt was praise-worthy. The matter of rot in the ruta бага is a serious evil. If its cause can be ascertained, and rules given by which the action of the cause can be avoided, a great good will be conferred upon our community. It will give us pleasure to receive information, or even hints and conjectures, upon the subject, from any of our readers.

We have seen this rot where it was impossible that superabundant moisture in the subsoil could produce it: in one season it prevailed more among that part of the crop which was sowed (about the first of June) upon unfertilized dung, than upon the part manured with a mixture of ground bones and ashes. And more in each of these lots than in those sowed about the 1st of July. This was in 1838; and the crop that year was not by any means a failure. In 1839, we sowed upon fresh manure from the barn cellar, on the last Wednesday of May. Land, a light loam—subsoil *dry*. This crop was very badly injured. We conjectured that the failure was owing either to the early sowing, or the fresh state of the manure. In 1840, we sowed where the manure had been applied the preceding autumn, and the same evil was experienced.

The season of sowing and the condition and nature of manure or soil, it is not improbable, have influences increasing or diminishing this rot. But what the proper season for sowing is? what the safest soil and subsoil? what the best kind of manure? what stage of decomposition should the manure be in?—these questions our experience and observations cannot answer. We are in the dark. And we put the question distinctly to *any man* who can, or to *any man* who *thinks* he can, answer it—What is the cause of rot in ruta бага?—ED. N. E. FAR.

Influence of Solar Eclipses on the Weather.

Extract from "Travels through the Western Country in 1816,"—(By DAVID THOMAS)

"On the day of our arrival in Pittsburgh, we had several thunder showers from the west. The weather then became clear; and for three days we had brisk gales from the north-west, of unusual severity for summer. The surface of the rivers was rolled into foam, and each night was attended by considerable frost. Indeed, it still continues. (6 mo. 10.)

"It is said here, (as in New York,) that the seasons are much colder than formerly; and the conversion always terminates, whenever the subject is introduced, by a reference to the great eclipse of 1806. At this turn, I have always listened with diminished respect.

"This popular opinion took its rise, from some cool weather, in the summer seasons of 1806 and 1807. A retardment, in the average progress of vegetation, for a few days was deemed cause sufficient to overlook all terrestrial agents for the absorption of heat, and to charge it directly to the moon.

"Of the facility, with which errors not palpable to the senses, may be propagated, we have long been a rare; but that men of understanding should adopt his notion,—which originated in the grossest ignorance of the causes of eclipses,—is surprising. Such, however, is the case, and to these I offer a few observations.

"The same shadow that attends the moon, has constantly projected its dark cone since the creation. Within every term of a few years, its point has touched the earth; at least twice in every year; our satellite has passed so nearly between us and the sun, as partially to hide it; and once in every month, it has revolved round the earth, and approached as near to us as it did on the day of the great eclipse. These are facts that admit of no dispute; and the inference is clear and consistent, that, if eclipses affect the weather, the seasons ought to be equalized by such an equality of causes.

"Other views of this subject would justify the assertion, that a solar eclipse has no effect whatever on the atmosphere, except during its continuance. The darkness is nothing but a transient shadow. No reason can be given why the moon, in passing between us and the sun, should produce more extraordinary effects than when the earth rolls between us and that luminary. The latter case happens every twenty four hours; and the clearness in clear weather is not only much greater, but the duration of the darkness will average more than three hundred times longer than in other eclipses.

"But every point of view, in which this belief can be placed, shows its absurdity; and whether it be said that a pernicious vapour escaped from the shade of the moon, or that the atmosphere received a shock, the supporters of this doctrine are equally discomfited.

"It will be proper to inquire, if the seasons have been uniformly colder since the year 1806 than before that period? A correct answer to this question would show that much fallacy attends this popular opinion. Pennsylvania has been subject to summer frosts since its first settlement; not, indeed, very destructive, but sufficient to show that cool weather was frequent. The celebrated DAVID RITFENHOUSE, who resided many years in Norriton, twenty miles north-west of Philadelphia, asserted, "that he had discovered frost at that place in every month of the year except July." He died in 1796.

"This was in times of old. In more modern days, but before the eclipse, I remember a severe frost in some parts of Cayuga, in the 6th month, 1800; and a considerable fall of snow happened at Philadelphia in the 5th month, 1803. Many of the citizens were awakened in the morning, by the crashing of Lombardy poplars, the branches of which were in full leaf, and unable to support the load.

"We will now notice some seasons, since the eclipse, of a different character. The spring of 1808 opened so early, that flax was sown near the Cayuga Lake in the 3d month; and on the first of the 4th month, young cattle were turned to pasture, because there was a sufficiency of grass. The whole summer was unusually pleasant, excepting some extremely hot days. Similar observations were made in the year 1811, one of the most remarkable which the oldest settlers in this country remember. The spring opened about the middle of the 3d month, without any subsequent frost; and the autumn was so fine that its mildness was ascribed to the comet.

"It thus appears, that the popular doctrine of eclipses is inconsistent with reason and contradicted by facts.

"This reference, to which I object, however, compares well with certain operations of the human mind. When two remarkable occurrences in the sky and on the earth, have happened near the same period, the ignorant of all ages, have been subject to believe that one depended on the other. Ancient astronomers arranged the disasters of the times with their accounts of comets and eclipses; and in our own day we have had three remarkable illustrations of this principle. In Eastern Pennsylvania,

— the swift

And perilous lightning, from the angry clouds, were thought by some to be much increased, on the introduction of plaster. To the north-east, the frequency of cold winds, since the great eclipse has been observed beyond all former example; but in the south-western part of the United States, where no great eclipse appeared, some of the old inhabitants declare, that this change of seasons arrived with the Yankees, from the north."

Ripening Pears.

Bourne's Dial, as well as some other kinds, require a peculiar mode of management after they are gathered. Two that were beginning to turn black on the skin, were put in a drawer near the fire, where they lay for a week or two. When cut they were perfectly melting and delicious.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

To the Ladies.

In our last number we promised to find both the time and mode for ornamental gardening,—and we shall find them both in one intelligent word—*inclination*.

We know of one poor woman who lives in a log cabin, does all her own work, takes care of four young children and a baby, for whose support she takes in washing. Yet in front of her door you may see a neatly tended border of flowers,—the seeds bought with a few hard earned pence, and planted and weeded after the toils of day are over, or in a few stolen moments before her children are up in the morning. We remember too, another wash-woman, whose windows were curtained on the outside with scarlet beans and morning glories; and whose double balsams, marigolds, and sweet peas, often drew a look of admiration towards her otherwise cheerless dwelling. So much for instances among the very poor. Among those to whom fortune has been favorable, we know of one matron, who has reared a large family of children, and whose hands of course were full of domestic care, whose garden and grounds have yet been the admiration and ornament of the neighborhood; and in the wholesome spirit stirring exercise attendant on the cultivation of plants and shrubbery, she has found both recreation and rest when wearied with family cares.

Surely there are instances enough to convince every one that inclination can supply both time and money. The beautiful productions of nature are so abundant, that the poorest can afford the cheap, yet delightful ornament they afford; a dwelling unadorned by their presence, can only be accounted for, by supposing its fair inmates destitute of that love of the beautiful which is one of the most engaging traits in woman.

We know there are some that affect a distaste for the more common flowers and shrubbery, that any body and every body can have. "Could we afford to keep a green house," say they, "and to purchase plants really worth having, we might feel some interest in the thing; but these every day affairs are not worth the raising." Such show that they have no genuine love and appreciation of the beautiful creations of nature, but regard them merely as matters for ostentation and display. Let the fragrant myrtle, or the splendid pomegranate, once become common flowers, adorning the open field and fringing every brook, and they would henceforth lose every charm in their eyes; and the stupidest cabbage that ever vegetated, might become delectable by becoming so rare that only the possessors of thousands could own it! Those who have a genuine love of nature, must have something; if they cannot possess the costliest and most elegant, they will have the cheap and the humble, and are thankful that the Author of nature is no aristocrat, but that he has shed a grace and beauty on the more common of his works, far superior to that which adorns the rarer ones.

We would that we could point our readers to the gardens of some of our female friends, where a very beautiful show of flowers and shrubbery has been created with scarce an item of expense.

Our friend Mrs. A. is an example—will you walk with us in her shrubbery a few moments? See that noble rose geranium!—it was the growth of a slip sent to her in a bouquet, and cultivated by herself till it has reached its present size—those honeysuckles that entwine the porch, were at first small cuttings taken from the vines of a friend; but Mrs. A. nursed them to their present growth—that white rose, whose snowy blossoms cover one end of the house, was in the beginning a small offset, from the garden of one of her neighbors, but she has cultivated and tended it till it has reached its present maturity—that orange tree perfuming the air with its blossoms, she raised from the seed and inoculated with her own hands, and so with many others of her choice shrubbery—in like manner the cape myrtles, the oleanders, the dahlias; these splendid ornaments have been sources of very little expense. Mrs. A. does not garden by proxy. After the gardener has once arranged the borders in the spring, the planting and watering and nursing and transplanting is mostly done by her self; and early every morning you may see her in her cottage bonnet and gardening gloves, busy among her shrubbery; and if you will ask her, she will tell you that she gains health and vigor daily by the exercise.

If any of my readers are half persuaded to undertake a like course, we will next month give a few hints as to the laying out and arranging of a garden, and the selection of plants for persons in moderate circumstances.—*Western Farmer and Gardener.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Experiments with Potatoes.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—Observing in your first volume, various experiments suggested on the culture of the potato, I have performed the following. I selected ground in my potato lot, the soil a mixture of clay and gravel, a moderate portion of stable manure was put upon the sod, then well ploughed and harrowed, and lightly marked with a small plough, about 3 feet apart and 18 or 20 inches between the hills. They were planted on the 2d of June, the cultivator passed through them, plaster applied, and some time after they were ploughed and hoed. G. S. T.

Eric co. Pa., March, 1841.

1. *Pieces one eye only, 21 hills to a row.*

1.	5 pieces each hill.	Product 95 lbs.
2.	4 " " "	" 96 "
3.	3 " " "	" 99 "
2. *Pieces usual size, from the top half of the potato, 16 hills to a row.*

1.	pieces each hill.	Product 81 lbs.
2.	3 " " "	" 83 "
3.	2 " " "	" 88 "
3. *Pieces usual size, from the root half of the potato, 16 hills to a row.*

1.	4 pieces each hill.	Product 87 lbs.
2.	3 " " "	" 87 "
3.	2 " " "	" 89 "
4. *Potatoes ordinary size, the pieces quarters, parings thick, and cut in 4 pieces, 16 hills.*

1.	1 whole potato each.	Product 84 lbs.
2.	4 pieces " " "	" 89 "
3.	4 parings " " "	" 72 "

5. *Potatoes small; 8 hills.*

1.	4 whole ones each.	Product 41 lbs.
2.	3 " " " "	" 43 "
3.	2 " " " "	" 44 "

The above experiments were with Calico potatoes; the following with Scotch Greys.

6. *30 hills to each row.*

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | 1 whole one each. | Product 180 lbs. |
| 2. | 5 pieces " " " | " 127 " |
| 3. | 4 " " " " | " 157 " |

REMARKS.—Accurate experiments are always valuable, but they require repetition and considerable variation, to establish any point. For instance, a very slight variation in the soil of each row, may cause a difference in the result, greater than any difference in the mode of planting. Hence in trying one mode, several rows should alternate with each other, and their difference be individually, as well as collectively, compared. Again, in cutting potatoes, whole ones succeed best in dry seasons, in dry soils, or when planted shallow and perhaps cut ones when the opposite is the case. These, and many other circumstances, are to be taken into consideration.

Indian Corn.

MESSEURS. EDITORS—I had two pieces of corn; the first two acres were clover sod—the seed the twelve and sixteen rowed, known as the *Stenton corn*; it was put into the ground dry, on the 15th of May, the rows three feet apart each way. During the season I plastered one half, and sowed the other once, and went through with the cultivator once each way, and once each way with the plough, followed with a hoe each time. About the 20th of September, the corn was cut up at the roots, and stacked for ripening. After husking and sorting all the small ears, I sold eighty-eight bushels of shelled corn from the two acres. Had I managed it as I did with the other piece, I think I should have got double the crop, with one-third more labor. The other piece, one half acre, was corn stubble of no richer soil than the other; I drew on it fifteen loads of long manure, and spread it equally over the ground; planted it in rows three

feet apart, and eighteen inches in the rows, the same time as the other, and in the same manner. As soon as it was of convenient height I went through it with the cultivator, followed with the hoe, and plastered it; the next time with the plough, followed with the hoe. About the 15th of Sept. I cut up the corn at the roots. After husking and sorting the small ears, I had eighty bushels of ears from the half acre.

Berkshire Pigs.

Major E. Corning brought into our neighborhood, in the town of Hastings, a full blood Berkshire boar, and I, like some of the rest of my neighbors, thought that our native breed was equal to them; but after seeing some of his stock, I purchased a sow that had seven pigs from his boar. The sow was quite small. I favored her, she weighed only 250 lbs. The pigs I wintered on one-third less feed than I could have done the native breed. On the first of March, I moved into Cayuga county, and drove my pigs; I could have sold them on the way two or three times for six cents per pound, whereas the native breed fetches only three cents. I will give you the result of my pigs when fattened. Very respectfully yours,

WM. K. JOHNSON.

Cato, April 9, 1841.

The Cross Pear.

In the last number of the Magazine of Horticulture, there is an account of this new native variety of the pear, with an outline and description of the fruit, by the editor of that journal. It is supposed to have originated in Newburyport; and bears the name of the proprietor of the garden where it was discovered about fifteen years ago. Our friend R. Manning, whose judgment will not be disputed, has pronounced it without hesitation, "a most excellent fruit;" and the editor says, "The beauty of this pear, together with its abundant and constant bearing, and its melting flesh and perfumed flavor, render it a desirable variety in collections, and one which will rank with the Cushing, Seckel, and others of our finest American kinds."

We copy his description of the fruit:

"Fruit medium size, roundish, two and a half inches in length, and two and a quarter inches in diameter. *Stalk* three-quarters of an inch long and very thick, inserted in a slight cavity. *Eye* small, and considerably depressed. *Skin* smooth, deep yellow, red on the sunny side, very russety round the eye, and covered all over with russety dots, and sprinkled with small black spots. *Flesh* melting, juicy, and sweet, with a perfumed and agreeable flavor. In eating in December, sometimes earlier (in November) and occasionally keeping till February."

The Season.

Amidst the oft-repeated remarks upon the peculiarity of the season, let us recur to the records of past years for their evidence upon the point.

	1st half	2nd half	mean	month.
Mean temp. of Mar.	1838, 30,53	36,66	mean	33,59
" " "	1839, 32,15	35,60	"	34,02
" " "	1840, 33,95	34,58	"	34,28
" " "	1841, 23,82	23,76	"	28,88
" " "	April, 1838, 37,04	37,45	"	37,24
" " "	1839, 48,30	48,87	"	48,58
" " "	1840, 42,86	54,71	"	48,78
" " "	1841, 35,21	45,15	"	40,20

This comparison shows the uncommon cold of March and April. The first half of March was as cold as the mean of February. March 17th, was the coldest morning in the three years past, being 5° below cypher. On the 7th day there fell 11 inches of snow, and on the 13th also 12 inches, and several inches more in the following days, so that the snow was nearly two feet on the level after settling several inches. The birds appeared about the 20th, which

usually come in the first week of March. A shower and some lightning happened on the 27th, at which time the Genesee was high from the melting snow; the change to below freezing point on the 29th, doubtless prevented much desolation.

The first half of April was uncommonly cold; indeed it was not till the 23rd that the mild south wind began to blow upon us, and the flowers, which open in the woods near the beginning of the month, began to appear. Till after this day the grass scarcely showed any signs of returning spring.

April 25, 1840, the temperature was 88°, extremely hot. April 21, 1841, it was 76°. Examination shows the great peculiarities of this season. For the raising of fruit the lateness of the season is considered favorable. At the same time it increases the farmer's expence for the support of his cattle, &c., in no inconsiderable degree. C. D.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education of Farmers' Children--No. 4. ON REFINEMENT OF MANNERS.

MESSEURS. EDITOR—It has been my endeavor to show the necessity of giving more education to our sons, that they may have advantages equal to those of our daughters, and take equal rank with them in society. I was brought up a farmer's son, and rejoice that I know by experience the necessity and virtue of labor and industry. I am able to speak of what I have seen; and can give some reasons for facts which I did not then understand. I saw indeed that the daughters were generally in advance of the sons in all those acquisitions which make an impression upon others, and see the same to hold true at the present day. Besides the greater degree of education in proportion and the greater facility with which the female attains that which is interesting, there is another fact which has far too wide and great an influence for many years, and often through the growth of both.—*There is not the same successful moulding of the manners of the sons, nor the same attention to their dress, nor the same introduction of them into society.* If there is company at all, the daughters more naturally fall into it, and enjoy its advantages; the sons are in the field, or at work in the garden or yard, and their clothing is suited to their work, and not to visiting or attending on company. The dress of the daughters is often, not of a better kind, but *more attractive*. The sons, when in early youth, often acquire a distaste for seeing company for these reasons, and avoid far more than is for their good all the means of social improvement thus thrown in their way. Often too, they are associated with hired help of no refinement and improvement, whose influence is pernicious upon their minds in every social respect. It thus happens that youth passes away before they begin to feel the importance and desirableness of society; and their manners and course of life have not fitted them to interest others or to impart to them much pleasure. I know that often the son is in fault, in that he excludes himself far beyond what his parents or his sisters desire, from seeing company and enjoying the benefits of social intercourse. Let, however, the circumstances be considered, and probably there will be found room for improvement on more than one side. The possession of good-breding, politeness, and good manners, is not made of as much consequence to the son, and in the view of the son. His mind is not impressed with its value in an equal degree. And yet rusticity, coarseness, vulgarity, impoliteness, have no necessary connection with a farm and our agricultural pursuits. The fine manners and gentlemanly appearance of many a farmer, who have in some way become exceptions to the too general fact, present us with all the testimony needed in the case. But manners will be rude and coarse, and the appearance unprepossessing

without effort and cultivation and social intercourse. Even education, though it naturally places persons in a situation for the improvement of the personal appearance, will not of itself render one agreeable and interesting in society. Many a scholar is unpolished in his manners compared with many a farmer. We often indeed deride appearances as contrasted with intrinsic worth; but, after all, the maxim of the German is true, "That every person is to others what he appears to be." At the first sight of a person this is and must be true; and on intimate acquaintance it is equally true. The son that disregards appearances, or cares little what his appearance may be to others, does himself a great injury; for he will lead others to a lower estimate of him. The parents that are not attentive to the manners and social appearance of their sons and daughters, commit a high injury upon themselves and children. Let there be an equal reprove from coarseness and vulgarity on one side, and from affectation and dandyism on the other.

The remedy is obvious to every intelligent farmer. Let the sons feel the kind transforming influence of the mother, and the father lend his efficient aid in ringing that moulding influence to bear upon the mind. Let not the daughter alone share in this plastic power of maternal love. Let the benefits of society be enjoyed to all reasonable extent. Let the good influences begin to be exerted early, and let them be continued without intermission. In this particular, *Be not weary in well doing.*" D. C.

Mr. Earl's Stock—Yates Co.

MESSENGERS—I wish to call your attention to full blood Durham calf, belonging to Mr. Jephthah Earl of Cashong, in this county.

Mr. Earl has long been celebrated for his excellent breeds of hogs, both Berkshire and Leicester; and he recently has turned his attention to the imported English breeds of cattle. The Durhams are his favorites, and of them he possesses some fine specimens; the one to which I now shall particularly advert, is a bull calf, which, in elegance of form, and symmetry of proportion, approaches, in my opinion, very nearly to perfection. He is of a white color, with a few spots; and has reached his present remarkable size, nothing more than what would be called ordinary attainment, for such an animal. He was accurately weighed a few days ago, in the presence of several persons, and his weight was seven hundred and eight pounds, being, at the time, only seven months and five days old.

Before sending this to the post, I called on Mr. Earl to get the pedigree of the calf, which I now add. Comet was bred by Jephthah Earl, sired by Forage; dam, Bellflower.

Forager, dam, Victoria, by Rover. By Rockingham, dam, Cherry, by Wonderful, grand dam by Alf; gr. gr. dam by Chilton's old red bull.

Bellflower's pedigree extends to North Star, Comet, Perry and Danby. A FARMER.

London, Yates co., 1841.

Holkham Hall,

is known as the Seat of the Earl of Leicester, better known as "Mr. Coke of Holkham."

No part of Great Britain is to be found a finer specimen, either of the style of life of a country gentleman, or of the management of a first-rate practical proprietor's estate. In the year 1770, Mr. Coke entered, in the English House of Commons, the discomposure of the American war—which was carried by majority of one—and headed a committee to make up an address to the King, in pursuance of the vote, in a white-top boots and frock—his customary dress—and every American must respect him for the achievement; nor will they regard him the less, when they are told, that every day at his table, during the time of that barbarous war, he was accustomed to drink the health of the greatest man in existence—GENERAL WASHINGTON; and this liberal spirit has al-

ways distinguished the man, who, were he now in the House—which his age, 82, prevents—would be, by many years, "the Father of the House of Commons."

The extent of Holkham is about 3500 acres, nearly surrounded by a high brick wall, about ten miles in circuit. This comprises plantations of wood, and a beautiful lake of water, and nothing can appear more rural than its borders, completely overshadowed with forest, and wild as in the depths of some solitude in Michigan. All the woods have been planted—the work of his own hand—the whole estate being plentifully sprinkled with various species of trees, arranged in coppices, in acres of forests, and long avenues; so that, instead of a vast park in one body, it is everywhere an ornament and a shelter, over hill and dale, nowhere in excess or in the way of the farmer. Immediately around the mansion are gardens, delightful walks, and a wide extent of velvet lawns on every side; but these are marked by their own schemes of practical utility, for here may be seen the stately pheasant and the graceful deer, that feed and browse and bound about on these soft lawns, and enjoy the seclusion of the cool shades in perfect security.—These are charms to the eye, and exhibit the tasteful elegance of the noble proprietor. Here are woods, too, and while riding through their long winding lanes, one is charmed with the perfume of the forest flowers of most exquisite fragrance, and the chirping and fluttering of birds—the yellow-hammer, whirling on his gay speckled wings; the shining blue jay, glancing "like the jayhawk by," and the wood-pecker "tapping at the hollow beech tree."

The remoter lawns are sprinkled over with flocks of sheep—of which more than three thousand are kept—of the famous South-Down breed; and in the pastures are to be seen the fine, sleek, bright-looking Devon cattle, browsing in herds, more than three hundred in number, besides an immense dairy of Scotch cows.—Beyond these pastures, one comes at once into the midst of cultivation, and a ring of this, skirted and sheltered here and there with avenues and copes and trees, encircles the whole estate. Here may be seen a field of one hundred and thirty acres in barley, another of sixty acres in wheat, with fields of pens twenty-five and twenty-seven acres each; the arable lands being divided about equally between these grains, and turnips and grass, which crops, sometimes having grass for two years, constitute the routine of the succession of tillage on the same ground. There are in cultivation at this time, about four hundred and thirty acres of wheat and barley, each in fine condition; in the steward's estimation, thirty bushels an acre are indifferently crops—forty and fifty, more the "right thing."

It must never be forgotten, that Holkham has heretofore been made what it is by Mr. Coke. When he succeeded to the estate it was a mere waste; not a tree, nor was it believed that the land would grow them—the only creatures that could exist upon it were rabbits, and they were starving! Now, what a triumph is here! But go into the village of Holkham, which belongs virtually to the estate, and subsists by it in one way or another. Here are five hundred persons probably, with cottages that are a curiosity of rural neatness and comfort; delightful gardens surrounding them, with flowers hanging around the windows and over the doorways! About one hundred and fifty persons are employed on the Farm alone; those in the gardens, which are surrounded by a wall one thousand four hundred yards long and fourteen feet high, are perhaps forty more; in the brick-yard twenty; in the smith's shop ten;—with carpenters, bricklayers, wheelwrights, game-keepers—a little army of servants without; while in the mansion, besides male servants of every grade, twenty females are employed when the family are present. Women also assist in the labour of the farm, in hay and grain harvest, as well as in weeding and hoeing the crops, which are all drilled.

Beyond, and outside the walls of the regular estate, is another plantation of six hundred acres more: here all were hard at work sowing turnips, all the parts of the process going on at the same time—twenty men and boys spreading manure from five or six carts drawn by three horses each (one hundred being kept); half a dozen ploughs with two, without a driver; cast-iron rollers with two; three and four harrows with two; drill machines with two, with burrows again, brining up the rear. And to crown all, the noble asylum for the old, and schools for the young! Truly this is one of NATURE'S NOBLESSES! Here, the sons of gentlemen come from all quarters to learn the science of agriculture, under the care of the steward, the whole establishment being a model both of the science and practice of farming.—*Boston Transcript.*

Spring.

"This delightful season has, after a long and tedious winter, made its appearance. Bright beautiful Spring! we again greet thee with joy, and welcome thee with a smile of delight. The heart of that man must be callous and cold indeed, whose spirits do not sympathize with this delightful season. Poets may well gather inspiration from the clear unclouded face of nature at this season of the year. The song of birds—the bounding of the playful lambs—the green pastures—the budding trees, are objects which have in every age been the theme of the poet's song.

"Say ye that know, ye who have felt and seen,
Springs morning smiles, and soul enlivening green,
Say, did you give the thrilling transport way?
Did your eye brighten, when young lambs at play,
Leap'd o'er your path with animated pride,
Or gazed in merry clusters by your side?"

Spring is endeared to us by a thousand recollections of our boyhood days—when we wandered o'er hill and dale, or followed the swallow brook to its source, or chased the robin from bough to bough, free as the very air we breathed. Youth may well be styled the spring time of life, the Elxir, the very cream of our existence, but like the seasons it quickly passes away, but not like them, to return."

THE VOICE OF THE SPRING TIME.

BY MARTIN THAYER, JR.

I come! I come! from the flowery South,
With the voice of song and the shout of mirth;
I have wandered far, I have wandered long,
The valleys and hills of the South among;
On woodland and glen, on mountain and moor,
I have smiled as I smiled in days of yore;
In emerald green I have decked them forth,
And I turned again to my home in the North.

I have roved afar through the storied East,
And held on her hills my solemn feast;
Through her cypress groves my voice was heard,
In the music sweet of my favorite bird;
Each plain I have clothed in sunlight warm,
And slumbered in peace 'neath the desert palm;
A garment of light to the sea I gave,
And melody soft to each rushing wave.

I come! I come! with the song of the thrush,
To wake with its sweetness the morning's blush;
To hang on the hawthorn my blossoms fair,
And strew o'er each field my flowers rare.
The lark, he is up, on his heavenward flight,
And the leaves are all gemm'd with diamonds bright;
The hills are all bathed with purple gold,
And the bleating of flocks is heard from the fold.

Go forth! go forth for the spring time is come,
And makes in the North his bright sunny home;
The sky is his banner—the hills his throne—
Where in sunshine robed, he sits all alone;
In the depths of the woods his footsteps are seen
By each moss-covered rock and tall-tale stream;
And his voice is heard through each leaf-clad tree,
In the plaint of the dove and the hum of the bee.

Graham's Magazine.

STANZAS.

Why does the rose conceal the thorn,
And fairest flow'rets hasten from us—
Delusive pleasure never yields
One half the joy she seems to promise.

Say, why so much commingled is
Life's every scene with joy and sorrow;
To-day our cup o'erflows with bliss,
'Tis filled with woe and tears to-morrow.

'Tis better thus, or we should cling
With madness to time's fading pleasures,
Our light afflictions are to bring
Our hearts to seek enduring treasures.
Yes, just enough of grief is given,
To lead earth's wandering sons to heaven.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects.

In the last two numbers, 6, and 7, of the current volume, 5, of the Cabinet, and also in some former volumes, several communications have appeared, treating of the Hessian fly (cedidomyia destructor of Say,) but I shall pass them by, inasmuch as the natural history of that insect has, for a considerable time

past, been as clearly ascertained as that of any other whatever. The first publication that I know of, is by General J. H. Cooke of Virginia, dated 1-17, which describes the fall deposit; see American Farmer, Vol. I, p. 234. The second is by myself, dated 1st February, 1821, also describing the fall deposit; see same work, Vol. II, p. 180. The third is by Dr. Isaac Chapman, communicated to the Agricultural Society of Bucks county, 14th August 1820, and to have been written in 1797, stating its appearance in Bucks county in 1786, and its progress for some time afterwards, also describing its several changes and habits; but the Doctor has only noticed two generations, having blended the second and third together; See Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, Vol. V. The fourth, by myself, dated 12th February, 1821, which traces the history of the insect throughout the year; see American Farmer, Vol. III, p. 187. The fifth is by myself, dated 1st June, 1821; see same volume, p. 213. The sixth is by myself, dated in 1823, treating of the fly and three other insects injurious to the wheat crop, and proposing a remedy; see Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, p. 165.

I refer you to all of the above-mentioned papers, particularly the last; but as many of your readers may not have an opportunity of seeing them, I will transcribe what I deem to be essential.

The Hessian fly, I believe first made its appearance on Long Island, N. Y. in 1776, or soon after the Hessians were there, and is supposed to have been introduced among some straw which they brought with them; hence the name; but the late Judge Peters, that great friend and patron of agriculture, in his notices for a young farmer, says, that the insect was unknown in Hesse, "that its name does not prove its importation, for that appellation was bestowed during our revolutionary excitements, when every thing we disliked was called Hessian." The insect has been accurately described by Mr. Say and Dr. Chapman; but Mr. Say was mistaken respecting the deposit, as the aperture which he noticed in the sheath of the leaf, was occasioned by the insect passing into the winged state, and not perforated in the act of depositing its eggs. The fly is of a dark color, about the size of the musquito, and the male much like it except the wings; the body of the female is larger; the wings rest horizontally, and where they join the body are almost pointed, gradually expanding towards the other end, where they form nearly a semicircle. The egg is scarcely discernible to the naked eye, is oblong, of a pale red or amber color, and placed in the gutter of the leaf, from half an inch to an inch or more from the stalk; the caterpillar, of a pale red color, is hatched in a few days time (according to the state of the weather) and it passes down the leaf to its junction with the stalk, thence between the sheath and stalk, to near the root or joint; it there becomes stationary, feeds on the sap of the plant, and, being concealed by its covering, is mistaken for the egg. The first deposit takes place from the fifteenth to the last of April (as the season may be) changes to the pupa from the first to the middle of May, and evolves in the winged state, the latter part of that month. The second generation commences from the first to the middle of June; the fly chooses the stunted plants, and deposits both on the top and underneath the upper leaf, and the larvae pass to near the two upper joints, but are found mostly about the upper, and in such numbers as many perish for want of food, the increased number being so disproportionate to the plants which suit their purpose; I have counted upwards of two hundred eggs on a single leaf. The third deposit is made in the manner of the first, and commences about the fifteenth or later in August, and is continued on until cold weather; The irregularity of this generation is occasioned by the various situations in which the pupa of the second is thrown, it is lodged in the straw of the stunted plants, so that in harvesting, much of it is scattered about the stubble-fields and the rest is carried to barns or stacks; such as is early exposed to heat may produce a fourth generation, whilst that which is covered till winter may not give a third.

On discovering a fly in the act of depositing, I searched it, and on examination (making the best calculation that I could, and not knowing whether it had deposited any eggs before) I supposed it to contain one hundred eggs; such is the fact, the first deposit would be one hundred; the second ten thousand, and the third one million, all in the course of one year; happily, however, they have enemies which vastly reduce their number.

The only plants, according to my observations, which are subject to the depredations of the fly, are wheat, rye, and barley; rye, owing to its early spring growth, is not much injured; grains should be sown

(in this climate) about the first day of October, as that sown afterwards suffers more from the winter than the fly.

The only remedy which I have any confidence in, must be applied to the second or summer generation, (it is the only one that I think can be assailed with any prospect of success) whilst in the pupa state, by ploughing the stubble-fields before putting in the next crop; in that case, grass seed could not be sown among the grain; but by changing the course of cropping, beginning with wheat, rye, or barley, followed by corn, and ending with oats and grass, the difficulty might be avoided; nor need the stubble be ploughed till towards the first of April, or any time during the winter; plants about stacks and other places must also be attended to; and let it be remembered that farmers must pursue the same plan, as it is vain for a few individuals to attempt an object, whilst thousands are united to oppose it. I will further observe, that the surest way to raise a good crop of any grain subject to injury from the fly, is to put the lands in a proper state of cultivation, as where that is the case, and when the season proves favorable, little or no damage will be sustained, although the fly may be very numerous, as it certainly is every year. It is folly to sow wheat on a poor soil.

The insect described by Miss Morris is not the Hessian fly, and I think she is mistaken in the manner of depositing its eggs, it appears to be the same as that noticed by me in 1823; it has three generations in the course of a year, and is observed a few days earlier than the Hessian fly, and the same remedy may be applied to both; the spring and fall generations are to be found near the roots of the plants, and the summer are at the several joints. There is another insect lodged in the straw above the upper joint, which causes the premature appearance of ripeness of the head and prevents the grain from forming; it has not yet done much injury, but may hereafter increase.

There is also an insect which attacks the roots of wheat and causes the stunt or sedge; it is probably a species of aphid, and the remedy must be applied to the soil. I would recommend salt or ashes; perhaps lime might be good.

JAMES WORTH.

Sharon, March 1, 1811.

The Artesian Well at Paris.

Late accounts from Paris mention the complete success of obtaining water from beneath the beds of chalk which underlay that city, after seven years of assiduous toil, and an expenditure of one hundred and sixty thousand francs. The depth is variously stated—one account makes it 1837 feet. The iron rod of the auger was "as thick as an ordinary axle tree" (just the thickness of a lump of chalk;) and "on the 26th of February," at the moment of withdrawing it, a copious gush of warm water followed. The temperature was 86° of Fahrenheit. Warm baths for public accommodation are to be constructed. The engineer was honored with a decoration, and he is to be employed on three other such wells. Enthusiasm was at its height. Ministers had been to see it. Crowds had carried away portions of the water in vials and bottles, and some had shared themselves in public with the warm fluid!

It has long been supposed that the central parts of the earth consist of melted matter at a high temperature; and experiments in deep mines have invariably shown an increase of heat with an increase of depth. The mines of some countries however, are warmer than the mines of other countries, at similar distances below the surface; and this might be reasonably expected from chasms which allow the heat to rise through them in some places, and from thick masses of solid rock which resist its ascent in other places. In the mines of Cornwall, at 962 feet the water was at 74°; and at 1200 feet at 78°. This shows an increase of one degree to 302 feet.

It had been calculated however, by Cordier that 51 feet correspond to a degree in France; and that the depth at which water would boil from the natural heat of the earth under the city of Paris, is 8212 feet, or nearly a mile and a half.

* Cordier admits this may be twice, or even thrice, as great in one country as another.

In applying this rule for calculation, we must commence with the temperature of the earth near the surface; and if we assume this at 50°, and divide 1837 by 51, the quotient (36) added to 50 will give the observed temperature with great exactness.

Warm springs may therefore only indicate the great depths from which they rise; or they may derive their heat from volcanic action in the neighborhood.

The temperature of the sea, on the contrary decreases with its depth; because if the rocks at the bottom were even at the boiling point, the heat would be speedily carried up to the surface, and colder portions of the water immediately come in contact. The coldness of the sea therefore, constitutes no argument against central heat. But the water under the great basin at Paris could not escape till the reservoir was tapped, and consequently the heat was retained. †

Farmers—their independent condition—their happy exemption from the evils of the times.

Messrs. Editors—Blessed is that man who from his own farm can, by ordinary industry, procure all the comforts and necessaries of life, and sleep contented.

Look at the great mass of speculators, and see what is their condition. The country brought to the brink of ruin by their example; new varieties added to crime by their high handed practices; the whole trading and manufacturing community paralyzed or embarrassed, solely by the consequences of their inflations!!!

In excluding farmers from sharing the evils of the times, I do not mean him who has left his legitimate calling to join in speculation, nor him who with the poor ambition for banking, lends his title to fee simple, as if he were only eager to join in the general ruin. But, I repeat, blessed is that man who is contented to receive from his own farm, those comforts which moderate industry never fail to procure. To him alone is permitted the heart to feel, and the eyes to see, the true glory of heaven at night, and the brightness of the earth in the morning. No feverish dream poisons his sleep; no rising sun wakes him to grinding responsibility, diminished self-respect, ruin and disgrace.

If he loves reading and study, rainy days, long evenings, and the hours of relaxation from his daily task, give him sufficient leisure. If he lacks books the School District Library alone, enlarged as it now is, contains a store house of useful and even scientific knowledge. If he loves agricultural chemistry, his farm is a laboratory in which, with little aid from the schools, he may most delightfully unite the *utile* with the *dulce*.

S. W.

The only things in which we can be said to have any property are our actions. Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune, our reputation by malice, our spirits by calamity, our health by disease, our friends by death; but our actions must follow us beyond the grave. These are the only title-deeds of which we cannot be disinherited.—Lucan.

From the American Citizen.

British Corn Laws.

Having seen with much satisfaction, several articles in the American Citizen, on the oppressive nature of the English Corn Laws, I am induced to send the following tables, taken from an old newspaper which accident lately threw into my hands.

ENGLISH CORN LAWS.—The N. Y. Courier say the following accurate and very valuable table, exhibiting the rate of duty per barrel on flour imported in England, was prepared several years since, by a big intelligent American merchant, then residing in Liverpool. Its accuracy cannot be questioned, and we consider it a table well worthy of preservation, all who are in any way interested in the exports of bread stuffs to Great Britain, under the present existing Corn Laws of Great Britain. Act 9th, Geo 4th

4th, chap. 60, the duty on foreign wheat is as follows, viz., when the average price of wheat is at and above"—

Table with 3 columns: per qr, Duty per qr, Duty per bbl on flour. Lists prices for various quantities of wheat and flour.

On barley and Indian corn, if the average price is 31s. and under 31s., the duty is 12s. 4l. per imperial quarter, and for every 1s. per qr. that it advances, the duty is decreased 1s. 6d., until it reaches 41s. per qr., at which price and upwards, no more than 1s. per qr. is levied; and the duty increases in like manner 1s. 6d. per qr. as the price declines 1s. or part of 1s. under 33s. per qr.

On oats, if the average price is 25s. and under 26s per qr., the duty is 9s. 3d. per qr., decreasing 1s. 6d. per qr. as the average price advances 1s. until it reaches 31s., when at that price or more the duty is only 5s. per qr., and in like manner it is increased 1s. 6d. per qr. for every 1s. or part of 1s. per qr. the average exceeds below 24s per qr.

For the convenience of those who do not readily understand quarters and sterling money, I have prepared the following tables, exhibiting the rates of duty per bushel in federal money, together with the duty on flour per bbl in federal money, so arranged that they correspond with the preceding table, and will be at once understood. Thus when wheat is at and over—

Table with 3 columns: per bush, duty per bush, on flour per bbl. Lists prices for various quantities of wheat and flour in federal money.

From an inspection of the above tables, it will be seen that the duty on flour is 50 per cent. higher than

on grain: consequently shippers generally send wheat in bulk to England, unless the price is very high, when the duty is so small as to make the freightage more than counter-balance the extra duties. At best, however, it is but a hazardous business, and often attended with ruinous loss to American exporters. The extra duty on flour is no doubt intended as a sort of protective tariff to English flour manufacturers, and is abundantly characteristic of English tact and statesmanship. I have no wish to make comments now; the time is coming when this subject will be canvassed in all its parts, and an administration elected that will put forth all its powers to procure either a total repeal of these unjust laws, or such a modification of them as will justify American merchants in seeking the ports of Great Britain as an available market for our increasing surplus of bread stuffs.

J. H. HEDLEY.

Castor Oil Beans--Sun Flower Seed--Cotton Seed Oil.

Messrs. Editors—You ask if the Castor Oil plant will come to full maturity in our climate. As the (Ricinus communis) castor bean, is a tropical plant, it is hardly probable that it will attain its greatest perfection in our climate. There are many tropical plants which perfect their seed in our climate, without attaining the enlarged growth of the torrid zone.

Half an acre of sun flower seed was planted in this vicinity last season, with the intention of using the crop for oil. The seed was planted on a strong muck soil about the first of June; it grew very large, but continued green until September. When harvested, the fall rains had commenced, hence it was got in in bad order. It was a little neglected, and the seed got mouldy and spoiled.

Had it been planted earlier so as to have been harvested and thrashed with our flax seed crop in August, I think the success of the experiment would have been complete.

I was told by a white lead manufacturer of Pittsburg, that cotton seed oil, mixed with one-third spirits turpentine, made the best paint oil for inside work; it being much lighter colored than linseed oil. Why would it not answer equally as well for lamp oil, as castor oil mixed in the same manner with spirits turpentine? SENECA

Waterloo, N. Y.

Countervailing Duties.

The effect calculated to be produced by countervailing duties may be seen by the second resolution passed at the meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce held in England on the 2d of March of this year; in which a reduction of duties on the agricultural products of the United States, of flour, rice, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, is recommended, from the anticipation that the tariff in the United States would otherwise be augmented in the course of this year, on the manufactures of Great Britain; this anticipation being founded, doubtless, upon the discussions in the United States as to the suitability of a policy of countervailing duties, with the view of bringing about a more liberal scale of duties on our products in England.—Nat. Intell. A. FARMER.

Resolved, That this Chamber, being composed of members deeply interested in furthering the commercial relations between this country and the United States of America, feel it incumbent on them to express their thorough conviction, that unless some important modification of the existing duties takes place in respect to flour, rice, timber, tobacco, cotton, and other articles, the growth of that country, changes in the tariff in the United States will be introduced, in the course of this year, highly injurious to the British interests, and especially detrimental to its principal manufactures.

To Render wood Imperishable and Incombustible.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

We last month gave a somewhat detailed account of the remarkable discoveries made by Dr. Boucherie for preserving wood from decay and combustion. A late number of the London Gardener's Chronicle contains

the following additional information on this important subject, extracted from a pamphlet published by Dr. Boucherie.

It is obvious that to render a power of preserving timber generally useful, it is necessary not only that the substance to be employed and the means of applying it should be extremely cheap, but also that the former should be perfectly free from all unwholesome qualities. Among the many substances that occurred to Dr. Boucherie was the impure pyrolignite of iron, manufactured abundantly from refuse iron for the use of dyers, which the following experiment led him to believe would be perfectly efficacious. The soft part of the melon differs from hard wood only in the greater quantities of soluble matter which it contains; and as the decay of wood has been ascertained experimentally to be caused principally by its soluble contents, it appeared highly probable that whatever substance would preserve so perishable a vegetable substance as the melon, would a fortiori act with energy upon timber. A melon then was divided into two equal parts, one of which was immediately placed upon a plate, and the other was plunged for a few hours into the pyrolignite, after which it was laid upon a second plate by the side of the first. As usual, the unprepared half speedily became putrid; but the other gradually became dried up, and at last acquired the hardness of wood. Experiments upon saw-dust, beet root, carrots, and flour, having given the same result, Dr. Boucherie proceeded to apply the pyrolignite to wood. To gain this object completely was his next inquiry. Mere immersion will produce only a superficial effect and to force the pyrolignite into the tissue by means of pressure is too expensive. It occurred to him that the simplest, the most certain, and economical method would be to take advantage of the vital forces of a tree while in full vegetation, and to present the pyrolignite to the lower extremity of the trunk, as if it were food to be taken up into the circulation. Upon trial, this mode of impregnating the trunk was found perfect; the pyrolignite rising rapidly through all the permeable parts of the timber up to the extremities. The method employed is simple immersion of the lower end cut off, when small arms of trees are to be operated upon; but when the weight of large timber trees prevents their being so treated, without expensive tackle, the following contrivance has been adopted.— At the ground line, a hole is bored, horizontally through the trunk, so as to open a passage from side to side; a coarse-toothed saw is then introduced into the hole, and worked right and left horizontally, till about an inch in thickness remains undivided on either side; by which means nearly all the sap-vessels are cut through, and the trunk remains supported by two opposite points. The wound is then carefully closed externally with pitched cloth, except at one point, through which a pipe passes from a reservoir containing the pyrolignite. A few days in the summer or autumn are sufficient to saturate a large tree, for which purpose pyrolignite to the amount of about one twentieth of the weight of the green wood is required. Timber thus impregnated becomes so hard and tough, as to be very difficult to work.

Having thus ascertained the practicability of introducing substances into the interior of trees without having recourse to any expensive process, Dr. Boucherie turned his attention to the possibility of increasing the elasticity of wood, and of diminishing its combustibility. He found that these most important results could only be arrived at by the use of a deliquescent salt. His experiments taught him that the elasticity of wood is generally in proportion to the quantity of moisture it contains, and that those qualities are universally lost when perfect dryness is produced. Such cases as appear to form an exception to this rule, are either dependent upon some particular structure of wood, or upon the alkaline salts which it naturally contains. Muriate of lime, an exceedingly cheap deliquescent salt, was employed with perfect success; a weak solution increases the elasticity and flexibility a little; concentrated solutions render those qualities excessive. Veneers of pine-wood prepared with a concentrated solution of muriate of lime became so pliable, that they could be twisted in any direction, or bent into a perfect spiral, without giving way. It appears probable that the same preparation will render wood durable; but in the absence of proof of this, a fifth part of pyrolignite is added to the muriate. The cracking, splitting, and shrinking of wood, are all prevented by the same means; and what is of much greater moment, its combustible qualities are almost destroyed. Upon this most interesting subject we quote the words of Dr. Boucherie:—"As soon as I had discovered that a certain amount of moisture could be

constantly maintained in wood by the employment of the artly merrants, it became easy to conceive that by the same means I should not only diminish very considerably its inflammability, but also render the combustion of its charcoal difficult in consequence of the melting of the earthy salts at its surface and in its substance; and so it is. Wood prepared with these salts catches fire with great difficulty, and burns to ashes excessively slowly; so that it may be regarded, for practical purposes, as incombustible. Two cottages (cabanes) exactly alike were constructed; the one with prepared, the other with unprepared wood. To set them on fire, an equal quantity of combustibles was employed. The latter was burnt to ashes, while the inside of the other was hardly charred, the fire having been unable to maintain itself. These, and other facts lead us to conclude that condignations might be rendered almost impossible, except in consequence of the inflammable materials that houses may contain.

REMARKS.—As some of our readers will doubtless desire to test this subject by experiments, they will naturally inquire, *How the necessary ingredients can be obtained?* We therefore subjoin a few remarks, kindly furnished for the purpose by Professor Dewey.—*Edw. N. G. Fay.*

The pyrolignite of iron is used chiefly by *calico printers*, and may doubtless be procured in those sections of our country where the manufacture of calicos is carried on. It may be readily formed too from the pyrogenous acid and filings of iron. The pyrogenous acid is produced from the distillation of wood, and is the liquid which drops from many stove-pipes when green or wet wood is burned. A few years ago it was abundant in the northern States under the popular name of *essence of smoke*, and used for the curing of hams, instead of the common process of smoking them. This acid can now be obtained at Messrs. Hawks, druggists, in this city, and probably at other places; and the pyrolignite of iron can easily be made (as mentioned in the former article on this subject, p. 52). It would be premature to decide upon the merits of the discovery of Dr. Boucherie. High authority has given it support. The subject deserves a fair and full trial. The pyrolignite of iron seems to be commended for its cheapness. It is not improbable that a solution of coppers will produce the same result; and salt which will not materially be decomposed on mixture, may be still more profitably employed.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, April 25.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Flour has moved but slowly, and this has been the case generally through the winter; yet the very large stock which was in store last fall has almost all gone off, so that now not more than a few days' supply remains. The price of Genesee and Ohio is at \$1.91 a \$5, scarcely any thing to be had however at the lowest price.—Troy is selling freely at \$1.75. Of Michigan there is none.—Greenwich sold for exportation at \$1.75; Howard Street is \$1.75. Rye Flour, \$2.15 a \$1; Corn Meal, \$2.75 per bush.—Several parcels of Genesee and Ohio Wheat have been sold at 95 cts. per bu.; say 20,000 bushels in all, and 1000 bushels very prime 14 cts. bu. more. Rye and Corn are rather scarce; the last sale of Rye was at 55 cts. time and interest, but 4 was demanded on parcels to arrive. Corn closed at 51 cts. weight, with several sales at that price. There is but little change in Oats; Northern are 30c., Jersey 31c., and Southern 26 a 27.

SEEDS.—Clover is very dull; 12 trees, not free, sold at 6 1/2 cts. lb. Timothy sells at \$25 a \$26 tree in lots. Some Clover is exporting.

CATTLE MARKET.—April 25.—Beeves—\$09 at market. 370 were from the South, balance from this State—sales reached to 750 at \$7 to \$9, averaging \$8 per cwt. with a fair demand.

Cows and Calves.—There were 110 offered, 110 of which were taken at \$20 to \$20 each.

Sheep and Lambs—150 at market, 110 taken; Sheep at \$2 to \$3, and Lambs at \$2 to \$3 each. Good demand.

HAY.—Sales by the load at 75 to 7 1/2 cents per cwt.

ENGLAND.

The steam ship Columbia brought Liverpool advices to the 4th ultimo. Foreign Grain and Flour were somewhat depressed in price. A sale of 800 barrels L. S. Flour had been made in London at 23 shillings, being a decline of one shilling per barrel since the previous advices. This price, it is said, would not net to the shipper \$1.50 per barrel in New York at the present rate of exchange.

Sales of Flour were made at the canal at \$2.53, which is a slight advance; the receipts were small. The produce market was animated—sales of 50,000 lbs. bacon, hog round sold at 1 1/2 cents, each; and 250 kegs lard at 6 1/2 cents, each.

THE IMPORTED HORSE "ALFRED."

WILL stand this season, commencing on the 12th of May, at the stable of Mr. Rodney Russell, adjoining the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, Ontario co., as follows, viz: From Wednesday, May 12th, to Tuesday, May 15th; from Wednesday, May 26th, to Tuesday, June 1st; from Wednesday, June 9th, to Tuesday, June 15th; from Wednesday, June 23rd, to Tuesday, June 29th; from Wednesday, July 7th, to Tuesday, July 13th; and at Mr. G. Forden's, near Geneva, at the humane sale time.—TERMS, the same as last season.
Rochester, April, 1-11. THOMAS WEDDLE.

RITTENHOUSE & BLACKWELL'S PATENT CLOVER SEED MACHINE.

This is acknowledged to be the most perfect and portable machine now in use, for cleaning clover seed. It only weighs about 200 lbs., and is of less size than a common flaring mill. It is as easily kept in repair as a thrashing machine; and when the teeth are worn smooth, new irons can be turned by the manufacturers.

This machine will be furnished to order, at Buffalo or New York, for Eighty Dollars, or at this place for Seventy-Five Dollars, (payable on delivery,) with right of use for the purchaser alone.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of the highest respectability, are given as evidence of the utility of this machine, and of its reputation in this vicinity.

WEST FAYETTE, March 5, 1841.

I certify that I have used Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, by horse power, for the two last seasons; and have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be the most simple of construction, and can be kept in repair with as little expense, and will perform the best of any I have seen in use. I have hulled, ready for the fanning stall, when the chaff was in good order, with a cylinder two feet four inches in length, at the rate of seven bushels of seed per hour.

NATHAN SAUGER.

HALSEYVILLE, Tompkins co. N. Y., Feb. 20, 1841.

I have used for two seasons past, and am now using, propelled by water power, Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machine, and am well pleased with its performance, and give it a decided preference over any machine that I have seen for cleaning clover seed.

NICOLL HALSEY.

FAYETTE, Seneca co., Jan. 27, 1841.

This is to certify, that I have had one of Rittenhouse & Blackwell's Patent Clover Machines attached to horse power in my barn, and in forty minutes it hulled out of the chaff, five bushels and a half of clover seed, ready for the fanning mill.

SAMUEL THOMAS.

A. M. Henn, of this place, is agent for the transaction of all business relating to these machines. All letters addressed to him (post paid) will receive prompt attention. He has full power of attorney, and will sell rights for towns, counties, or states, on very favorable terms. Orders for machines should be sent early in the season.

JEHU V. BLACKWELL

Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y. Proprietor.

P. S.—Dr. George Lewis of this place, has the agency for the state of Michigan, and for the counties of Erie, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Chemung and Tioga, N. Y. J. H. V.

A FARM & COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE Farm, with new Buildings and Fences, situated only one and three-fourths of a mile from Rochester Post Office, on the Stage Road leading from Monroe-street, east.

The Farm contains Fifty Acres of Excellent Land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, a Two Story House, with a Wing and Columns in front, good Barn, Carriage House, &c., about 300 bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, good Water and Wood. More or less Land can be had with the Buildings, if desired. A fine Horticultural Garden is now in progress adjoining said Farm.

This property is worthy the attention of a purchaser, either for farming purposes, or a pleasant place of residence, being near a good market, good schools and seminaries.

For further particulars, please apply at the house on said farm, or address, post paid,

C. INGERSOLL, Rochester Post Office, N. Y.

Brighton, May 1, 1841

PLOUGHING MATCH!!

This is to certify, that, wishing to purchase the best Plough I could obtain, I proposed to Mr. Langworthy, proprietor of "Whiting's Wisconsin Prairie Plough," and also to Mr. Wright, proprietor of "Wright's Patent Genesee Plough," to take a plough of each of their manufacture, and give them an impartial trial before purchasing either, which I accordingly did. Mr. Langworthy requested, I being a stranger to him, that I should select some of our best farmers who were unacquainted with either of the parties concerned, to judge of the merits of the plough, which I have done, as will be seen below. After a fair trial, they came to the decision as appears in their certificate, with which opinion I cordially concur, and therefore have purchased the "Whiting Plough."

EDGAR F. BENJAMIN, Perrinton.

We, the undersigned, practical farmers, and residents of this town, being requested by Mr. Edgar F. Benjamin, to judge between "Whiting's Wisconsin Prairie Plough," and "Wright's Patent Genesee Plough," (both made at Rochester.) After giving them a fair and impartial trial both in green sward and stubble lands, we agree, that the "Whiting Plough" has the decided preference, both in doing good, clean work and the amount of power required to propel it.

LARRY WILCOX,
JESSE HANFORD,
STEPHEN H. FULLAM,
SAMUEL BENJAMIN.

Perrinton, April 28, 1841.

PEAR AND CHERRY TREES.

DAVID THOMAS

OFFERS for Sale the following select kinds which ripen in succession:—

Pears: Madeleine or Early Harvest, Jargonelle, Juliette, Skinless, September, Seckel, Virgaten. Most of these are of large size.

Cherries: Knight's Early Black—called Black Tartarian—White Tartarian, Black Crown, May Duke, Transparent Gairn, Canton.

Ornamental Plants.

Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials in great variety, which will be sold cheap.
Greatfield, near Aurora, Cayuga co. 3 mo. 30. 1841.

FRUIT TREES, MULBERRIES.

THE subscriber offers to the public the usual very large assortment, comprising the choicest Fruit Trees, of every class, and embracing all the newest varieties. Also an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, and the most extensive assortment of splendid Dahlias in the Union.

All these articles will be sold at a reduction to suit the times, and as cheap or cheaper than they can be elsewhere obtained. For the silk culture, are offered the finest varieties of Mulberries, which are the Cremona, Elata, Alpoue, Multicaulis, and Brons—all of which are very hardy except the Multicaulis, and that withstands ordinary winters.

The State of New York having now granted a bounty of \$2 per lb on Silk, and Massachusetts and Vermont having done the same, they will no doubt take the lead in this great national pursuit.

WM. R. PRINCE.
Flushing, March 7th, 1840.
N. B.—Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant. Any persons who wish to establish silk plantations will be supplied with trees, payable by a share of the proceeds.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE—1841.

BATHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choicest varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, &c., and seeds for Root Crops, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.
For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of excellent Vegetable Seeds. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England, such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethers-field, and other articles are raised for this establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 50 cents per doz. papers.)
ROOTS AND PLANTS.—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden. And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in the season.
CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchandise supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATHAM & CROSMAN.

Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

The Imported English Horse, "Emigrant."

WILL stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the barn Mr. C. Ashton, in Shelly, one mile west and half mile south from Medina, Orleans Co., where he has sto the two last seasons.

It is but just to say that he is not probably surpassed any horse in Western New York. Good judges who were at the Fair in Rochester, last fall, think that if he had been there he would have taken the premium without any doubt. His stock is right—just the thing for farmers and the market. Gentlemen who wish to raise good horses will do well to call and see.—He is extensively known in Livingston county.

T. H. ASHTON,
J. SHERWOOD,
R. L. CHASE.

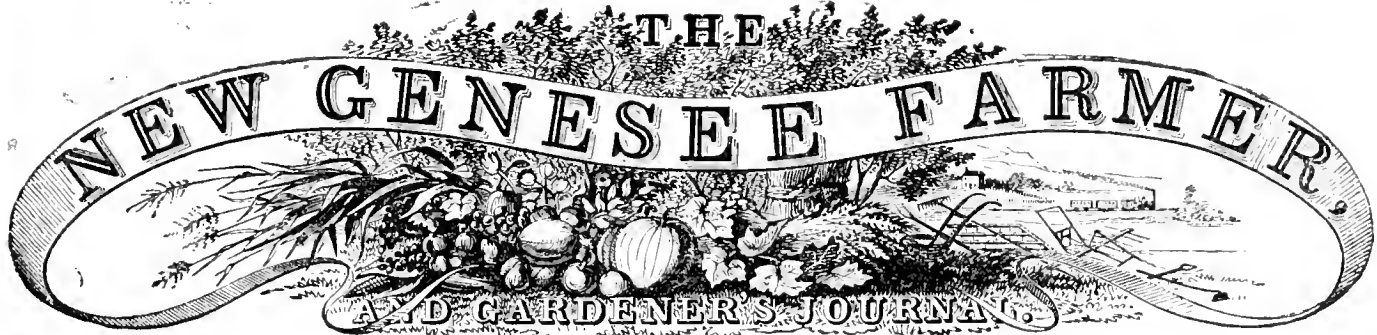
Medina, Orleans Co., March 9, 1841

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, MAY 1, 1841

WHEAT, . . . per bushel,	\$ 1 a \$
CORN,	44
OATS,	25
BARLEY,	37 1/2
RYE,	50
BEANS, White,	62 1/2 7
POTATOES,	22 2
APPLES, Desert,	38 5
" Dried,	75 8
CIDER, barrel,	100 15
FLOUR, Superfine,	4, 1 1/2 4, 2
" Fine,	3, 75 4, 0
SALT,	2, 00
PORK, Mess,	11, 00 12, 0
" Prime,	9, 00 11, 0
" Hog, 100 lbs.	3, 75 4, 1
BEEF,	4, 00 4, 5
POULTRY, per pound,	8
EGGS, per dozen, 10	13
BUTTER, Fresh, . . . per pound 10	1
" Firkin,	10 1
CHEESE,	6
LARD,	7
TALLOW, Clear,	8
HIDES, Green,	5
SHEEP SKINS, each,	87 1/2 10
PEARL ASHES, . . 100 lbs.	5, 00
POT,	4, 50
WOOL, pound,	35
HAY, ton,	9, 00 11, 1
GRASS SEED, . . . bushel,	1, 50 2, 1
CLOVER,	6, 00
FLAX,	75 1
PLASTER, (in bbls) per ton, 6, 00	1
" bulk (at Wheatland) \$3, 50	



M. B. BATEHAM, } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, JUNE, 1841. NO. 6. } JOHN J. THOMAS, }
 C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors. } M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance.
 Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive *seeca equas* for \$3,—*Tactice* copies for 65,—*Twenty-five* copies for \$10.
 The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cents to any part of the United States.
 Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

An Apology To Delinquents. The State Law—County Societies. Remedy for the Turnip Fly. Hints for the Month. The Weather of May. 81
 Pear Trees. Ripening of Pears. "Grubs in Cattle." How can Farming be made profitable?—Subsoil ploughing. 82
 American Society of Agriculture. Letter from Wisconsin. Large Hogs. 83
 The Flowers of Spring. Wheat turning to Chaff. Manufacture of Silk in State Prisons. 81
 Galvanic Plant Protector. Wilkie's Scotch Plough. Dartington on the Grasses. N. Y. State Ag. Society. On the Tariff and Trade. 85
 The Wheat Interest. Leavitt's Memorial to the U. S. Senate. 86-87
 Cheering Prospects. To our friends. Pleasing Letters. The Self-Protecting Bee Hive (with cut). 88
 Oneida county Awake. Beech's Straw Carrier. (with cut.) Important from England—Corn Laws. Soaking Onion Seeds. Striped Bugs—Inquiry. 89
 Answer to Inquiries about Fruit and Flowers. Thorn Hedges. Effects of High Prices on National Wealth—Use of Mosquitoes! 90
 Native Fruits. The importance and utility of the Dissemination of Knowledge among Farmers. Treatment of Hired Men. Is the Tariff a Political Question? 91
 N. Y. State Bounty on Silk. Report of the Assembly and Act of the Legislature. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry. 92
 An Important Suggestion—The use of Ashes. Log Houses. Varieties of Silk. Worms. To destroy Rats and Mice. The Use of Flowers. Poetry. 93
 Cheese making. Cure for Murrain. Leached Ashes as Manure. Agricultural Rank of the several States. N. Y. State Act to Promote Agriculture. 91
 Flowers and their colors. To the Ladies—On Horticulture. Molesty. Time. 95
 Letter from Annette. An Inquiry from Michigan. Eastern Ploughs. Markets. Advertisements. Prices Current, &c. 96

AN APOLOGY.—Our paper was delayed a day or two this month, by an accident happening to the machinery connected with the power press on which it is printed.

To Delinquents.

There is a large amount of small sums due us from agents and post masters. They will greatly oblige us by remitting their balances without delay, so that we need not trouble them with a more particular call.

The State Law—County Societies.

By a reference to the act to promote agriculture, as published in another column of this paper, it will be seen, that where no society exists already, the County Clerk is required to give four weeks' notice of a public meeting for the purpose of forming one.—Notices have been given accordingly in a number of counties, and many societies will doubtless be organized during the present month. We repeat our request that the Secretaries will send us a list of their officers.

Monroe County Society.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be held at Rochester on the 15th and 16th days of October. The list of premiums, regulations, &c. will be published soon, in handbill form, and circulated throughout the county.

Ontario County.

The Cattle Show and Fair of this Society will be held at Canandigua, on the 12th day of October. The list of premiums and regulations has been published and circulated.

Genesee County.

This Society will hold its Annual Fair at Alexander on the 13th and 14th days of October. The list of premiums, &c. has been circulated, and may be had of the Secretary, C. P. TURNER, Esq., Batavia.

Remedy for the Turnip Fly.

The following simple mode of guarding against the depredations of the Turnip Fly, if not new, is certainly not generally known, and may be of great benefit to some of our readers:

MESERS. EDITORS.—It is well known that the great enemy of the Ruta Baga (and other turnip) crops is the small flea or fly that destroys the plants almost as soon as they appear above ground; and as this crop is becoming extensively cultivated, it is very important that some method be devised and made known for guarding against this insect.

I have long been in the practice of raising Ruta Baga, and for the past five years have not failed of obtaining a good crop. My mode is simply to soak the seed 24 or 48 hours in *Tanner's Oil*, and then roll it in Plaster to facilitate the sowing. A very small quantity of oil is sufficient, as it is only necessary to moisten the seed thoroughly, and allow it time to penetrate. The offensive odor of the oil is imparted to the seed, and the first leaves of the young plant are so impregnated with it that the flies will not eat them. I have frequently tried the experiment of sowing a small quantity of seed without any preparation, and have almost invariably found those plants nearly or quite destroyed, while those from the prepared seed escaped uninjured.

To the incredulous I would say, the trouble is but little, the expense nothing—therefore, *try the experiment.*

The oil does not seem in the least to injure the vitality of the seed. I have known it to vegetate well after soaking *ten days* in the oil; but I think two days is sufficient, and prefer it to a longer period.

L. B. PARSONS.

Perry, N. Y. May 26, 1841.

Hints for the Month.

Among the most important operations this month, is the sowing of ruta baga seed. Farmers who want an excellent and cheap feed for their horses and store cattle, and especially those who have been sadly pinched this spring for hay, &c. must not omit the proper season.

But, one thing must be remembered—that ill success is nearly always to be attributed to *bad management*—and not to the nature of the crop itself. Where the soil has been well enriched by previous manuring: is not too wet; has been well mellowed by frequent ploughings and harrowings; the seed planted as early as the middle of the month—and rolled smooth where

the surface from the stiffness of the soil may incline to be cloddy, to prevent the fly—and where the weeds have been completely destroyed at the outset, and kept out of the field,—failures have been extremely rare. Planting in drills, ridging, or sowing broadcast, are of secondary consideration, though drilling is to be preferred where practicable; and ridging is useful on shallow soils, or those inclining to too much moisture.

Of different operations already commenced and in progress, the following must be closely attended to:—

Keep your beet and carrot crops perfectly free from weeds, especially when they are young.

Thin them out at proper distances in the row.

Give corn fields early and frequent cultivation.

And remember that *five or six* early dressings, to corn, or any other crop, are quite as cheap as *one* tedious and laborious one, after the weeds are a foot high and as thick as grass on a meadow;—

And benefit the crop incomparably more.

And in all work with *hoes*, remember that a touch on the grindstone, at least once a day, is strict economy, and great comfort to the laborer.

Canada thistles must be mowed before seeding to prevent spreading;—and to destroy them, keep them constantly below ground by ploughing or otherwise, and they will soon be smothered and destroyed.

All other troublesome weeds should be wretched, and destroyed.

Keep in mind the importance of frequently stirring the soil about cultivated crops—and let all young and newly transplanted fruit trees be well hoed about, and kept clear of all grass and weeds.

The Weather of May

Has been no less remarkable than in the preceding months. The temperature of the first half was 44.98, of the second half 63.04. Of May 1840, was 50.62, 64.87.

The first half continued to be cool, vegetation made very slow progress, some trees and plants shot forth their flowers and their leaves. From Thursday the 20th, when the warm weather began to appear with some power, vegetation put forth with astonishing rapidity, plums, cherries, apples and quinces followed in rapid succession, indeed some apple flowers appeared with the late peaches blossoms. The same plum trees which last year blossomed fully on April 26th, were this year in full bloom May 21st. Some cherries blossomed fully in the morning, began to drop their petals in the afternoon, and the next day showed clearly their fruit. The leaves and flower stalks of the Horse Chestnut burst forth on the 21st, and in four or five days the blossoms were fully formed. The rapidity with which the forests were covered with foliage, was unparalleled in this region. The earth was covered as in a day, with its verdant carpet. It required constant attention to keep up with the profusion and variety of the flowers. In ten days more the season will be nearly as forward as usual. The mean temperature of the month was 45.30, and of 1840 was 57.97. The Barometer has stood almost at the same point, 29.59, for the last half of the month. C. DEWEY

Pear Trees.

We find pear trees in less demand than almost any other article in the nursery. Why should this be so? The pear is one of our most delicious fruits; though from the scarcity of trees in the country, it is not improbable that many cultivators have never tasted the better kinds.

As an excuse for neglecting the pear tree however, we have often heard it said, "they are so long before they begin to bear." Now this is the very reason why they should be planted without delay—why no time should be lost.

The remark however, is only true in part. Some pear trees indeed, like the Bergamot, require much time to get ready; but others, like the Julienne, appear to come into bearing as soon as the apple tree; and this trait of character is certainly of no less importance than the color or the size of the fruit, which pomologists are always so careful to mention. If the time required by each kind to come into bearing, was generally known, purchasers of young trees could be much better secured in their choice. Delicious sorts would in all cases be wanted, but we could well afford to wait several years for the Summer Rose, the Rouselette de Rheims, or the Belle et Bonne, to grow large and get ready, when Williams' Bon Chretien, the Summer Frankland, or the Bloodgood, were bearing in the mean time. Of 81 sorts noticed by Manning in his "Book of Fruits," 17 are mentioned that "come early into bearing," though several belonging to this class, he has not marked; and at this time we have in the nursery, many trees of the Julienne, not more than six or seven feet high, in full flower. Grafts of this variety, of the Cushing, of the Johannot, &c. set up on old stocks, bore in two years.

The pear is one of our hardest fruit trees; and so far as our observations have extended, it is neither subject to the attacks of the caterpillar, nor the borer. Some parish however, with the fire-blight; but it should not be allowed. The owner has as much right to complain of bad luck when he stands by while his cattle are destroying his young trees, as he has when he stands idle, without reaching forth a hand, while Scolytus pyri destroys his old trees. Possibly however, there are two kinds of fire blight; but be this as it may, many of our trees have stood more than twenty years, without any losses of consequence, though the fire-blight has been several times amongst them,—owing entirely as we believe, to this circumstance: we have cut off the dying limb, and burnt it without delay.

Ripening of Pears.

After selecting the article on this subject from the Gardener's Chronicle, which appeared in our last number, we brought two kinds of pears from the cellar, where they had remained all winter as hard as when they were taken from the tree, and placed them in a warm room. In about ten days, one sort which had been as green as grass, changed to a golden yellow, and became melting and delicious. An accident has prevented us from giving the name. The other sort also softened soon after, and was considered fine; but it is clearly a misnomer.

In winters past we have had several kinds of pears in the cellar, that either rotted or were thrown to the pigs in the spring, which we are now satisfied would have ripened in a warm room.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

"Grubs in Cattle."

Messrs. Editors—Perhaps your correspondent, Mr. Miller of Ohio, will find a satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the above subject, in the remarks on "Bots and Horse Bots," in the last two numbers of the Farmer. It is well known that these grubs are the larvae

of the goud fly or gad-fly, so often seen on the backs of cattle in summer, the scientific name of which is Oestrus botis, or the Ox-stinger. The eggs are deposited in the skin, and the larvae produce considerable swellings on the backs and sides of cattle. They irritate the flesh, and become a disease, often painful, weakening, and emanating to the animal. There is not any prevention of their depredations, or any remedy for their action, which has fallen under my eye. Their effects are much more powerful upon poorer and weaker cattle, and perhaps their eggs are laid with greater ease in such animals, or that they may meet with less resistance from weaker cattle. If such is the fact, the farmer will find the grand prevention in the good strength and power of the animal, and the best remedy in the good keeping and consequent vigor of his cattle. Let him not winter any inferior animals, either of cattle or sheep, as both these seem more subject to suffer from the larvae peculiar to them.

Rochester, May, 1841.

C. DEWEY.

From the New England Farmer.

How can Farming be made Profitable?—Subsoil Ploughing.

Letter of E. Phinney, Esq. to A. Huntington, Esq. published in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1840.

A. HUNTINGTON, Esq.—Dear Sir—The question is often asked, How can farming be made profitable? I answer, by liberal manuring, deep and thorough ploughing, and clean culture. I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no instance can be cited, where a farmer who has manured his grounds highly, made a judicious use of the plough, and cultivated with care, has failed to receive an ample remuneration for the amount invested—may more, that has not received a greater advance upon his outlay than the average profit derived from any other business. One great difficulty is, that most farmers seem not to be aware of the fact, that the greater the outlay, to a reasonable extent, when skillfully applied, the greater will be the profit; they therefore manure sparingly, plough shallow, and the consequence is, get poorly paid for their labor. This has raised a prejudice and given a disinclination to the business of farming, especially among those who are in the habit and are desirous of realizing something more from their occupation than a naked return of the amount expended.

The farmer who is so sparing of his manure that he can get but thirty bushels of corn from an acre, gets barely enough to pay him for the expense of cultivation; and in addition to this, by the ordinary method of ploughing his field, at each successive rotation, is deteriorating his crops becoming less, and in a few years he finds he must abandon his exhausted and worn out fields, to seek a subsistence for himself and family in some other business, or in some other region, where the hand of man has been less wasteful of the bounties of nature.

Instead then of his scanty manuring of ten cart loads to the acre, which will give him but thirty bushels of corn, let him apply thirty loads. This additional twenty loads, at the usual price of manure in this part of the country, will cost him thirty dollars. But he now, instead of thirty bushels of corn, gets sixty bushels, and the increased quantity of sower will more than pay for the excess of labor required in cultivating and harvesting the large crop over that of the small one. He has then added thirty bushels of corn to his crop by means of twenty loads of manure, which at the usual price of one dollar per bushel, pays him in the first year for his extra outlay. His acre of land is laid to grain after taking off the corn, and the effect of his twenty loads of additional manuring will be to give him, at the lowest estimate, three additional tons of hay in the three first years of mowing a worth fifteen dollars a ton standing in the field. Now look at the result. His thirty dollars expended for extra manuring was paid for in the first year's crop, and at the end of three years more he will have received forty-five dollars profit on his outlay of thirty dollars; and in addition to this, his land is improved, and in much better condition for a second rotation. There is no delusion in this. It is a practical result, of the reality of which any farmer may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to try the experiment.

From no item of outlay can the farmer derive so ample and so certain a profit, as from his extra manures for manure to a certain extent. This has been most strikingly verified by some of our West Cambridge-

farmers. It is not uncommon among some of the farmers in that town, to put on their grounds one hundred dollars' worth of manure to the acre, and in no more instances than one, the gross sales of produce from ten acres under the plough, have amounted to five thousand dollars in one season. This is the result of high manuring and judicious cultivation of a soil too which is exceedingly poor and sandy.

The subject of subsoil ploughing is one upon which there has been little said, and less done, in this part of the country. In all our grounds, except those which are very loose and sandy, there is no doubt that great benefit would be derived from the use of the subsoil plough. In England, the effect of subsoil ploughing in increasing their crops, as stated by some agricultural writers, would seem almost incredible. By this means, the crops in that country have been doubled, and in many instances tripled. The expense however, is stated to be very great—so great, as to be beyond the means of most of our farmers. In one case the expense of subsoil ploughing on a farm of over five hundred acres, was estimated by the owner to cost the enormous sum of thirteen hundred pounds sterling. This calculation took into consideration the use of the heavy Denston plough, which always required four, and in some stiff clays, six horses to work it. I am aware that an implement might be constructed, which though it might not do the business quite so well, could, nevertheless, be made highly beneficial in the hands of our farmers, and obtained at a far less cost. I am informed that Mr. Boeson, of the Yankee Farmer, has, with a highly praise-worthy zeal in the interest of agriculture, imported from England a subsoil plough, which may be worked with a less powerful team than the one commonly in use in that country.

In a climate like our own, which at that season of the year when our crops, particularly our root crops, most need the benefit of moisture that may be derived from deep ploughing, and are most likely to suffer from drought, the use of the subsoil plough would be attended with unquestionable benefit. On a field of my own, which had been set to one orchard, and therefore kept under the plough for some years, in attempting to underdrain a part of it that was usually flooded by water in the spring of the year, I noticed what the English call the "upper crust." This lay some inches below the surface, at the depth to which the land had been usually ploughed, formed by the treading of the oxen and the movements of the plough over it. This I found to be so hard as to be apparently as impenetrable by the roots as a piece of marble, and discovered to me at once the cause of the failure, in a great measure, of my crop of potatoes the year before. Having discovered what I supposed to be the cause of the failure, I set about devising means to remedy it.

I have never seen a subsoil plough, there never having been one seen or made in this part of the country. I consulted my ingenious friends, Messrs. Prouty & Moore, and, at my request, they made an instrument of very cheap and simple construction, consisting of a wooden beam, about three inches square, and three feet long, with three tines or teeth of the common cultivation, placed in a direct line in the beam, extending about eight inches below the beam; to this handle we attached similar to the handle of a plough. On trying this by running after the drill plough, I found, in my hard stony soil, it was quite inadequate to the business, being too light and of inefficient strength. I then had one constructed of similar plan, but much heavier and stronger. The beam five feet long, six inches square, of white oak, well mowed, with three tines nearly a right line, made of the best Swedish iron, one and a half inches square, extending twelve inches below the beam, with a spout at the foot, some less than that of the tines of the cultivator, with strong handles and a non-beam extending from each end to the centre of the beam, by which the balance is easily preserved. This implement, drawn by two yoke of oxen, followed the drill plough in getting in corn, and performed the work better than I had anticipated. The "upper crust" gave way, the resistance made by the hard gravelly bottom and smaller stones was readily overcome. The earth was loosened in most places twelve or fourteen inches from the surface, and though not so thoroughly pulverized as it probably would have been by a perfect subsoil plough, yet, in my very hard stony soil, I am inclined to believe, that for simple drill husbandry, this will be found to be a valuable substitute for the English subsoil plough. And considering the small price of the implement, and the greater ease with which it is worked, the friction being much lessened by dispensing with the sole, I shall continue to use it until I can find a better. A part of my crop of corn was sowed upon the same land appropriated for that crop last year; no more manure

was applied than in the previous year, and notwithstanding the severe drought which greedily injured most of our root crops, my crop on this piece of land was nearly double to that of last year. There is no known cause to which I can attribute this great increase of the produce, but the use of my new constructed sub-irrigation for a sub-irrigation. The soil was stirred to the depth of four teen inches; by this means the roots of the carrots were enabled to strike deep, and thereby not only find more nourishment, but to overcome, in a great measure, the effects of a very pinching drought.

With great respect,
Your ob't serv't.
E. PHINNEY.

Lexington, Mass.

From Western Farmer.

American Society of Agriculture.

An Address to the farmers of the United States; to every friend of agricultural improvement; to every citizen of the United States who desires to see elevated the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil.

Most respected and most respectable friends and brothers, give me your attention for a few fleeting moments; your humble brother, who now addresses you, published a suggestion about three years ago, for the purpose of arousing your attention to the subject of forming a National Agricultural Society; that suggestion was then responded to with a hearty good will throughout the country. But action upon the subject has been overwhelmed by the political whirlwind that has swept over our country. In the first bill of the succeeding calm, the proposition to form such a society has been renewed, and with one exception, has met with a cheering "God speed the project." None doubt the utility of the proposed society, yet doubtless there are many who would like to see the object, end and aim of the society more fully explained. To such I now offer some of my views, and in doing so, invite you all to give yours: for this is one object of a National Society to interchange our views.

Many warm friends of the measure, who are anxious to see the society in operation, cannot see how it is to be organized. They say "No doubt if once organized, it would daily increase in strength and usefulness; but it is like a great complicated piece of machinery, of great use and value when once in motion, but very difficult to start." Now, to me there is no difficulty in the way. All that is wanted is a few active engineers to put the machine in motion. Immediate and decided action of a few of the active friends of agricultural improvement, who must assume the responsibility to act as engineers as well as pioneers for the whole Union; and having once given the society an existence, it will flourish and increase in strength just as our political Union has done.

The following plan of organizing the society is suggested to your consideration:

Let as many of the friends of the project as can be induced to do so, meet at the city of Washington, on some day of the month of 1844, (the particular day to be hereafter fixed,) and there form a constitution for the society, and elect officers, to wit: a president, a vice president for each state, a recording secretary for each state, county, city and principal town in the United States, a treasurer, and probably a publisher of a national paper, to be called the Journal of the American Society of Agriculture.

The first officers will hold their offices until the next annual meeting, which should be held at the capital of that state which had furnished the greatest number of members at the time when the president of the society should issue his proclamation to convene the second meeting.

The place of each annual meeting should be fixed at the preceding one, in some state other than the one where it was then held, so as to give the members in each state an easier opportunity of attending.

As in the formation of all such associations it is necessary to have some cash funds, are you willing to donate "a mite" to accomplish this great national object?

If so, an opportunity will hereafter be offered you to do so. Upon some of you I hope to make a personal call for that purpose, should it be thought advisable, after due reflection, to proceed in the organization; therefore, I pray you to give this subject your serious consideration.

If you should aid in the formation of this society, will not your children "rise up, and bless you?" For one of the first objects of the National Agricultural Society should be to connect with it a "National Agricultural School."

Not such a "National School" as the only one we now have, which has, with too much truth, been cal-

led "a nursery of aristocracy"—where the humble son of a farmer is rarely admitted, and if admitted, what is he taught? Not how to cultivate his mother earth, and make her sons glad; not how to increase life, but the art of destruction, the trade of blood!! Such is now your only national school.

Such will not be the only one, in a few short years, if you will lend your energies to form a National Society, whose motto will be, "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil." For when once organized, you will show a united force of many thousands, whose voice will be heard in the halls of Congress demanding our birthright. Be assured we shall be heard. "Let all our energies be concentrated, and we can do any thing in the power of man; but divided and scattered as we are, we spend our forces, as it were, drop by drop; whereas, union would make us mightier than a torrent." We can, shall we say we will, form such a torrent as will overwhelm our political rulers, unless they will do justice to the agricultural class of the community.

As soon as the National Agricultural Society is formed let us ask Congress to appropriate the "Smythsonian fund" of half a million of dollars to establish a National School. If we unite as we should do, our "torrent" will be too strong for time-serving politicians to resist.

I look upon the National Agricultural School as the greatest blessing to flow from the National Society.

But the Journal of the Society will also prove of immense advantage. It will embody a vast amount of matter, useful and interesting to every cultivator in the Union. The most carefully prepared tables of the productions of the earth, from every section of the Union will be kept constantly before the reader, totally different from those vehicles of deception, and often fraud upon the farmer, called "prices current." It is by the quantity produced, and the probable demand therefore, that we can understand whether it is for our best interest to sell our crops now, or store them up. At every meeting there would be numbers from every state in the Union, as ready to impart as to receive information.

"All the inducements of the business of a National Society, a National Fair, and a National School," and the honor of being a member of such a society, would be enough, I think, to make us all feel that it would be a greater honor to be elected a state delegate to one of the annual meetings of the National Society than to be elected a member of Congress.

It cannot be expected in this short address, that I should point out all the good that would flow from the action of the proposed society. But if we are convinced that the effect would conduce to the interest and happiness of the great mass of American agriculturists of the Union, let us act, and with spirit too.

And now my friends, one and all, do you approve of the plan of organization? Speak out boldly if you do not. And if you do not object, the leading friends of the measure will fix upon a day for the first meeting, and proceed in the manner proposed.

There has been an argument raised against organizing such a society at present, "because the public mind has not been sufficiently instructed, and does not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of such an association to render it successful."

Now it is on this very account that the friends of the proposed National Society wish to see it established, that the operations thereof may wake up an excitement throughout our "wide scattered population," that shall be the moving cause of changing the "condition of the country."

It is also argued that the failure of several state and county societies is proof that a national one must fail also.

Let me ask if this is a valid argument? This short quotation, in my mind, is sufficient to knock the whole force of the argument into nonentity: "Divided and scattered as we are, we spend our force as it were, drop by drop; whereas union would make us mightier than a torrent."

The object of all state and county societies has been of a local nature. Their existence has been known only in their own locality, and they have been too weak in numbers to command legislative aid. Who can tell what would have been the effects if all the members of all the local societies in the Union had been attached to one National Society? If all the exertion of all these societies, collectively and individually, had been concentrated upon one object, would it not have formed a "torrent" as mighty, comparatively speaking, as the thundering Niagara? If the nation, instead of individuals, had received all the light of the intelligent minds that have been devoted to these local societies, would it not be said "that the public

mind was not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages to be derived from a National Society?" If all the money that has been devoted "drop by drop" upon "model farms" and local schools had been concentrated, should we not now have an institution worthy the great country we inhabit?

If our population is scattered; if "long distances" intervene between the most efficient friends of agricultural improvement, "so much the more need of forming such a society as shall draw them together in "one strong bond of brotherhood."

Is it a fact "that the time has not yet arrived when such an association can be organized with a reasonable certainty of success?" If such is the fact, I am disappointed in the energy and character of my countrymen.

Once more I call upon you to answer me this question: am I so disappointed in your character?

Do not refuse your countenance to the measure because it does not originate in high places. For "if ever we are to have a National Society of Agriculture, it must be got up by the farmers themselves;" and as one of that class I now address you.

If the present attempt at organization fail, the matter may be considered as decided for the present generation.

The only question then is, shall the matter sleep until you and I are past waking?

I am a devoted friend to present organization of a National Society of Agriculture, and a National School, that will elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil,

And your friend and brother,

SOLOMON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Ia., April 1, 1844.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Letter from Wisconsin.

Messrs. Editors—Among the interesting articles in your paper, none are esteemed more highly, or looked for with more solicitude by me, than those relating to the flower garden and to horticultural products, by your valuable assistant, D. T. He is always entertaining and useful; and I should like to take a peep over his garden fence in a month or two, although our prairie and woodlands can boast of their peerless beauties in the way of flowers, not to be exceeded by those cultivated in eastern gardens. I am not a scientific botanist, but can appreciate well the beauties of Flora. Here many plants grow wild, that are nurtured and esteemed among the florists of the east. I shall make a collection of the most of them and place them in my front garden, and will some future day, do myself the pleasure of sending some of the seeds, &c. to you.

By the way, I see you are making a collection of grasses. I think you could find quite a variety in this country; for we have many varieties growing wild in our marshes and low lands, many of which make very good hay. We have also wild rice in abundance; for you must know that this neighborhood was the residence of the Menominee Indians, or wild rice eaters, as they were called by the French, and a few of whom still linger round their ancient homes.

I wish to inquire what is best to apply to cure a loss of the eye in neat cattle. I have a favorite half blood Durham cow, which last summer had the misfortune to lose her left eye, the sight having all run out. Now I wish to know what to apply to heal over the wound. Will you inform me?
E. B. QUINER.

Milwaukee, W. T.

Large Hogs.

Mr. George Baker, of Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., slaughtered, on the 10th of March last, a hog which weighed, when dressed, 879 lbs.!

Another.

Mr. Philip S. Bishop, of Edgmont Delaware county, Pa., also slaughtered, on the 30th of March, a hog which weighed, when dressed, 937 lbs.!! Those two hogs were about 2½ years old, and of common stock; both of one litter. The litter consisted of twenty-three. We challenge the Berkshires to best this.

▲ SUBSCRIPTION

The Flowers of Spring.

Some travelers have spoken of the *punctuality* of the seasons in both high and low latitudes, as if the lines there were stretched tight: though we know the oscillation in more temperate climates, is very great. Thus Dr. Clarke says the snow in Russia went off on the day that had been foretold: and Bruce observed a tree in Abyssinia to bloom on the same day for several years. In this county however, in 1834, the flowers of the Japan Quince were "nearly ready to expend" on the first of the fourth month; but in 1841, on the twentieth of the fifth month.

The difference however, is not so great with the apricot. In 1834, it bloomed on the thirteenth of the fourth month—in 1841, on the 10th of the fifth month, showing a difference of only twenty-seven days.

The peach tree blossoms later than the apricot. In 1834, the difference was three days; in 1835, six days; in 1841, ten days. But this delay is easily explained: Cold winds from the north, continued several days, and vegetation was nearly at a stand.

We will now notice flowers that appear earlier in the season.

Erythronium dens-canis from England is a beautiful little plant. One variety has white flowers, others of a reddish purple. It is earlier than our native species, and increases more slowly.

Of *Corydalis*, we think the American species are rather more delicate than those from Siberia. All do best in a shady soil abounding with vegetable earth, particularly *C. formosa*, and *C. nobilis*; but *C. cava*, *C. cucullaria*, and *C. canadensis*, are very pretty in the open border. *C. solida* with us, has not brought its flowers to maturity.

The Crown Imperial is "a thing to wonder at;" but it is splendid as well as curious. Some other species of the same genus (*Fritillaria*) are also interesting. Of these, *F. pyrenaica*, and *F. meleagris*, with brownish variegated flowers, are the finest that we have seen. *F. persica* has very little beauty.

Some species of *Narcissus* are too tender for this climate; but others are very hardy. The Trumpet Major in two varieties, is remarkable for its earliness and the great size of its nectary. The single Daffodil is showy, though less so than its double varieties known under the name of Phoenix. *N. biflorus* of a yellowish white, is interesting. *N. argustifolius*, and *N. poeticus* with white petals and shallow nectaries tipped with crimson, are very fine; and though nearly allied are sufficiently distinct for both the botanist and the florist.

The Jonquils are sometimes arranged as a separate group, though belonging to the same genus. These are the great jonquil (*N. catathinus*) and the common or fragrant jonquil (*N. jonquilla*.) The latter has a variety with double flowers.

The Hyacinth is a most desirable plant for its beauty and its fragrance. Its varieties spread into almost every color, though in neither red nor yellow, are the marking intense. Loudon quotes Miller as saying that in his time the Hoarlem florist had 2000 varieties; and he adds, that though the passion for this flower had greatly declined, they have still upwards of half that number.

The grape hyacinth and nutmeg hyacinth, both remarkable for their fragrance, are now placed in the genus *Muscari*. The former has small flowers of a rich blue-purple.

The common Tulip is called "the king of florists' flowers;" and certainly ranks among the most splendid. Red, yellow, white, are almost endlessly compounded; while blue, purple, violet, are eschewed. Loudon says a late London catalogue contains more than 630 varieties of this flower.

Another species (*Tulipa turcica*?) has bright yellow flowers, increases from seed, and makes a fine display in the border. It is sufficiently distinct from the common tulip to excite attention.

The *Iris* is a genus that long continues to decorate the garden. Soon after *I. persica* has faded, the purple *I. pumila*, another with light yellow flowers, and a third (*I. cristata*),—come into bloom. The last is the most of a dwarf, but nearly covers the ground as it spreads, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its tints—a light blue finely variegated with purple, white, and yellow.

The trailing species of the *Phlox*, also exhibits masses of bloom; and few spots on earth are finer than those covered by *P. subulata* and *P. setacea*. *P. nivalis* appears to be a variety of the latter; and a bank of snow may give some idea of the multitude and whiteness of its blossoms. It requires some protection in winter.

Pulmonaria virginica, a native plant from the alluvial soil of our rivers, eighteen inches high, has large delicate leaves and fine blue flowers suspended from the top of the stem. A white variety is rare, though we have seen it on islands in the Schuylkill, and on the banks of the Tonawanda.

Magnolia abocato, a shrub from China, blooms when only two or three feet high. It is almost hardy, and quite so in mild winters. The flowers are large, purple on the outside and white within. It is magnificent. †

Wheat turning to Chess.

We had hoped to have kept clear of this controversy—we hope so still. Several communications have been received, favoring transmutation, but as they appear to us not only wholly inconclusive, but as not affecting in the least degree the immutability of the law of nature that plants or animals of one genus never change to another, we beg leave to decline their publication, as well as all others which do not amount to a demonstration of such change. In the mean time, we may state two facts, capable of the clearest proof, which may be furnished if necessary, either of which we consider a demonstration that wheat does not turn to chess.

1. No plant, nor animal, has ever been known, to change from one genus to another, as a swan to an eagle, a hen to a humming bird, an elm to a hemlock, or a *Triticum* to a *Bromus*; and to admit such changes would be to throw the beautiful order of Creation into inextricable confusion.

2. There are farms, and regions of country, where chess has been carefully excluded or eradicated, where it does not return, and which it would of course do, if a change occurred.

To those who may be puzzled to explain the frequent appearance of chess where wheat has been injured or destroyed, except by the conclusion that such injured wheat is transformed to chess, we will merely instance a few, out of many facts, to assist them. 1. Chess, like the seeds of many other weeds, will remain for years, without growing, in the soil. 2. It has been seen, when overshadowed by wheat or grass, with a single grain growing on a stem two inches high, ripening and perpetuating its species on the soil, wholly unobserved by a common eye; and when the wheat has been destroyed, it has been seen to shoot up from a single seed, four feet high, and bear thousands of seeds. 3. Seeds of chess generally escape the teeth of animals, and are scattered with their manure wherever they may pass; and birds may scatter it profusely in the same way, unobserved. 4. Chess, from its insignificant appearance, frequently escapes the eye of the farmer, and is sown by him over his fields, when it might be detected by careful examination, as by spreading it on a table or floor. 5. When allowed a

fair chance, it multiplies with far greater rapidity than wheat, and hence the constant tendency it has to the ascendancy.

And those, who like our correspondent "R." have seen, or heard of, head-of-chess growing out of wheat heads, or on wheat stalks, we would respectfully request to forward them to this office, where they can be seen. It is a little singular that such great curiosities are never preserved; or if they have been in some instances formerly, they have invariably on rigid examination, proved impositions. If any of our correspondents, or any other person, will procure us such a specimen, which shall be pronounced by an experienced examiner of plants, such as Prof. Dewey, as no hoax, he shall have one hundred dollars for his trouble, with our thanks.

Manufacture of Silk in State Prisons.

It is well known that for several years past numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislature of this State complaining of the mechanical labor performed in the State Prison at Auburn. Gov. Seward has lately called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and recommended that the present system be gradually abolished, and the culture and manufacture of silk adopted in its stead. Experiments already tried have shown the practicability of the enterprise, and as it would entirely obviate the evils complained of by the mechanics, it appears to us to be a very wise measure. The only difficulty in the way of its immediate success is the want of materials, and this will doubtless soon be obtained. Mr. Polhemus, the Prison Agent, has issued the following notice, which we cheerfully give a place in our columns:

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

State Prison, Auburn, N. Y. }
MAY 15th, 1841. }

The subscriber as agent of said Prison, having commenced the manufacture of SEWING SILK, by convict labor, will pay three dollars per bushel for all the Cocoons of a good quality that may be offered at this Prison, hereafter. Any communication upon this subject, addressed to the subscriber, (*post paid*,) from any part of the United States, will receive immediate attention.

Having become thoroughly satisfied of the fact, that the *Morus Multicaulis* Mulberry will endure the frosts of winter in this latitude, without care or attention, nearly, if not quite as well as the common Apple Tree, the subscriber has determined upon extending the business of manufacturing Silk at this prison, to any amount that the procurement of the material will allow; and hopes ultimately to make it the principal employment of the convicts here confined. Under this determination he will be prepared at all times to purchase for cash, at the above price, all the Cocoons of a good quality that may be offered from any part of the United States.

The immense amount of foreign Silks annually imported into the U. S. demonstrates the policy, if not the necessity of a combined effort on the part of the citizens of this country, generally, for the production of *American Silk*, which when properly fabricated, it is believed far excels in quality that produced in any other part of the world; hence every individual in the community, from motives of patriotism, as well as interest, should feel a deep solicitude for its culture and success.

It is believed that most farmers will, to a certain extent, find it profitable, so far at least, as the necessary labor in feeding the worms, etc., can be performed by the juvenile members of their families.

The tree may be planted by the fence side and in other unproductive portions of their grounds, to an extent sufficient, after a few year's growth, to produce a large amount of Silk—nor is it necessary (as has been supposed) to incur any expense in preparing buildings or fitting up apartments for the feeding of worms—a common barn, or out house of any description will answer all the purposes; barns in particular may be used to great advantage during the early part of the season, previous to the ingathering of the crops.

Being aware that very erroneous opinions are entertained by many in regard to the process of producing

the Cocoon, to obviate which, any person desirous of correct information upon this subject, will be furnished the same gratuitously on application to Mr. J. MORRISON, at this prison, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its parts, having for many years had the entire charge and superintendance of an extensive silk manufactory in Europe.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

P. S. Editors of Newspapers in this State who are friendly to a change in the mechanical branches now carried on in our State Prisons, are requested to give the above a gratuitous insertion. H. P. Ag't.

Galvanic Plant-Protector.

It appears by a late English paper, that a galvanic battery has been successfully employed to guard the Dahlia against slugs and snails. Most of our readers will get a correct idea of this apparatus from a tin basin, six inches in diameter, with the bottom out. The material however, must be zinc, surrounded by a band of copper one inch wide, neatly fitted on the outside near the rim, and held up by dots of solder. It is pressed into the ground, so that no insect can crawl under it; and its effect is thus described:

"The mollusca may crawl up the zinc with impunity, but on coming in contact with the copper, will receive a galvanic shock, and immediately turn away, or fall to the ground. I have repeatedly watched them, and have observed they were extremely cautious in approaching a second time.—The apparatus acts in wet or dry weather, and is therefore always in action."

We ought to mention however, that the upper edge of the zinc has an indented flange, turned horizontally outward, just above the copper band.

We have thought of applying this apparatus to the plum tree, &c. to protect the fruit against the curculio. Insects that fly into the trees, of course will not be interrupted; but the curculio, like the snail or the slug in England, is decidedly a crawler. To prevent the hogs from interfering, a guard of thorns or briars may be useful; or perhaps it may be found to act several feet up the trunk, where rags or tow may be stuffed in between the tree and the magic circle. †

Wilkie's Scotch Plough.

John M'Connell, of Ontario, very justly objects to the want of accuracy, in the statement of the committee on the Worcester trial of ploughs, where they describe the performance of a "Scotch plough," without naming the inventor or manufacturer. If our correspondent will turn to the very full report of that trial, given at the time, by Henry Colman, in the New England Farmer, he will find this deficiency of the committee supplied, and that it was Wilkie's plough, imported, which was there exhibited.

In justice to Wilkie's plough, it may be proper to state, that at the late trial of ploughs, under the direction of the Committee of the Ayrshire Agricultural Society, it accomplished a given quantity of work with more ease than any other, except Ransom's plough, though the latter did its work in a far more imperfect manner than Wilkie's, when the experiment was made on sward land. We do not consider the Worcester trial as at all decisive, as circumstances, and especially differences in the tenacity and condition of the soil, are found to vary the results very materially. We believe however, that experiments of this kind, are the only accurate test of the merits of different ploughs, and we hope they may be repeated with every necessary variation, as in clay and in sand, in sward and in stubble, with wide furrows and narrow, shallow and deep, lapping and flat, and we have no doubt that some which may prove imperfect in one way, may be excellent in another.

Darlington on the Grasses.

We have received from the author, Dr. Darlington, of West Chester, Pa. his "Discourse on the Character, Properties, and Importance to man, of the Natural Family of Plants called Gramineæ, or True Grasses.

[Delivered as a lecture before the class of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science, Feb. 19, 1841.]

This little pamphlet contains a large fund of information relative to this very important order of plants, and the high attainments of the author as an American botanist, and the plain and colloquial style of the lecture, render it uncommonly interesting to the young student in botany. With the exception of one instance, where a *nauseous* and pernicious drink is termed a "rich potion," we have also been pleased with the occasional remarks of a general and moral character contained in it.

N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

We have received a letter from H. S. Randall, Esq. Corresponding Sec'y of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, complaining of some remarks in our April number, in relation to that Society. Mr. R. thinks our remarks do injustice to its managers, and afford evidence that we labor under erroneous impressions respecting the character of that Society. We cannot consistently publish the whole of the letter, without following it with a lengthy rejoinder; and wishing to avoid all cause of animosity, we prefer to explain, or retract, our remarks, and only give some extracts from the letter.

In the first place, by way of explanation, we remark that the article alluded to, was written in great haste, and under a feeling of considerable disappointment, in view of what appeared to us the meagre appropriation, named in the bill reported to the Legislature—being only one half of the amount asked in our petitions. In the second place, we wrote under wrong impressions, in supposing the bill was reported before any of our western petitions were received—which we have since learned was not the case. We also supposed that the "N. Y. State Agricultural Society" would, as heretofore, confine its operations mainly to Albany, and be managed chiefly by gentlemen of that vicinity. With these impressions on our mind, and its past history in view, we think it not surprising that we did not cherish the most favorable opinion of the Society, or expect much general good to result from it.

We are happy to say however, that the late proceedings of the Society, and the zeal and public spirit now manifested by its officers, have made a more favorable impression on our minds; and so long as its operations are governed by the principles we believe they now are, the New York State Agricultural Society shall receive our cordial approbation and support; and we think we can safely promise it the good will and co-operation of the majority of our readers in this State.

With the worthy Secretary therefore, we say, "let all bickerings and jealousies be forgotten," among those who labor in this great cause; and let us put forth our united efforts to help on the work of improvement,—let our motto be "Onward for the good of all." Then glorious success, the increase of happiness and prosperity, will surely crown our efforts.

We heartily concur with the sentiments of the following extracts, and hope that we and our readers may be favored with a farther acquaintance with the writer.

"The meetings of the State Society have heretofore been held at Albany, to secure the co-operation of members of the Legislature, and such other business men as resort to the Capitol during the sessions of that body. This might have been an error. But if so, it was one that escaped the notice of the most western members of the Society. * * * The annual Fair is to be held this year at Syracuse. It was placed there on the motion of an individual, who has been for years a member of the State Society—and the vote received the concurrence of every Member of

the Board, residing "about Albany." All that the old members of the State Society demand is *respect for their motives*,—when it comes to the matter of dollars and cents, they ask no priority—no privileges.—The eastern members will meet their western friends at Syracuse, and compete with them on fair and even terms. Is not this all that can be demanded."

The cause demands that there should be no bickerings—no jealousies in our ranks. The New Geneese Farmer will certainly not be the first to scatter dissension and jealousy among friends and co-workers. If there be rivalries between men or periodicals, or sections of country, let it be manifested in a struggle to outvie each other in *excellence, in efforts to advance the cause*. Instead of destroying each other, let us, like the rivals of old, see who can plunge deepest into the ranks of the *enemy!* * * *

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obt' servant,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

A Tariff on Imports, acting incidentally for Protection, not generally unfavorable to our Foreign Trade.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It strikes me that the protective policy of government towards its own manufactures, when the protection is incidentally given by a tariff for revenue, cannot impair the legitimate importing trade of the country.

We admit that the amount of capital employed in the foreign trade in New York alone amounts to 48,000,000, but if we refer to the statistical details of the articles on which this trade is based, we shall find that our own manufactured articles of cotton, wool, and iron, besides cabinet-ware, upholstery, and the thousand and one other Yankee notions, form a large item in the aggregate amount. It is true that our trade with England and France may be diminished so far as imports are concerned, if our silks, wines, woolen goods, rail road iron, &c. &c., are in part supplied by home production. But will not our trade with all the rest of the world be proportionably increased by it?

Before the protection which the tariff of 1824 gave to our cotton manufacturers, such a thing as an export of American cotton goods was unheard of; but now so great is the export demand for our cotton fabrics, muslins, calicoes, drillings, &c. &c., that the prices of those articles have actually improved of late, when foreign goods are a drug in the market.

Is it sound policy for the north to consume more French silks than they can pay for, in order that the south may sell France a few hundred more bales of cotton? Would not the south be more profitably employed, if in varying her productions, she becomes less dependent on a fluctuating unsteady foreign market; more free from the effects of competition in the production of a single staple, which of late years has so disastrously effected the pecuniary condition of the Union?

Even the advocates of protection would not oppose the cotton growing, or as they too arrogantly call themselves, the "exporting" states, from exchanging their staples in Europe to any extent they please, for articles solely for their own consumption. If they can buy their negro cloths, woolen and cotton goods, boots, shoes, cabinet-ware, &c. &c., on better terms than the north will exchange with them for their cotton, the north will not complain. But is it right that the north and west, who have no market in England and France for their agricultural staples, to be compelled to support an impoverishing importing trade with those nations, merely to enable the south to export more cotton? In order to import we must first be able to consume; and how can we consume foreign fabrics, if we cannot sell the productions of our own industry?

S. W.

The Wheat Interests.

The name of our paper has become almost synonymous with *wheat growing*; and this being the leading business of at least nine-tenths of our readers, we feel assured that no apology is necessary for the space allowed the following document.

This memorial, with its accompanying statistics, was prepared, with great labor, by JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor of the N. Y. Emancipator, who, to say nothing of his zealous labors for the abolition of slavery, deserves the thanks of the farming community for his valuable efforts to promote the interests of agriculture. The Senate deemed this memorial worthy of being printed for public distribution; and unless we greatly misjudge, it will do more to open the eyes of the nation on this great subject, than any other paper that has appeared. The complete document is for sale by the author, at the low price of \$1 per hundred; and we hope all of our readers who feel interested in the subject, will not only secure a copy for themselves, but distribute some to their friends.

We regret that our space does not allow us to publish it complete.

MEMORIAL

OF

JOSHUA LEAVITT,

Praying the adoption of measures to secure an equitable and adequate market for American wheat.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

Referred to the Com. on Ag. and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress convened:

The undersigned, a citizen of New Jersey, respectfully solicits the attention of Congress to the following memoir, presenting a few considerations connected with the wheat product of the northwest.

The six northwestern states, (including, as such, the two territorial governments, soon to be admitted as states,) of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, spread over a surface of 236,211 square miles, not including the portions of Wisconsin and Iowa, still held by the Indians. Being situated in a temperate and healthful climate, with the greatest natural facilities for communication abroad, with a soil of amazing fertility, they constitute a region of country as well adapted to the residence, support, improvement, and happiness of man, as any equal portion of the globe. Their present population is 2,969,696, being only 12 1/2 to a square mile. (* 1, 3.) Of the 178,606,672 acres of land in those states, (excluding Indian lands, as above,) 72,693,414 acres, or 40 per cent., have already passed into private ownership, by sales, grants, or reserves; leaving 105,923,258 acres in the hands of the Federal Government. In the settlement and value of this land, the national treasury has a deep interest, as may be seen in the fact that it has already received the sum of \$72,214,932 from the actual sale of 52,166,414 acres in these states; (2.) The land in private ownership gives 24 1/2 acres to each inhabitant, and is more by 11,771,414 acres than all the lands in Great Britain and Ireland that is capable of cultivation. (3, 5.) The land actually sold by the Government may be regarded as all bought for cultivation, and exceeds by more than five millions the quantity now under cultivation in the United Kingdom.—The sales in the last eight years are 31,758,666 acres, being only two and a quarter millions less than the lands now cultivated in the island of Great Britain. Of this quantity, 10,065,999 acres, or 31 per cent., were sold in the last four years, since the season of speculation was over; which fact, taken in connection with the vast influx of emigration during the preceding four years, conclusively proves that a much smaller proportion of the land sales of that remarkable period, in these states, were taken for speculation than is generally supposed. At the rate of sales of the whole eight years, the lands in these states would be entirely disposed of in less than twenty years; and at the rate of the last four years, the whole would be sold in twenty-two years. (4.)

The whole quantity of land in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 77,394,433 acres; of

* The figures in parenthesis refer to numerical tables appended to the memorial, which we are obliged to omit.—E. S. N. G. FARMER.

which 46,922,970, or 60 1/2 per cent., is cultivated; giving an average of but 1 1/2 acre to each inhabitant, of the 27,704,115 supposed to be the present population of those islands. Fourteen millions, or 17 per cent. more, are deemed capable of cultivation, leaving 15,871,463 acres, or 20 1/2 per cent. of the whole, worthless for human subsistence. (5.) At the same rate of productiveness with the cultivated land in the United Kingdom, the land already sold by the Government should produce subsistence for near 30 millions of people, while the vast quantity still unsold admits of a nearly proportionate increase. The lands being all held in fee simple, in farms of sufficient size to insure the greatest product with the least labor, unumbered with rents, tithes, or poor-laws, and no part engrossed by noblemen's parks or royal forests, the products may be expected to reach this amount far in advance of the proportionate increase of population, provided such a market shall be found for the surplus as will furnish the adequate motives and rewards to industry. It is to this point that the attention of Congress is particularly requested.

The actual increase of population in these states shows that there is something in our land system, our freedom from taxation, and the general character of free institutions, as spread over this region by the benign influence of the ordinance of 1787, eminently calculated to impart a healthy vigor to a rising empire, beyond any precedent in the history of the world.—Forty years ago, the whole civilized population of this district was but 50,240; now it is 2,970,696. The ratio of increase during each decennial period of this century is 48,320,285, and 102 per cent. The numerical increase of the last ten years is 1,592,604, being more in number than the whole increase of England and Wales during the first sixty years of the last century. The increase per cent. is greater than the increase per cent. of England and Wales during the whole of that century.

Of the actual growth of trade it is impossible to speak with equal precision, although some valuable data for an estimate may be found in the appended tables. (7, 8, 9.) So great has been the influx of emigrants, that it is only within three or four years that large portions of this district, the best adapted for wheat, have ceased to import bread stuffs, and it is but just now that the actual pressure of a surplus of these products begins to be felt upon the general market of the country, barely suggesting to the wisest forecast what is to be. Let the estimate of the future be formed in view of the tables, and of the facts, that the soil is as fertile as any other, with a smaller proportion of waste land, from rocks, mountains, or swamps, than in any region of equal extent; that there are no barrens; that both soil and climate are favorable to the production of provisions of all kinds, while at least two-thirds of the whole is eminently adapted to the culture of wheat, that the population is almost exclusively agricultural, with the advantage of owning every man his farm in fee—purchased, too, at so low a rate that no probable reduction of prices can bring their lands down to the original cost, while cultivation is constantly increasing their value, instead of turning them to waste as in some regions; that the character of the people, for industry, skill, education, general intelligence, order, and regard for law, is surpassed by few other sections of the world—affording assurance that they will always raise as much produce as they can, if there is a market for it, and will always require as much of the products of other regions, in manufactured goods and other comforts, as they can pay for, while their general integrity and the reign of just laws afford a guaranty that they will not run in debt to buy what they cannot see a way to pay for by the products of their labor.—The trade of such a country will be limited only by the physical ability of the people, stimulated to the highest industry by the wants of the most civilized state of society, unless it is clogged by obstructions interposed by the policy of our own or other Governments.

Until the year 1805, wheat chiefly in the form of flour, was the leading article of export from this to foreign countries. The average value for the five years preceding the one named, was \$8,205,000. (10.) In that year, cotton reached the value of \$9,415,500, and took the precedence of wheat which it has since maintained. The increase since, in the value of domestic products exported yearly, is about fifty-two millions of dollars, the whole of which is in cotton; while the value of wheat and flour has sunk to the fourth place in the columns of exports. The settlement of the wheat region of the northwest, to such an extent as to begin to furnish a surplus, already increases the export of this product; while the prospect for the future calls upon the philosophic statesman and

merchant to look upon this growing interest with the deepest concern.

Wheat flour—from its value, its lightness of freight, capability of preservation, and adaptability to the wants of different countries, as well as the natural indications of the soil and the abundance of water power, either in that country or along the lines of communication with the seaboard;—wheat flour must be the principal reliance of the northwest for foreign export, and for the means of paying for articles of necessity or comfort brought from abroad. The more extended introduction of this staple into our foreign trade would not only increase the actual commerce and revenue to that extent, but would tend to relieve our general monetary interests from the severity of the fluctuations arising from the present almost exclusive reliance upon a single staple. But the most advantageous foreign markets for wheat are grievously obstructed, and rendered so uncertain and fluctuating, as to be nearly valueless to the American Farmer, by the corn laws of Great Britain and France.

The British corn law, as settled in 1828, by the act of 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, is one of the most ingeniously contrived schemes that can well be imagined, calculated to injure the grain-growing interests of other countries, and the grain-consuming portions of its own people, without, it is believed, a corresponding advantage to the agricultural interest, for whose benefit it was intended. The variable scale of duties, rising as the price of grain falls, and falling as the price rises is but little understood in this country. The "general average," as it is called, is declared every Thursday, at the exchequer; and is obtained by first finding the average of all the grains sold during the week ending on the preceding Saturday, at 150 of the principal towns and markets, and then taking an average of that with the five last preceding general averages; and the last is the declared or general average for that week. When the declared average of wheat is 73s. or upwards per quarter of 8 bushels, the duty is 18s.; at when the price is 52s. or under, the duty is 34s. 8d. the intermediate duties being graduated by a scale tariff. (11, 12.) Wheat and flour may be stored under bond for any length of time, without paying duties, and re-exported at pleasure.

The object of this complicated arrangement is, first to protect the landlords against foreign competition and keep up the rent of land so as to sustain the load of taxation imposed by the public debt; secondly, to secure the people against the danger of famine, which, from the density of the population, and the uncertainty of the seasons, they are greatly exposed to; thirdly, to prevent, as far as possible, great fluctuations in the price of grain. The attempt to override the great and irreversible laws of trade, which strike a balance between demand and supply—or, in other words, to prevent fluctuations in a market where demand was constant and the supply variable—could not but fail. Twenty years ago, it was considered that a deficiency of one-tenth in the harvest would raise the price of wheat three-tenths, and a deficiency of one-fourth would treble the price. This theoretical sensitiveness of the market increases, as the increase of population overpasses the increase of production. The yearly consumption of all kinds of grain in Great Britain, is estimated at 52 million quarters, equal to 416 millions of bushels, or 15 bushels to each inhabitant; of which 13 millions of quarters, or 14 million bushels, being 3 1/2 bushels to each inhabitant, is wheat. The supply of 4 1/2 millions, or nearly 10 per cent., in 1839, was at an average price of 7, which was 80 per cent. above the price in 1835, and nearly 50 per cent. above that of 1836. (14, 16.) In the ten years, 1829 to 1838, the yearly range between the highest and lowest weekly average, averaged 1 1/2 d., equal to 30 per cent. The greatest fluctuation was in 1828, rising from 52s. 4d. to 78s. 4d., making a range of 50 per cent. These fluctuations of a market in England produce still more disastrous fluctuations in the markets from which supplies are to be drawn. In the ten years above named, the yearly fluctuations were 54 per cent. on an average; and in 1838, the fluctuation was 154 per cent. (13.)

In those ten years, prices ranged from 76s. to 79s. 4d.—a range of 42s. 4d., or 118 per cent. The average of the whole is about 56s. In 1828, the price rose, between 28th September and 24th October, from 68s. 6d. to 76s. 6d.—eight shillings in four weeks. In 1829, it fell, between 6th August and 17th September, from 71s. 6d. to 55s. 4d. or 2s. 8d. a week.—The general weekly averages, taken year by year, vary, on an average, 1s. per week; and the weekly parts of a single market, (Liverpool, for instance,) fluctuate up and down, on an average, about 1s. 4d.

per week per quarter, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents in a bushel of wheat, or \$2.34 a year.

The commercial effect of this system has been to encourage speculation. The moment a deficiency appears in the slightest degree probable, the grain dealers naturally withhold their stock on hand from the market; orders are sent to the continent for grain, to be imported in bond, to be entered as soon as the fall of duties will answer; prices are pushed up by all the arts of trade; and, as soon as the duty sinks to the desired rates, (say 6s. 8d.) the whole stock in bond is entered for consumption, and thus added to the general stock; and, if the deficiency proves imaginary, or small, prices fall as rapidly as they rose before, the duty runs up again, and the speculators have received the whole benefit. Thus a gambling character is imparted to trade, as detrimental to commercial morals as to the general prosperity. From July, 1828, to December, 1838, the quantity entered was 6,785,880 quarters, of which 5,688,946, or 75 per cent., paid duties not exceeding 6s. 8d.; and of this, 3,225,263 or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole quantity, paid only 1s. duty. In the year 1837, there were entered for consumption, 232,793 quarters wheat, and 49,187 hundred weight of flour, paying duties to the amount of £396,861. In the year 1838, there were entered 1,740,806 quarters wheat and 393,657 cwt. flour—being more than seven times the quantity of wheat, and nearly ten times the quantity of flour entered the preceding year, paying only £146,533 duties, or less than 50 per cent.; whereas, had the rate of the duty been equal in both years, the duty in the latter would have been £233,129. From 1st September, 1838, to 30th November, 1839, duty was paid on 4,532,651 quarters wheat, the prices ranging in the time from 61s. 10d. to 81s. 4d., and the duties ranging from 1s. to 20s. 8d.; but the average of duties was under 3s. 7d. (15, 16.)

The tendency of this system to general impoverishment, and to the increase of misery and discontent among the poorer classes, is already awakening in tense observation in Great Britain. The manufactories stop work, because orders do not come from America; and the orders are not sent, because that which payment might be made to a large amount will not be received on any just and reasonable terms. The goods are wanted here, and our free industry is abundantly able to produce the means of payment, but the great staple of the northwest is under an interdict. The operatives are thrown out of employment, and reduced to the lowest means of subsistence, and unable to consume a full measure of the products of agriculture, and thus an are made paupers, and become an absolute charge upon the land. The consumption of agricultural products is diminished; the agricultural laborers share the common distress; and agriculture itself, the very object sought to be benefited by this unnatural arrangement is oppressed by its own protection.— It is demonstrable that a well-employed, well-paid, well-fed, prosperous community of operatives would consume and pay for more agricultural products, in addition to the wheat they might import from America, than a depressed and starving community would without the wheat.

The best authorities agree that a very large proportion of the misery which we hear of among the factory children, is the result of the corn laws; first diminishing the employment and wages of the parent, and then raising the price of his provisions, until sheer want drives him to sacrifice his children for bread! Thus, while we are wanting goods, (not, indeed, the necessities of life, but the comforts of civilized and refined life,) our national revenue falling short, and our granaries bursting with abundance, England's mills are standing still, and her poor perishing with hunger— Surely the common instincts of our nature, the enlightened and philosophic benevolence which regards human happiness as the great object of human society and government, require a faithful examination of this system by all nations.

The question, where Great Britain is to look for supplies of wheat to meet either the occasional though frequent deficiencies of her harvests, arising from her uncertain climate; or the regular demand, not now very distant, caused by the increase of population beyond production, is one already exciting the attention of her statesmen and political economists. The Baltic countries are an unsafe reliance, because it is supposed they have already reached their maximum. Ireland, from which large quantities of grain have been brought, is now in process of a great moral and social revolution, which, by enabling every peasant to eat his daily bread, will not only furnish a home market for Irish wheat, but ere long, create a demand for American flour in exchange for Irish linen. The quantity

of wheat brought from Ireland in 1832 was 552,740 quarters; in 1839, but 99,639 quarters. (14.) The Buckle is another source, but the wheat is of inferior quality, few goods are taken in payment, leaving the balance to be met with specie; the voyage is long, and what very likely to be injured; and the cost of freight enormously disproportioned—the cost of freight and charges from Oleso being from 16s. to 19s. per quarter. The six northwestern states of this Union, with their present products, consumption of goods, and capability of increase, exactly meet the exigency. The examinations made by the persons employed last year in taking the census, show that the product of wheat in those states, excluding Wisconsin, in the year 1839, was 25,241,697 bushels, equal to 8.6 bushels to each inhabitant; of Indian corn, 87,620,868 bushels, or 29.8 to each inhabitant; of other kinds of grain, 29,735,202 bushels, or 10 to each inhabitant; and the total of all kinds of grain was 48 bushels to each inhabitant. There can be no doubt that the products of 1840 was very much greater than this; but there are no means of ascertaining the extent of the increase. In some extensive sections it has been estimated at one-fourth, and even one-third. The wheat crop of the whole United States, (excepting North Carolina and Kentucky,) was 75,965,787 bushels, or 5 bushels to each person; and of Indian corn, the crop was 301,947,658 bushels, or 20 bushels to each person. (17.)

If we now turn again to the six northwestern states and territories of the Union, we shall find that one of the greatest interests of the nation is the filling up of those countries with a sufficient population to complete the social organization. Without requiring that they should be made as populous as England, with her 294 inhabitants to a square mile, it may be safely assumed that the structure of society will not be rendered complete, in a country so destitute of mountains and waste lands, with a less population than 50 to a square mile of this number, they now have but a quarter. Any policy, of course of events, which hinders the influx of population, is therefore calculated to protract the period of comparative unorganization.

In addition, those states have burdened themselves with heavy debts,—all incurred for the purpose of making roads, canals, and railways. All these improvements were calculated with reference to the conveyance of the products of the soil to markets out of their borders, and all converging, in effect, towards the great Atlantic seaports, whence those products should seek a European market. The stocks of those states are greatly dissipated,—chiefly, it is believed, through the unfortunate neglect of a well-established axiom in finance, which forbids the creation of a public debt, without a specific pledge of revenue, from taxes or some other source, sufficient to prevent the accumulation of interest. And even now, the states are reluctant to tax themselves, and greatly injuring the country by delay, because they do not see a fair prospect of sale for the products of their land, which is all they have to sell. And how are they to acquire the means of paying the taxes necessary to sustain these stocks, unless they have a market for their staples? And how are those public improvements ever to pay for themselves, unless the produce of the country can be carried on them? And whether shall it be carried, if there is to be no foreign market?

The Federal Government has expended more than a million of dollars in creating artificial harbors on the upper lakes; and two or three millions more are required to complete them in such a way, that what has been done shall not be destroyed. In addition, harbors are required by the most urgent necessity, along the coasts of Lake Michigan, now, for hundreds of miles, destitute of a shelter for shipping. These works are all standing still, because the revenue is short; while the tooth of Time is rapidly consuming the unfinished constructions. (18.)

Should it, indeed, come to be settled that there is to be no foreign market for these products, the fine country under contemplation is not, therefore, to be despaired of. Let the necessity *outré* become apparent, and there will be but one mind among the people of the North-West. The same patriotism which carried our fathers through the self-denying non-importation agreements of the Revolution, will produce a fixed determination to build up a home market at every sacrifice. And it can be done. What has been done already in the way of manufactures, shows that it can be done. The recent application of the hot-blast with anthracite coal to the making of iron, and the discovery of a mine of natural steel, would be auxiliaries of immense value. We could draw to our factories the best workmen of Europe, attracted less by the temptation of wages, than by the desire to leave liberty and

land as the inheritance of their children. But it would take a long time to build up a manufacturing interest adequate to supply the wants of the N. West, or to consume the produce of those wide fields; and the burden of taxation for internal improvements, uncompleted and unproductive, would be very heavy and hard to bear, and all the population on that is concentrated upon manufactures, is so much kept back from the occupation of that noble domain; and the national treasury would feel the efforts of the curtailment of imports and the cessation of land sales; and the amount of misery which the loss of the American market would occasion to the starving operatives and factory children on the other side of the Atlantic, is worthy to be taken into the account, by every statesman who has not forgotten that he is a man.

On the other hand, let it be supposed for a moment, that the landholders of England would be satisfied with a fixed and moderate duty, in addition to the protection afforded by the cost of freight and importation, now amounting to 30 per cent. of the net proceeds. There would then be a constant market for wheat in England, to which the uncommonly uniform climate of the North West would furnish a constant and full supply; and the whole returns would be required in British manufactured goods, generally of the description that yield the greatest profit. Immediately, orders would go from this country to set every wheel and spindle, and hammer in motion. Immediately, these states would be willing to tax themselves for the interest of the public debt, because they would see how taxes could be paid. Immediately, the state stock would rise, because the interest would be secured, with a certainty that the public works would be completed and rendered productive. The manufacturing industry of England, and the agricultural industry of the North West, would be stimulated to the highest productiveness, by the best of all encouragements—the hope a fair reward. The great cotton staple, too, would feel the benefit of a new and healthy impulse given to trade. The public works would be finished, and the lines of communication now open would be thronged with freight. New York would abolish the duty on salt, for the sake of securing to her own enlarged canal the transportation of the produce from the Ohio, the Maumee, the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Wisconsin canals, now strongly tending in that direction. (19.)

The demand for the public lands would pour a steady stream into the national treasury on the one hand; to be met by a current from the imports on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works and national defences. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor—the cultivation of a rich soil that costs next to nothing—would keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, forbearance, and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has so much to hope for; our own manufactures would be left, under their present protection, to a healthy and natural growth with the growth of the country; and our nation would be saved from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another political generation.

Are not these objects worthy of the consideration of American statesmen? May an obscure citizen, who loves his country, be pardoned for his presumption in spreading these imperfect suggestions before the American Senate?

Your memorialist respectfully requests that useful information may be collected and diffused respecting the wheat product of the North West; the condition and extent of the foreign market now open for American wheat and flour; the obstructions interposed by the regulations of foreign governments, and the probability of any repeal or modification of those regulations; and that Congress will adopt such measures as shall be deemed wise and proper, to secure an equitable and adequate market for this valuable product.

Your memorialist has prepared, from the best materials in his reach, with some labor, a number of tables illustrative of several of the topics in this memoir, which are appended hereto.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.
Washington City, Feb. 25, 1841.

It is moral excellence alone that renders a free people great and happy. Without it, all is empty splendor and hollow decency. Religion is the source of most of the moral excellence of the race. Its influence, when pure and liberal, is the most wholesome and ennobling.



ROCHESTER, JUNE, 1841.

Cheering Prospects.

It is highly gratifying to observe so many signs of returning prosperity, as we think we do at present. The unusual interests which is now awakening throughout the land on the subject of agriculture and domestic industry; the expected modification of the American tariff and of the English corn laws; and last, though not least, the smiles of Divine Providence, in sending us warm and favorable weather and promising crops, is certainly calculated to drive away the gloom and despondency which have enshrouded the minds of too many farmers of late, and to fill their hearts with hope and cheerfulness.

To our Friends.

This number completes the first half of our present volume; and the friends of the New Genesee Farmer, who have labored so efficiently to increase its circulation and promote its usefulness, will be gratified to learn that complete success has attended their efforts. Our circulation exceeds our most sanguine expectations, being now 17,000; and before the close of the season it will doubtless exhaust our edition.

We are conscious that this result is to be attributed mainly to the favor and aid which the paper has received from the friends of the cause throughout the country; and while we express our sincere gratitude, we desire to assure them that no reasonable pains shall be spared on our part to merit their continued confidence and aid.

We regret that a pressure of other business, together with some poor health, has prevented us from bestowing that amount of time and attention to the Farmer and its correspondents, which we could wish. We intend to make better arrangements in future, so as to increase the interest and usefulness of the paper.

Pleasing Letters.

We have not made a practice of publishing the numerous complimentary and encouraging letters received by us during the few months past, although they have been highly gratifying to our own feelings. But when, like the following, their tendency is to edify and encourage our friends and correspondents as well as our lives, justice to our readers demands their publication.

The first letter is from a worthy Minister of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and was written shortly after the commencement of the present year. It was not intended for publication, but we are confident the writer will pardon the liberty we have taken.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Your determination to persevere gives me much pleasure. You will please continue sending me the New Genesee Farmer, for I cannot afford to lose the instructive enjoyment of my arm-chair intercourse with your various correspondents. When one has become acquainted with their ways and words, and expects periodically to have the pleasure of their conversation, the stoppage of your publication would be like the receiving of an hundred funeral cards at once! Who could easily resign himself to the loss of the enjoyment of their dry humour and practical sense? Besides the palpable advantages of their invaluable information, one has the entertainment of holding converse with almost every variety of

human genius. This, to me, is one of the principal charms of your publication, although I am aware it is not the most important advantage. The principles of agriculture are to be inferred only from facts, and the facility which you offer for the statement of these facts to every worthy and public spirited, young or old individual around you, is the gathering in of sheaves for a great harvest of science. That is the rare and great merit of the New Genesee Farmer.

I cannot exactly say that it belongs to the office of a Minister of religion to publicly recommend and pray for the success of the New Genesee Farmer, though things more absurd have in that way been done, but there can be no objections to his doing so in private. One of my deepest convictions is, that a good farmer, of all orders of men, is most likely to be a good christian. He must be a steady man; he must love to work for the work's sake as well as the wages, and above all he must be a lover of all sorts of cattle. Now no one that loves the different races of cattle can have the nature to hate the race of man, and he that loves man—just go on and see where you will end.

Excuse this, Messrs. Editors, and convey, if you have any means of doing so, my earnest request to my friends of the by-gone year, that they will continue to correspond *with me*—I ought to have said *with you*, gentlemen, but beg pardon, and remain,

Yours, &c. L. T. W.

A Compliment from Ohio.

We have seldom received a more gratifying letter than the following from a worthy and influential gentleman in Ohio. The approbation of such men is no small reward; and it encourages us to persevere in our attempts to merit such praise.

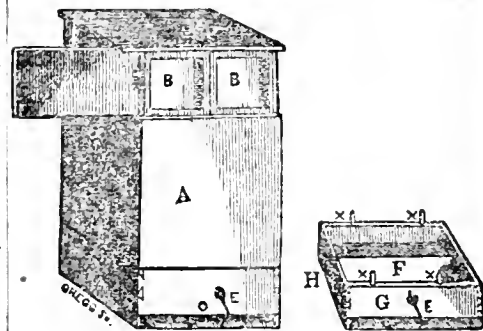
MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have been making an effort to increase the circulation of your paper among the members of our Agricultural Society, and as the result, I herewith send you the names of sixteen subscribers. The superior value of the New Genesee Farmer to us, above all other papers of the kind, I consider to consist in its freedom, thus far, from speculative theories—its refusing to publish the grumbings of discontented and prejudiced men, calculated to discourage farmers from adopting the most approved system of tilling the soil—and its plain practical common sense and safe directions to the farmer.

I am enthusiastically fond of the cultivation of the soil, and if I had time, I would give you the results of any experience in raising and feeding roots, &c.—perhaps I may do so hereafter. I have often risen from the perusal of your paper with this thought, *Now that one number is worth more than the price of the whole volume.* I hope you will 'go on and prosper.' Don't humbug the farmers and discourage them about any thing, if you can help it. They are too easily discouraged at the best; and the failure of a new production, or of an agricultural implement to answer its recommendations, will throw (some of) them back years in their improvement. When a good cause gets well established, a single failure don't injure it much; but improved agriculture is not thus established among the mass, and a puff of a poor thing, or the discouragement of a good one, will alike do mischief. I know it is difficult for you to avoid all these evils, but you have hitherto been very successful, and I trust you will still continue to be careful. Wishing you great success, I remain yours truly,

Lorain co. Ohio, May, 1841.

We sincerely thank the writer of the above, and hope he will excuse the liberty we have taken. We should be happy to hear from him often.

*. We should be pleased to add the signatures to the preceding letters, had we permission to publish them.—EDS.



The Self-Protecting Bee-Hive.

Mr. Julius Smith has left several of these hives at the Rochester Seed Store, and is desirous of introducing them into use in Western New York. We believe them to be of an improved construction, and at his request publish the description given in the Cultivator, by the inventor and patentee, Wm. M. HALL, of New Haven Conn.

The hive at your office, is of the exact form, and of the most suitable size and workman-ship for use; and it contains all the principles of my patent. By the construction of this hive, three very important principles are brought into operation. 1st. The communication from drawer to drawer, thereby enabling the bees to pass freely from one drawer to the other, making as it were, but one drawer, when in fact there are two, thereby producing the most happy effects, and causing the bees uniformly to build in both drawers at the same time, when without the communication, they usually fill one drawer, before they commence in the other. These drawers are removed by means of two right angled metallic slides. 2d. A perpendicular hive is obtained which should always be the case; without which the economy of the bees is much disturbed. It is well understood among apianians, that bees always build their combs in perpendicular sheets, without regard to form or size of the apartment, consequently if the bottom of the hive is contracted, some of the filth must lodge in descending, thereby causing much derangement in their operations; but if the hive be perpendicular, all filth disengaged by the bees, immediately falls to the bottom when it is at once discharged by means of the inclined plane. 3d. The base or protector. The base is the best possible discharger of worms and other filth. The planes may be constructed to any degree of inclination desired, without injury to the hive or bees; they furnish an opportunity for the bees to alight and enter both at front and rear sides of the hive, at the same time enabling them to *crawl* to any part of the hive without again flying. Bees on returning to a hive, at a cool season of the year, partially benumbed, are obliged to fly after once alighting as from a suspended platform, frequently die for want of strength to rise; and that too at a season when their numbers are more wanted to produce annual brood sufficient for the wants of the brood. It is not infrequently the case that whole colonies when thus treated, perish in the month of April. The hive is ventilated by closing the planes more or less as circumstances seem to require.

I describe the construction of the Self-protecting Bee-hive, as follows. Observing that my improved hive consists of three parts, viz. 1st. A perpendicular hive thirteen inches square more or less, as seen in the accompanying drawings, fig. 15, A. 2d. The chamber with communicating drawers at the top of the hive for extracting the surplus honey, without destroying the bees, as seen in fig. 15, B. B. 3d. The base or protector. The base is a square frame of the top of the body of the hive, about 4 inches deep, without top or bottom, on which the hive rests, as seen in fig. 15, C being connected and held in place by dowels, as seen at X. X. and books as seen in the figures. The front and rear sides of the base are narrower than the other sides by about an inch, leaving room at the bottom, for the play of the inclined planes, which form a bottom for the hive; consisting of two inclined planes slanting from the top of the base to the bottom. These inclined planes consist of boards hung within the body of the base, on pivots passing through the sides near the top edge of the center of the sides, and extending below the lower edge of the base in front and rear with a play of about an inch, as seen at F, which represent the plane inclining to the front. G. The front of the base. H. The pivots on which the incli-

planes hang. D. The projection of the inclined plane at the bottom of the base. E. The hook to close it tight against the bottom of the base when required.

"The base or protector should be separated from the hive during the process of hiving, when the bees have entered the hive, it may again be added, and the planes hooked up, when it may be carried to any situation desired, without injuring the bees. The base may also be added to any hive of suitable size and form already containing bees."

Julius Smith of North Brantford, Conn., has purchased of Mr. Hall, the right to make, use, and vend to others the right to make and use the above hives in the counties of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, Fulton, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington and Schoharie, State of New York. He therefore offers to sell rights for counties, towns, or single hives, on reasonable terms. The hives can be examined at the Rochester Seed Store, and Messrs. Bitcham & Croaman are duly authorized to sell hives and rights. Price of a hive \$5.

The public are invited to call and examine the above hives and read the certificates of those who have used them.

B. & C.

Oneida County Awake.

Messrs. Editors—An Agricultural Society for the county of Oneida, was organized at Rome, on the 21st of April. An address, full of interest, was delivered by H. S. Randall, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the State Society.

The following officers were chosen:

Hon. POMEROY JONES, President.

Thomas Goodsell, Harvey Bradley, Riley Shepherd, Lester Baker, Ernesta Jeffers, Salmon Case, John Barker, A. Carmichael, V. Tutthall, Ingham Townsend, Vice Presidents.

Benj. P. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary.

S. Moulton, 3d, Recording Secretary.

J. Hartway, Treasurer.

Eon Comstock, J. G. Green, W. B. Wright, G. Walsworth, Geo. Bristol, Managers.

At a subsequent meeting of the officers it was Resolved, To raise the sum of \$400, and to hold a fair on the third Wednesday of October.

From the interest manifested, it is believed a new impulse will be given in Oneida, to Agriculture, and I trust the time is at hand, when our county, rich in her natural resources, will be rendered still richer, in their successful development.

Yours,

Rome, May 21, 1841. B. P. JOHNSON.

Important from England—Corn Laws.

Late English papers bearing the welcome intelligence that Parliament has commenced a discussion on the subject of the odious corn laws, which it is confidently expected will end in their repeal or modification.—The highest excitement is said to prevail on the subject among all classes, and petitions, with millions of signatures have been presented to the government, praying for the repeal of this oppressive system of taxation. Lord John Russell has announced that it is contemplated to establish a fixed moderate duty on bread stuffs, in lieu of the present fluctuating and exorbitant rates. The subject was introduced into Parliament by a motion adopted by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet Council; whereas only two years ago the head of that Cabinet, Lord Melbourne, declared the corn laws could be approached, touched, or altered, only by a madman!!

The London Times contains the following remarks which may doubtless be regarded as the language of millions:

"THE CORN LAWS.—It is no slight addition to the claims of a cause, which has already so much justice and reason on its side, that they are backed by the most appalling statements of the present destitution and progressive decline of our manufacturing population. The sufferings of millions demand relief, even though that relief were not identical with the truest policy of England. But the welfare of the mass is identical with the interests of the country; and it is because the general privation and the general loss have not fairly measured against the particular advantage of a protected interest, that the energies of the country are weighed down by an unequal and injudicious system of taxation. We argued the other day, in favor of a reduction of the sugar duties on behalf of the West India planters; and we now confidently await that measure, with some others of equal importance, from the Government. But with how much more weight should we have spoken if we had dwelt on the sufferings of a people afflicted by the curse of scarcity; and if we had asked our rulers not only to benefit the planter, and to increase the revenue, but to feed the people by diminishing the duties on colonial produce—by adjusting the taxes on corn upon a system better calculated to avoid the evils of excessive fluctuation in price and entire prohibition, and by sweeping away the duties which exclude us from foreign markets without adding to our own revenue."

The London Chronicle (indices) of the 3d May says—

The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgotten; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The untaxing of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring towards it like lions on their prey.

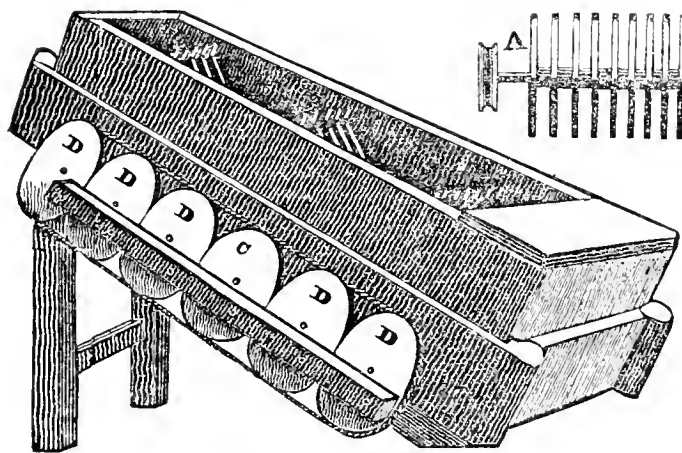
Soaking Onion Seed.

Messrs. Editors—I have tried the experiment of sprouting Onion seed as per directions of a correspondent of the Genesee Farmer. After covering the seed with warm water several times in the course of three weeks, I despaired of their sprouting, and planted them by themselves—planting the adjoining bed with dry seed. The result is, that the soaked seed came up in four or five days, during the cool weather of the early part of this month—they are now ahead of the weeds. The dry seed just begins to appear, after two weeks planting. SENECA.

Striped Bugs—Inquiry.

Messrs. Editors.—Is there any certain preventive of the yellow striped bugs that destroy our vines? I have never seen any thing yet that would keep them off, that did not destroy the vine. If there is any thing that may be depended upon, please make it known. T.

REMARKS.—The only sure and effectual way that we know of is to cover the vines with mill net frames. Perhaps some of our correspondents can inform us of a better.—Els.



BEEBE'S STRAW CARRIER.

The above engraving represents a machine for removing the straw from the cylinder of a thrashing machine—invented and patented by Uriah Beebe, of Riga (formerly of Clarendon.) It consists of six (or more) revolving rakes (B) set in a frame in such a manner that when in motion the teeth pass between each other, and take the straw from each other to the end of the frame; while the grain is shaken out and carried through a screen to a blower below, where it is separated from the chaff.

One end of the shaft of each rake (A) passes through the side of the frame, and has a whir attached (D.) The third, or middle whir, (C) is made of double thickness, so as to receive a band from the thrashing machine. Another band is passed round all the whirs, and a strip of board is fastened to each, with a single screw, so as to give uniform motion. Thin boards are placed above the sides of the frame, to prevent the straw from scattering, and a floor or apron, of boards, is placed below to catch the short straws, where they are taken up again by the rakers till carried off.

The inventor has been several years experimenting with and perfecting this machine; and he now feels confident that it will be found well worth the attention of farmers. It can be seen at any time at his residence in the town of Riga, half way between Churchville and Caledonia. Single machines, with a blower, will be sold for \$30. County or State rights on reasonable terms. Address, URIAH BEEBE,

Riga, Monroe co. N. Y.

Testimonial.

We the undersigned, residing in the towns of Wheatland and Riga, having seen Uriah Beebe's Patent Straw Carrier in operation, believe it to be the best machine for the purpose now in use; for the following reasons: It performs the work in the best manner and with the least power. It performs the labor of at least four hands in the ordinary way; and the power required to propel it is only about the same as for the common fanning mill. It separates the straw from the wheat, and with a blower attached, the chaff also. Possessing, as it does, these superior qualities, we cheerfully recommend it to the public.

JESSE GOODWIN,
W. F. GOODWIN,
J. O. GOODWIN,
D. W. McPHERSON,
DUNCAN TAYLOR,
J. J. ANDERSON,
B. F. SHEPARD

D. TAYLOR,
ERASTUS E. DOTY,
W. KNOWLES,
S. MARSH,
ROBERT SMITH,
J. McPHERSON, Jr. Lc Roy.

Answers to Inquiries.

Our correspondent at Augusta (Ill.) is respectfully informed that we have not room in our columns for the article on flowers that he wishes to be republished; but if he will examine our *first volume*, he will find the proposed alternative in some measure anticipated.

Many varieties of the pear, apple, &c. are much finer in some parts of our wide spreading country than in other parts. For instance: the most popular pear in this district is the Virginia. The fruit is delicious; and the tree is hardy, thrifty, and productive; but it is thrown out as worthless in some parts of Massachusetts. Every nurseryman ought to ascertain what fruits are best adapted to his peculiar climate and situation; and if he dies this extensively, taking his seeds only from bearing trees in his own district, every thing that our correspondent wishes on this point, would be accomplished.

It would be a great labor to give a list of our apples. For winter fruit, the Swaar and Spitzenburgh are among the best; but to have them fine, it is necessary that the trees be well pruned. As the branches become crowded, the fruit less in size and in *flavor*. The Roxbury Russet is chiefly valued for its long keeping; but some new kinds, much finer in quality, are said to keep equally well; and of these, some account may be given hereafter in our columns. †

Thorn Hedges.

Messrs. Editors—I wish through the columns of your paper to inquire the best method for making live fences (a hedge). Last spring I took up what small thorn bushes I could find, and set them out about six inches apart. Nearly all grew, and I should think they would make a good fence if they could be obtained in sufficient quantities. In the fall of 1839, I gathered a quantity of thorn apples, mixed them with earth, and let them lie so. In the spring, I planted them, but none have come up. I wish to know in what way they may be made to grow? and if common thorn is as good as the English? and where English seed can be obtained? In short, I wish to find out the best way to commence and raise a live fence?

L. H. BRANCH.

York, Ohio, March, 1841.

Remarks.—In Cuyuga county we have seen the English thorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) in two places, six or eight miles apart, and in both it was suffering from *fire blight*. In Ontario county also, a correspondent of the (Old) Genesee Farmer says, "where the English thorn was tried, that part of the hedge which was clipped [as all hedges ought to be] was mostly destroyed by a small snow white insect, with which it was in many places literally covered." On the contrary in Niagara county, we have seen hedges of the English thorn that appeared to be healthy; but we should be unwilling to employ much labor or expense on this *exotic*. Many years ago, in the town of East Hampton on Long Island, nearly two hundred miles of this kind of hedge had been planted; but it all died. Writers in that vicinity, ascribed their loss to a fly that deposited its eggs through the bark, and to a worm that preyed upon the twigs.

In the southeastern parts of Pennsylvania, we have seen many miles of hedges made of the Washington or Potowomac thorn (*Crataegus cordata*). The seeds appear to grow as freely as those of the pear or apple. A box containing a parcel of them for us, had been detained over winter on the canal, and when it arrived in the spring, dozens of the roots had penetrated the cloth that contained them, sticking through it on every side like the spines of a hedge hog.

This thorn however, though so easily propagated, is subject to a malady that greatly impairs its beauty, and hereafter may prove ruinous. In particular

neighborhoods the leaves become spotted with yellow. We have not understood that any of the hedges have yet perished from this cause; but we had a crab tree (*Pycnus coronaria*) which died last season, after suffering several years with spotted leaves of the same kind.

While hedges of the Washington thorn were discolored in this manner, we have seen hedges of the New Castle thorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*) on the same farm and closely adjoining, in perfect health and greenness. No dangerous insect is known to attack it; and farmers who have planted miles of thorn hedge, decidedly prefer it to all other sorts.

The seeds however, are much more difficult to germinate. We have seen them treated in the following manner; and we have understood with uniform success. A small trench was cut on the north side of a building, directly under the eaves. Into this, the haws mixed with sand, were deposited in autumn; and as they received in this shaded place, the droppings of every shower, they were kept always moist through two winters and one summer. After softening in this manner for eighteen months, they were removed to the seed bed.

Many other shrubs have been recommended for hedges, such as the Red Cedar, Osage Orange, &c. With E. Hersey Derby of Massachusetts, both the English thorn and the Honey Locust were entire failures; but with the Sea Buck thorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) he was completely successful. A part of the Buck thorn however, like the Honey Locust and *Crataegus punctata*, have no thorns on them. We raised hundreds, and never saw a thorn on one of the kind; but we have lately procured seed which may do better. †

High Prices induced by High Tariff on Imports, cannot make the country rich, or pay its foreign debts—Protection necessary to Silk Culture.

Messrs. Editors—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer takes exceptions to my text, "that low prices are more favorable to a nation's wealth than high prices."

Had who takes this text in connection with the illustrations of the context, will find that, like a "plant of bitter growth, it bears on its head a sweet fruit."

It has always been the case in England, that when the prices of agricultural productions are low, capital is cheap, her manufacturing industry receives a new impetus; competition reduces prices of manufacture at home, by inducing greater economy and renewed improvements and division of labor in every department of industry; her export trade is increased to an unparalleled extent, and she becomes now, more than ever, the creditor nation of the world. On the other hand, when agricultural productions are high in England, the most distressful state of things exists: the banks curtail their issues, that they may not be ruined by a demand for coin to send to the continent to buy corn; manufacturing industry is paralyzed or embarrassed, and the screws are immediately put upon the debtors of England in the United States.

What but the high prices of '35 and '36, has caused the general bankruptcy of our cotton growing States? It is certainly not the low prices since 1836, for they are no lower than they were on the average for eight years previous to 1835. The rise in cotton in 1834, from 10½ to 13 cts., and then in 1835, to 16½ cts., turned every head; the United States Bank endorsed the *mania*, and furnished the facilities to accelerate the common ruin.

The high prices of cotton, our great agricultural staple, in 1835 and '36, was the great stimulating cause of all the bank inflations, and consequent speculation and high prices throughout the whole union at

that time. New England got great prices for her manufactures at the South and South West. New York felt herself rich when she saw upon her ledger such vast amounts due from the South. England, in 1837, wanted our flour at \$8 per barrel in New York but our commission houses said, if we hold on, New England will give us \$10.—Instead of exporting, we imported grain from Europe. The same with manufactured articles. In 1836 we imported \$60,000,000 while we exported next to nothing, owing to the high prices at home.

We now have the sad spectacle of a country growing poor in the midst of high prices. How has it been with the year of low prices, 1840? An unusual export trade—our exports exceeding our imports \$27,000,000—an export of manufactured articles treble the amount of any former year.

Our export of flour, and pork, and Indian corn, has also been unusually large the past year: it has done much towards paying our foreign debt. But had the price of flour been only one dollar per barrel higher it must have been consumed at home, as bread stuff from the ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea, would have supplied the hungry parts of the earth at lower prices.

Your correspondent says that by a protective tariff we may soon extend our manufacturing interests, so as to create a home market for the "great part of the cotton grown in our country." I would then ask him how we are to pay our great foreign debt of \$260,000,000?—and besides, the most radical high tariff advocate does not claim any further protection for our cotton manufactures from foreign competition, than they now have. Our Western farmers seem to understand the great importance of cotton to the Union. I not only pays the foreign debts of the South, but the North and West also. Cotton alone makes up in value four-fifths of our agricultural exports. I would then ask what would be the state of the nation without this great staple, as an article of export, and an element of our foreign trade?

Your correspondent says, that in protecting our manufacturing industry, "aid is not so much needed from our State Legislature as from Congress." In relation to the culture and manufacture of silk, would invoke aid from both. The State should grant a bounty, and Congress should pay an impost on the foreign article, as high as the spirit of the Compromise Act will permit. Silk is by far the greatest item in the account of our foreign importations. It has been computed that the amount of foreign silks consumed in the State of New York alone, for the last 10 years, will exceed \$50,000,000—an amount greater than the cost of all our canals and other public improvements.

But too much protection, like high prices, only brings about those evils they are intended to cure. Mr. Clay was once a radical on the subject of a protective tariff; but he is a man of too much genius not to profit by the lessons of experience. He also found that a tariff for revenue and protection was often inconsistent with itself; hence his Compromise Bill is intended to be a bill for revenue only. We hope it now may be so revised and amended, as to serve the ends of protection to such of our manufacturing branches of industry as most need it, without infringing its character as a bill for revenue only. S. W.

Waterloo, May 10, 1841.

Important Discovery.—A Jamaica paper says, that an ingenious physician and naturalist in this island, has discovered the practicability of using mosquitoes as a substitute for the leech, fifty of the large speckled kind being found equivalent to one leech; of the smaller bred, from sixty-five to seventy being required.—The greater irritation produced by the new application has also been found advantageous.

Native Fruits.

The last number of the Magazine of Horticulture contains Professor Rutsells' Address before the Middlesex Horticultural Society, from which we make the following extract:

"The venerable relic of the far famed Chelmsford pear is yet extant on one of the oldest farms in that town. It is a natural fruit, of excellent market qualities, and known as the Chelmsford, Tungsboro' and Magal Summer. A mere thin shell of the once extraordinary trunk, yet bears a few scraggy branches and in its roots are four strong suckers, all of which are identical in fruit with the trunk. Before the great gale of September 1816 [?] it was a very large tree; but being injured by that tornado, it rapidly declined to its present condition. The stem however, bears an occasional crop, but was entirely barren the last season. Mr. Manning, the great pomologist, of Stillen, remarks that it is a pear of the largest size, and extremely productive. For many years he searched in vain for its origin, sparing no expense in importing pears from the French nurseries to identify it. Inquiry on my part enabled me to confer a trifling favor on my friend, and to establish the claims of old Chelmsford to a fine native fruit.

"The history of the valuable Baldwin apple is familiar to you, bearing in its cognomen a family name yet extant in our midst. A fine early apple has often been exhibited on your tables, originating also in Chelmsford, and known as the Spalding. The addition of these three natural fruits in our vicinity, to pomology, is sufficient to encourage a research into natural varieties, which are as yet but little known. It should be our endeavor to find these out, and no pains should be spared in the attempt. * * * Our own country is the region and natural location of the finest fruits."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

The Importance and Utility of the Dissemination of Knowledge among Farmers.

Messrs. Editors—The influence of a publication like yours, devoted to agricultural interests, should be directed towards the improvement of the minds of farmers as well as the introduction of improvements in the science of farming. Your columns have already furnished evidence that you are aware of this; and therefore my object is not to urge upon you any new duty, but to suggest a few reflections on the importance and influence of the dissemination of intellectual knowledge among farmers.

It would be a useless waste of words to enter into any argument to show that among this class of our fellow citizens there is no want of intellectual capacity. And if among those who are engaged in other pursuits, there are any who arrogate to themselves a superior order of talents, they betray an ignorance unworthy of a man of common sense. The occupation of a farmer, it is true, will not furnish an opportunity for a senseless display of fashion; nor will his robust form and hardy countenance, give him the exquisite appearance of the straight laced and pale faced dandy. Yet, undorned by the trappings of art, he is still one of nature's noblemen; and his intellect, when cultivated, will display an enlarged and useful capacity, not alone fitted to the occupation in which he is engaged, but to any station to which he may be called through the operations of liberal institutions. And whenever the cultivated capacity of a farmer has been called forth to display itself, either as a legislator, or in the performance of any other public duty, it has by no means suffered from a comparison with those of much higher pretensions. It is not to be denied that there has been a lamentable apathy manifested by the great body of agriculturists in this country, for the acquirement of intellectual knowledge, which is the only thing that can develop the resources of the mind; and perhaps among no other class has there been such apparent neglect of books, or no little disposition to depreciate the useful publications of the day. But while we admit that they have neglected their own interests in this respect, it will not follow that they

have not the mental ability. It has heretofore been a too common error among farmers to suppose that it would be great sacrifice of time which ought to be devoted to their business, to appropriate any portion to reading. And even now it is not uncommon, to hear "want of time" urged as an excuse for neglecting to nourish the immortal mind from that fountain of knowledge, which is accessible to those of restricted means as well as to those of greater competency. This mistaken notion however, is daily becoming less prevalent; and I believe there need be no hesitation in saying, that the circulation of agricultural papers has done more than any thing else to accomplish a reformation so desirable. Besides these however, there are numerous other valuable means afforded for improving the mind. The amount of knowledge which may be gathered from these various sources would, when compared with the amount of dollars and cents which it costs to obtain it, be like a comparison of the magnitude of the most lofty mountain to that of a mole hill. If any one thinks his means are too restricted to afford the expense of a weekly newspaper, or the still less amount charged for agricultural papers, let him reflect for a moment, and he will discover that the means for such purposes are at the control of every one. It only costs the labor of a day, at farthest a week, to lay up a store for the mind upon which it may lean for a year. Neither the lack of means nor the want of time, can be considered a valid excuse to such as properly consider the subject. What farmer is there that can say he has not the time to give one paper at least, a thorough perusal, and only appropriate to it one-fourth of his leisure?

Happily for us in this country, labor affords the means of obtaining whatever may be necessary for the comfort of the body, and at the same time may also provide for the necessary endowments of the mind. And if incentives be wanted beyond the comfort and happiness which an individual will secure to himself, our institutions have not failed to make the most ample provisions.

Perhaps, Messrs. Editors, I have extended these remarks too far, inasmuch as they are only intended as an introduction to what I propose to submit to you on this subject hereafter, when time and opportunity permit, provided my remarks shall be deemed worthy an insertion in your valuable paper.

Yours, &c., C. P. T.

Batavia, May, 1841.

Treatment of Hired Men.

Entreat not evil the hiring that bestioreteth himself wholly for thee.—Ecclesiasticus.

Altho' a man employing others to till thy grounds? Then remember that thou hast a Master who commands thee not to over-task or to abuse them. They are free men—the rights of free men are theirs. Obey them as thy equals in intelligence, character and respectability. But duty and interest require you to regard their rights. They may demand, at a reasonable time, as much palatable and wholesome food as is needed to preserve unimpaired their health and strength. They may demand as many hours for rest and sleep as the human constitution ordinarily requires. They may demand comfortable beds, in rooms not unhealthful. They may refuse such excessive torts or great exposures as would prematurely break down the constitution. They may claim kindness and civility in all your language towards them, and in all your treatment of them. It is no part of their contract that they should listen to oaths and curses, should such things pass your lips. It is no part of the contract that they shall bear such mental suffering, as unreasonable reproaches, unprovoked fault-finders, or ungoverned passions on your part, may produce. Until they forfeit it by misconduct, they may claim your confidence that they will be faithful to you and to your interests. When found unfaithful, let the fault be stated, and a full mutual understanding be obtained. But it is bad, very bad for both employer and employed to be suspicious of each other. Mutual confidence is for the comfort and good of both.—"Every body knows eve-

ry thing;" and if you undertake to thrive by keeping laborers on a short allowance, by working them an excessive number of hours, by dint of scolding and fretting; by any secret artifices, they will read your heart's secret purpose, and will find ways and means to thwart you in the accomplishment of your designs. Impudence and injustice on the part of employers, create in part the mistrustworthiness complained of in the employed.

We may preach next to the employed—the hired.—N. E. Farmer.

From the (Nashville, Tenn.) Agriculturist.

Is the Tariff a Political Question?

There is not a more ignorant and vulgar notion in society, than that which declares partyism to claim protection in the sales of our own products. Can any one tell what party it was that lay so heavy a duty upon foreign cotton goods, twenty five years ago, as to enable Americans to make better fabrics at one-fourth the value of those imported? Can any one tell what party it was that taxed foreign books, iron, sugar, salt, &c.? Oh, says the pseudo politician, all parties contributed to these matters, for that was right. Very good; but it both the north and the south enjoy the benefits of, and simultaneously advocate measures to promote their respective interests, does it not show that protection is the wish of every American citizen? The question of party originates then, not from the thing itself, but from the manner of administering it. The north will never consent to a tariff which seems to favor the south, and the south will not agree to a system that will favor manufactures more than planters. But as every man is for promoting a system of protection that will favor his own interests, should it not be the study of all to fix such articles as would be the interest of every section of the country to do so? It does not seem that partisans have become so sensitive and fearful of shadows, that fear they will do wrong, they do nothing. Suppose the English make cotton to supply her own factories, and then bring a little for sale at a low rate to our own factories. The Southern will come forward and advocate a cotton tariff, but acting under the *Latibians*, he should have no fears. However, we think it would be right, even in this event, and it is a very probable one, to protect our own citizens. The old maxim, that "charity begins at home," is pretty nearly always correct. At present it's doubtful, the interest of every citizen of the United States to buy less foreign silk, and raise more at home. The best means of affecting these ends, in our judgment, is to lay a heavy tax on foreign silks, and give premiums to our citizens to produce both the raw material and manufactured articles. Some one may ask, if we can produce silks equal to others, and as cheap, why do we need protection? There are but few, as yet, acquainted with the business, and a certainty of getting something, if it is a small price, will be sure to induce many to embark in the business. Another reason is, before we become well acquainted with the feeding of worms, and man facturing wearables, for want of knowledge, we may expect to meet with unforeseen difficulties and sustain severe losses, and here our country's encouragement would cause the disappointed and dispirited to try it again, and continue effort after effort, till abundant success could be seen.

There is a certain training, or time of pupilage, essential to the success of any thing that is new, and the most watchful may expect to meet difficulties. There is but little doubt silk can be produced in this country, twenty years hence, at less than one half what it can be now. We well recollect in our boy-hood days, having to set up, on a "noding stool," at the late hours of night, "picking cotton"—it's consisted in pulling the fibra from the seed with the fingers, and if a man got enough in a week of nights to make himself shirt, he'd be very well; but see now what improvement has done! Instead of half pounds, we count bales. And a better article can now be produced at less than a fourth what it could twenty-five years ago. Should we not anticipate similar results for silk? Losses may be anticipated at first, but improvements in care, machinery, &c. will produce wonderful changes. Statesmen then become sensible, and the people gain enough of patriotic sense, to make their servants smile upon their labors. When the people come to understand their own interest, they will not address their members of Congress, or State Legislatures, as humble petitioners, but as sovereign lords of the land, whose commands must be obeyed, as the *Barzard* of being recalled. When the great mass get ripe for action, legislation will be favorable, not before. Let none be ashamed or afraid to talk of this matter, and teach it to both young and old, and the intelligence of the people will soon establish the silk culture

N. Y. State Bounty on Silk.

The bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk, was passed by the Legislature a short time before its adjournment. We believe it was slightly amended, though not materially, but as it will be some time before it will be published by the State paper, and knowing the anxiety of many of our readers on the subject, we give it them this month as reported by the Assembly, and if any alterations were made by the Senate, we will mention them next month.

We first thought to omit all the preliminary remarks of the committee, but on examination we found them to contain so much important information and correct reasoning, that we felt unwilling to withhold them from our readers.

REPORT

Of the select committee on the bill entitled "An act to encourage the growth and manufacture of Silk."

[Committee to the Committee of the Whole.]

Mr. Ward, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill "to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk,"

REPORTS:

That your committee have had the subject under consideration, have collected many interesting facts in relation thereto, and submit the same for the consideration of the House.

Your committee are surprised to find how great a field is here open and how long it has been neglected. They are satisfied beyond a doubt, that we have the power to produce and manufacture silk in this State to an immense extent, and that no difficulty is to be encountered either from soil or climate.

In their investigations upon this subject, the committee hardly know whether they have been most surprised at the beneficial results which have eventually accrued to those nations or governments where the growth and manufacture of silk have been encouraged and brought to a state of comparative maturity, or at the inattention and apathy hitherto manifested in regard to this great interest in this country, by a people so pre-eminent for their spirit of enterprise, and unequalled in their ability and resources, whether mental or physical, for the adoption and the successful prosecution of any and every branch either of science or the arts, by which their wants may be supplied, their desires satisfied, and their independence of foreign labor and foreign ingenuity be fully achieved.

Your committee can attribute this reluctance or neglect on the part of the American people to embrace a subject of so much importance to themselves as the culture and manufacture of silk—an article which for years has ceased to be considered a luxury, and become one of daily and almost indispensable necessity—only to an ignorance which prevails of the great and increasing amount which their wants demand, the heavy tribute which they annually pay to foreign industry and foreign skill, and their want of a correct and general knowledge of the adaptation of the soil and climate to the growth, and our ability to manufacture silk, equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation on the globe.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the value of silk imported into the United States in 1833 amounted to \$3,478,366; but had increased in 1836 to the enormous sum of \$22,980,212; while all our exports, except tobacco and cotton, amount to only about \$10,000,000 annually.

The nations of Europe and Asia, are generally engaged in the culture and manufacture of silk; and your committee are of opinion that, in order to a full understanding of the subject, a brief history of the rise, progress and final success of the culture of silk in those countries, should be given at this time.

The first knowledge that we have of the cultivation of the silk worm, and the manufacture of silk, was by the inhabitants of Serica, the northern part of Asia, from whence it derives its name.

More than 2,000 years before the Christian era, an emperor of China, desirous of rendering silk worms more extensively useful, collected them from the mulberry trees, and introduced them to the Imperial apartments. Thus sheltered and thus protected, they yielded silk superior in quality to that produced in the forests. She also taught in what manner to manufacture silk from the cocoon. This employment, although at first confined to ladies of the highest rank, gradually became general among all ranks in China.

As the manufacture increased, it became an article of exportation to neighboring countries, and finally became the great and inexhaustible source of wealth to China.

From China, it was exported to India, to Persia, to Arabia, and indeed to the whole of Asia. The expedition of Alexander to Persia and India, first introduced the knowledge of silk to the Greeks, 350 years before the Christian era. As in China, so also in Greece, India of the greatest distinction attended to the rearing of silk worms at their introduction there. For upwards of four centuries, the cultivation of silk was confined to the countries of Greece. Sicily and Naples were ignorant of the art, and its introduction into the rest of Italy was extremely slow.

At Rome, 630 years after the introduction of silk into Italy, a silk attire of purple, was accounted by an emperor, as a luxury too expensive for an emperor; its value being equal to that of gold, by weight. But so extensive is its culture at the present day throughout Italy, that two-thirds of their whole exports to all countries consists of silk.

Its first introduction into France was in 1491. But it is less than 240 years since its final and successful introduction into that country by Henry IV. That government has continued its fostering care, until silk and its manufacture has become the most productive source of the wealth of France.

In all countries the culture of silk has engaged the particular attention of governments, and every encouragement has been given to increase its culture, and with success. Yet in our own country, so highly favored in all respects by nature, the successful introduction of the silk culture, is mainly due to individual enterprise. Until recently, individuals have struggled single handed and alone in the cultivation of this article.

On a careful examination of the subject, your committee are of opinion that the period has fully arrived, when the policy of the State of New York should be directed towards encouraging, by every consideration, the growth and manufacture of this valuable product within our own territory.

A number of our sister States have thought it advisable to encourage the culture of silk, by legislative bounty for a limited period; and why should the Empire State be behind her sister States, in encouraging and fostering the benevolent enterprises of the day.

A State bounty of fifteen cents per pound on cocoons, and fifty cents per pound for reeled silk, continued for a few years, will induce farmers to engage extensively in the culture, and when once fairly established, we have no fears for the result. The State may then venture to leave the silk culture to rise on its own merits.

It is an employment in which all may engage. The rich, with honor and profit to himself and to his family; and the poor man can by its successful cultivation, place himself and family beyond the reach of poverty and want.

Silk can be raised to a much greater profit than wool, because three pounds of silk can be produced from the same land that would produce but one pound of wool, and the raw silk will sell for eighteen dollars, while the wool will sell but for fifty cents. The labor of raising silk is performed in six weeks, and may be performed by children or feeble persons, whose services would be worth but very little for any other purpose, while the labor of taking care of sheep and providing them with food lasts all the year; and a man with but little land, who has a family, can keep them employed at home, without the risk of sending them abroad for employment.

The cultivation of silk is an object more congenial with the domestic habits of the farming population, than almost any other of our household employments. And nothing can be said against the successful cultivation and manufacture of silk, but what was with equal propriety urged against the raising of cotton on its introduction into this country as an experiment, yet its success has been complete—triumphant.

Cotton was first raised in this country as an experiment in 1788, and although but fifty-three years have elapsed since its first introduction, we now manufacture annually from 45 to \$50,000,000 in value of cotton goods, and export of raw cotton more than \$60,000,000 in value annually. Such is the effect, and such the result, of well directed and properly protected domestic industry. Our success in the growth and manufacture of cotton encourages the belief that similar success will attend the growth and manufacture of silk.

The history of the past may be the history of the future. And we trust the time is not far distant when we shall see our wives and daughters arrayed in silk

of their own manufacture; when, instead of paying foreign nations \$20,000,000 annually for this article we shall export and receive back a sum of the same millions we have paid to others for this article of luxury.

Entertaining these views, your committee have examined the bill referred to them, and report the same with amendments.

AN ACT

TO ENCOURAGE THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK

[As reported amended by the select committee.]

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To any person or persons residing in this State, who shall present for examination, to a justice of the peace of the city or town wherein such person or persons reside, a pound or more of good silk cocoons, or a pound or more of good, well reeled silk, and shall, by his, her or their oath or affirmation, or by the oath or affirmation, of some other credible person, prove to the satisfaction of such justice that the cocoons presented, were raised in the city or town where such justice resides, or that the silk was reeled in such city or town, and from cocoons raised in this State. The said justice having examined and caused the same to be weighed, shall give his official certificate specifying the number of pounds of cocoons or silk presented, the time when, and the place where the same was raised or reeled, and the names of the person or persons by whom the same was raised or reeled, together with the name of the person by whose oath or affirmation the facts have been verified. And on the presentation of any such certificate to a board of supervisors of the same county, they have examined and found the same to be duly given, shall audit and allow said certificate, and cause their allowance to be endorsed upon the same, requiring a treasurer of said county to pay to the bearer thereof a premium of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons and fifty cents for every pound of reeled silk specified in said certificate.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of each county treasurer, whom such certificates thus audited and allowed shall be presented, to enter in a book kept by him for that purpose, the date of said certificates, the number of pounds of cocoons or reeled silk named therein, and the names of each person or persons for whose bene the same were given, and to endorse upon said certificates his acceptance thereof, and the time when presented to him, and return the same to the bearer thereof, to be presented for payment as hereinafter directed.

§ 3. On or before the first day of May, in each and every year, the several county treasurers of this State to whom shall have been presented for acceptance any such certificate or certificates as are specified in the preceding sections of this act, shall cause to be made an abstract or abstracts of all such certificates so presented and accepted; stating the number of pounds of cocoons or reeled silk, and the amount of premium due therefor, and shall transmit the same to the Comptroller of this State, who shall by his warrant, authorize and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay to the county treasurers the several amounts specified in the abstracts by them transmitted. And the said county treasurer shall thereupon proceed to pay the premium due upon the certificates by them respectively accepted, as the same shall be presented for payment.

§ 4. False swearing or affirming under this act shall be deemed perjury; and any fraud practiced under the same shall be a misdemeanor, and be severally punished as such.

§ 5. A justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive, for every certificate given by him, by virtue of this act, the sum of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person receiving the certificate.

§ 6. This act shall continue in force until the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and no longer.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.

We observe that an American edition of this work has just issued from the press, and such of our readers as are interested in agricultural science, will be richly repaid for its perusal.

The high character of the work may be inferred from the fact, that it was prepared by Prof. Liebig at the special request of the British Association for the advancement of Science; and the ability with which the task was performed is evident from the extracts we have seen.

The author has advanced some theories, which are overturned by able chemists of the day; and he appears also to have made some important discoveries.

His theory of the operation of gypsum is interesting, and altogether plausible. After having ascertained the existence of ammonia in rain, he was led to the following conclusion. "The nitrate of ammonia, contained in rain water, is deposited by gypsum in precisely the same manner as the manufacture of sal ammoniac. Soluble salts of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed, this salt of ammonia, possessing no volatility, is frequently retained in the soil. All the gypsum usually disappears, but its action on the carbonate of ammonia [of the rain] continues as long as a trace of it exists."

The great mass of the opinions contained in the above, of course are not expected to be original with Liebig, although he has amplified them, and presented them in an interesting light; and we have not been surprised to see the Cultivator and New England Farmer, attribute to him discoveries and opinions in vegetable chemistry long ago; especially the useful explanation of the equilibrium maintained in the atmosphere by the combination of oxygen and carbon on the one hand, and the respiration of plants on the other, in the latter journal.

Ashes--An Important Suggestion.

Gypsum has been frequently observed by farmers, that on some soils, loses its efficacy, after several successive applications. The crop of grasses becomes very diminished, and the gypsum possesses no power to restore it. The following extract from the Cultivator, contains a most important suggestion, and the experiment is well worthy an accurate trial. The writer will bear in mind that potash is an important element in most vegetables, especially grasses.

"When we increase the crop of grass in a meadow of gypsum, we remove a greater quantity of potash, than can, under ordinary circumstances, be restored. Hence it happens, that after a few years, the crops of grass diminish on meadows manured with gypsum, owing to the deficiency of potash. But if the meadow be strewn from time to time with wood ashes, even with the heaviest, which have been used by soap-boilers, then the grasses flourish luxuriantly as before. The ashes are the means of restoring the potash."

Log Houses.

Our Editors--A log house in a newly settled country, has always struck me as exceeding good taste, and a rate domestic economy; although I have often heard sensible men and women remark that such a house would be "much better employed in hauling lumber to the saw mill with a view to a frame house, than in piling them up into such an unsightly dwelling."

Who ever heard of a first rate frame building in the first settlement of a country? Such houses are necessarily built of green stuff, by rude workmen, with a hasty constructed crazy foundation; so that much greater expense in the beginning, will come to be as worthless and more unsightly than a simple log cabin, and equally unfit for profit.

The man who first builds a log house has more respect in the premises, than may appear to the eye. In the first place, instead of exciting the jealousy or envy of his poor neighbors, they now all wish hearty good will to his aid, and his house is like Jonah's gourd, in a single day. He now has substance to build a barn and improve his land.

At his leisure he draws his logs to the mill, and covered the boards and scantling for a new

house. He barter off his surplus products as he can spare them, for brick, lime, nails, glass, &c. In the end he builds within his own means, a substantial house, which adds to the comfort of his family and the value of his farm.

When I see a rickety frame house standing on a farm badly fenced and worse improved, ten to one but the story is, that the proprietor sealed his ruin by the building of that house, before his acres were cleared and fenced to an extent necessary to enable him to afford it; that he is now in debt, discouraged, and compelled to employ that time in providing for his debts which is so much needed by his farm. S. W.

From the Journal of the American Silk Society Varieties of Silk Worms.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq.

Dear Sir--Since your favorable notice of my proposition to simplify the silk business by the adoption of simple names which shall be understood by all, I am induced to follow up the subject, reminding you at the same time, that I proposed that you should make any alterations in my classifications which you thought proper, and to show my readiness to take good advice, I shall henceforth adopt your classification, as follows:

- No. 1. Mirabel-Jaune or Large Nankin Pea-nuts.
- 2. Small Mirabel or Large White Pea-nuts.
- 3. Common Pea nut or Small White Pea-nuts.

As the other varieties are all inferior to those, which silk growers will learn sooner or later, and then discontinue the use of, I deem it of no importance by what names they are called.

In the mean time, I recommend all who wish to ascertain the precise value of each kind for themselves, to adopt the same experiments made by James Manney of Beaufort, N. C. in June, 1840--see Journal, vol. III. p. 10. The important part of this experiment is to learn how many worms will make 1 lb. reeled silk of the different varieties--not how many cocoons will fill a bushel--for, of course, a bushel of the smallest cocoons (the small pea-nut) will yield more silk than the oval sulphur, and so also in drawing comparison between the large pea-nuts and small pea nuts; the expense of feeding an equal number of worms, say 100,000, being equal--the question is not how many bushels each will make, or how many pounds each kind will weigh, but how much reeled silk will each 100,000 produce, after having been reared with equal care.--Mr. Manney's experiments show--1st. 8 oz. mammoth cocoons, in number 141, yielding 350 grs which is 3008 cocoons, or 10 lbs. 10 oz. for 1 lb. reeled silk; 2d. 8 oz. pure white pea-nut (whether large or small is not stated) in number 134, yielding 359 grs. which is 2866 cocoons, or 10 lbs. 11 oz. for 1 lb. reeled silk; 3d. 8 oz. mammoth sulphur cocoons, in number 145, yielding 327 grs. which is 3408 cocoons, or 11 lbs. 12 oz. for 1 lb. reeled silk.

Upon this basis it is easy for every silk grower to calculate for himself which is the most profitable kind of worms to feed, and weight of cocoons, to produce 100 lbs. reeled silk.

No. of Worms,	lbs. Cocoons.	
Mammoth White, 300-500	1,067	} for 100 lbs. reeled silk.
White Pea-nut, 2-6 600	1,069	
Mammoth Sulphur, 340-500	1,175	

If our friends will institute comparison the coming season, by carefully reeling, say 1,000 select cocoons of each variety of worms which they raise, and communicate the exact weight of silk produced from the same, to you for publication, the question will not then rest upon the opinion of one or two individuals, who may be interested in rearing a particular species of worms, but the facts will be ascertained from the whole silk-growing public, and again diffused through your Journal to those most interested in the subject.

I shall endeavor to experiment on your New Theory the present season--I shall not be able to do it as fully as you desire, but will frankly communicate the result of my experience. Truly, yours,

W. A. WOODWARD.

Uxton, April 10, 1841.

☞ Eggs of the large pea nut varieties, of Mr. Woodward's raising, can be obtained at the Rochester Seed Store, if applied for soon.

The most honorable, the most useful, the most independent of men, is the well informed farmer, who cultivates his own soil, and enjoys the advantages that health, competence and intelligence are sure to bestow.

To Destroy Rats and Mice.

We copy from the (London) Gardener's Chronicle:

"Monsieur Thenard in 1832, submitted to the Academy of Sciences, a plan for destroying noxious animals in their hiding places. The instrument of destruction is sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is peculiarly destructive to animal life. Animals when allowed to breathe the pure gas, fall down as if struck with a bullet. Even when considerably diluted with atmospheric air, its effects are deadly. A horse dies in less than a minute in air containing 1/250 of this gas. A dog of moderate size is speedily killed in air containing only a thousand part of it, and a small bird expires in a few seconds in air possessing 1/1500 of sulphuretted hydrogen.

"M. Thenard's first trial was in an apartment infested by rats, which showed themselves occasionally during the day, and at night were actively engaged in plundering articles kept in the room. There were 13 rat-holes; and M. Thenard adapted to each of them in succession, retorts capable of containing half a pint, by introducing the beak, and filling up the interval round the neck with plaster. [The mixture will be mentioned below.] In a few minutes not a rat remained alive in the building.

"His next experiment was in an old abbey, when he was equally successful, and having opened part of the wall, he found numbers of dead rats. He recommends the application of this method to the destruction of moles, foxes, and all animals that cannot be extirpated by the usual means.

"Mix 4 parts of iron filings, or very small nails, or scrapings of iron, with 3 parts of flower of sulphur, and moisten it with 4 parts of boiling water, stirring it with a piece of wood. Add gradually afterwards 4 parts more of water, and introduce it into the retort. Pour upon the mixture, common oil of vitriol diluted with 5 times its quantity of water, and continue to add it gradually until the effervescence ceases."

These directions appear to us incomplete; and we wish to inquire of some practical chemist, how the operator is to avoid the ill effects of the gas, while he is pouring on the oil of vitriol? and while he is closing the rat holes round the retort? †

The following poem, by MARY HOWIT, we insert by the request of a fair friend, who justly observes it may be new to some of our readers, and cannot fail to excite feelings of gratitude towards that Being who provides so liberally for our pleasures as well as necessities.

The Use of Flowers.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small--
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough,
For every want of ours--
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.
The ore, within the mountain mine,
Requires none to grow,
Nor does it need the Lotus-flowers
To make the river flow.
The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
And herb, that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.
Then wherefore wherefore were they made
All dyed in rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up springing day and night:
Springing in valleys green and low,
And in the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passes by?
Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth:
To comfort man--to whisper hope,
Whene'er his face is dim,
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will much more care for him!

The first elements of wealth are obtained by labor from the earth and water.--Franklin

For the New Genessee Farmer.

Cheese Making.

Messrs. Editors.—Communications are occasionally made through your paper, giving the best method of making cheese from practical experiments.—As your journal is designed for a medium through which our farmers can interchange their views upon the various subjects connected with their high calling, I submit the following, if you think it worthy of occupying a corner of your Farmer.

The plan generally proposed by your correspondents, is to strain the milk in the tub over night, and warm it in the morning, carefully stirring in the cream. Mr. A. F. Bill, in the October number of the *New Genessee Farmer*, says,—"In the morning take off the cream with a skimmer and put it in a vessel by itself; then warm the milk, or a part of it, over a slow fire till about blood heat; then pour in the cream, and stir it moderately till there are no particles to be seen floating upon the surface."

It seems to me evident, that when the cream is once separated from the milk, it can never be so thoroughly incorporated with it again, as to set the milk as soon as taken from the cow.

Our method is this: Immediately after the cows are milked at night, (and the quicker the operation is performed the better,) we strain it into the cheese tub and put in the rennet—as the milk when it first comes from the cow is in precisely the right temperature to set. If the rennet is good, and properly prepared, a large table spoonful is sufficient for a pailful of milk. The tub should then be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand undisturbed—in about 40 minutes it will coagulate. It is then carefully cut, the tub again covered and left to stand till morning. When the tub is wanted for the morning's milk, the night's curd is dipped into the cheese basket, or cheese sink, to drain, and the morning's milk strained into the same tub. The rennet is then put on, going through the same process as with the night's milk. When sufficiently drained, the two curds are ready to be put together, scalded and salted according to the discretion of the maker.

Those who have had the least experience in the management of milk, must know that warming it after it has once coagulated, gives it a tendency to sour the quicker. Any person who will take the trouble to try the experiment, will find that curd made from milk warm from the cow, will keep *sweet* much longer than that which has been warmed over the fire; and, besides this, it saves the time and trouble of *skimming* and *warming*. Nothing will make a good cheese maker assume a beligerent attitude so quick, as to see the skimmer flourished over the cheese tub.

From a long experience in a modern sized dairy, I am persuaded that in no way can so much, or cheese of so good quality be made, as to set the milk wide warm from the cow.

Yours,

E. BISHOP.

Attica, Genessee co. April, 1841.

P. S.—While upon a subject connected with cows, let me suggest to your correspondents who occasionally send you the quantity of milk given by a particular cow, to give it in *pounds*, and not in *quarts*. It can be done much easier, and with greater accuracy; and not only so, but in the latter case it is too often *guessed at*, or measured, froth and all, in brimmed and tapered quart measures.

For the New Genessee Farmer.

Cure for Murrain.

Messrs. Editors.—I have seen several inquiries respecting the murrain in cattle, and being in possession of a recipe which in nine cases out of ten, has proved successful in curing the same, I herewith send

to you, in hopes that if you give it publicity, it may be of some benefit to those who are yearly losing many of their cattle.

RECIPE.—Give 1½ oz. pearl ash, dissolved in 2 qts of iron-water, from black-smith's trough. If not better in 5 hours, give ½ an oz. more in 1 qt. water. The water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water, for two days. Give warm mash to eat.

The person from whom I got the recipe has cured a great many cattle in this vicinity, at one dollar per head, and a fed \$10 for the recipe. I take this mode of making it as public as possible.

Yours truly,

THOMAS FORSYTH.

Chatham, Canada, April 10, 1841.

Leached Ashes as a Manure.

Leached or drawn ashes possess a highly beneficial effect, particularly when applied to lands deficient in calcareous matters, as lime or marl. They serve to improve the permanent texture of such soils. The ashes from the soap boilers of London yield 90 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. They serve to free light lands of sorrel, and in swampy lands they effectually destroyed rushes and other aquatic weeds. They are extensively used on the light sands upon the Atlantic coast, and are bought up at a shilling a bushel, in the towns and cities upon our navigable waters, and transported thither. There are immense quantities of these ashes in the interior, on the shores of old rivers, which may be employed to great advantage to agriculture, whenever the agriculturists of frontier districts had time and disposition to arrest the deterioration of their lands. The small quantity of alkaline salt and gypsum which they contain, also, renders them much superior to common calcareous matter as a top dressing for every kind of grass. Soapboilers' ashes, according to the "*Complete Grazier*," are also excellent on peat moss, in strong cold soils, when applied in the quantity of two or three cart loads an acre. In Lancashire, they have been found good and durable on dry pastures, and have also been successfully used in other parts, and in various proportions. They are generally considered better for pasture than arable, and crops of clover hay have been more than doubled by them. The effect of this manure is, that it *always destroys weeds and cures up every kind*. Evidence of these latter facts may be found in communications to the British Board of Agriculture, vol. vi. part ii.—*Cultivator*.

Make your own Measures.

We give below a rule by which every one can easily make his own measures.

A barrel contains 10,752 cubic inches. A box 24 inches long, by 15 inches wide, and 28 inches deep, will hold just a barrel.

A half barrel. Make a box for this 24 inches by 16, and 14 inches deep. This will contain 5,376 cubic inches, or just half a barrel.

A bushel. This has 2,150 4-10 cubic inches. A bushel box will be 16 inches by 16 8-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep.

Half bushel. A box 12 inches long by 11 2-10 inches wide, and 8 deep, will hold just half a bushel.

Peck. A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square, and 8 inches deep, is a peck.

Half a peck is 8 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep, or 268 8-10 cubic inches.

A half gallon. This contains 131 4-10 cubic inches. A box 7 inches by 4 8-10 inches deep, has just that quantity.

Quart. 4 inches by 4 inches 4-10 deep.—*Ball's Farmer*.

Agricultural Ranks of the several States.

It seems from a recent statistical statement, that the rank of the several States in agricultural productions, is as follows:

- In Wheat—1st, Ohio; 2d, Virginia; 3d, New York.
- In Indian Corn—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Virginia; 3d, Ohio.
- The results in Kentucky are not given. It is possible she might be second or third.
- In Potatoes—1st, New York; 2d, Maine; 3d, Pennsylvania.
- In Cotton—1st, Mississippi; 2d, Alabama; 3d, Georgia.
- In Tobacco—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Maryland; 3d, Virginia.

In Wool—1st, New York; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Vermont or In Swine—1st, Tennessee; 2d, Ohio; 3d, Kentucky, probably.

In Lumber—1st, New York; 2d, Maine.

Louisiana, of course, in sea the most Sugar. B there are immense quantities of maple or count sugar, made in New York, Ohio, and other States.

Looking at the above rank of the leading States, eight of the principal articles of agricultural production, some enormous facts may be noticed. First: All the States in the Union, that which probably he and admits of future, the *most curious production* (not the greatest aggregate,) is *TEXAS*. The reason of this will be obvious from an inspection of the map. The State embraces both northern and southern productions, the most fertile land, and the most abundant mineral resources.

Secondly: The State capable of sustaining the *largest productions*, is OHIO. This is obvious from its position in reference to Wheat, Corn, Hogs, Wood and many other productions which are essential to the sustenance of human life.

Thirdly: The State which at this time produces most in aggregate value, is New York. This is owing to the combination of capital, experience, and population.

Looking to the means of sustaining a very great population, Ohio stands ahead of every other State and it is this great fact, united with powerful means, which has given it such an extraordinary growth. Fertile, alluvial lands have, over the whole, been the seat of the densest population; the most flourishing empires—*Cincinnati Chron.*

An Act to Promote Agriculture.

[Passed May 5, 1841.]

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. The sum of eight thousand dollars per annum shall be and hereby is appropriated for the term five years, for the promotion of agriculture and household manufactures in this State, in the manner following, to wit:

- To the county of Albany, the sum of two hundred and five dollars.
- Allegheny, one hundred and twenty-three dollars.
- Broomfield, sixty-seven dollars.
- Cattaraugus, eighty-six dollars.
- Cayuga, one hundred and fifty-one dollars.
- Chemung, one hundred and forty-three dollars.
- Chemung, sixty-two dollars.
- Chemung, one hundred and twenty-two dollars.
- Columbia, one hundred and thirty-three dollars.
- Columbia, seventy-five dollars.
- Delaware, one hundred and six dollars.
- Dutchess, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
- Erie, one hundred and eighty-six dollars.
- Essex, seventy-one dollars.
- Franklin, fifty dollars.
- Fulton and Hamilton, sixty dollars.
- Genesee, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
- Greene, ninety-one dollars.
- Herkimer, one hundred and twelve dollars.
- Jefferson, one hundred and eighty-three dollars.
- Kings, one hundred and forty-three dollars.
- Lewis, fifty-three dollars.
- Livingston, one hundred and seventeen dollars.
- Madison, one hundred and twenty dollars.
- Montauk, one hundred and ninety-four dollars.
- Montgomery, one hundred and seven dollars.
- New York, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

- Orange, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
- Oswego, one hundred and thirty-one dollars.
- Oswego, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
- Potomac, thirty-eight dollars.
- Queens, ninety-one dollars.
- Rensselaer, one hundred and eighty dollars.
- Richmond, thirty-four dollars.
- Rochester, thirty-six dollars.
- Saratoga, one hundred and twenty-one dollars.
- Schenectady, fifty-one dollars.
- Schoharie, ninety-seven dollars.
- Schenectady, seventy-four dollars.
- Steuben, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars.
- St. Lawrence, one hundred and seventy dollars.
- Suffolk, ninety-seven dollars.
- Sullivan, forty-seven dollars.

Tioga, sixty-one dollars.
 Tompkins, one hundred and fourteen dollars.
 Ulster, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
 Warren, forty dollars.
 Washington, one hundred and twenty-three dollars.
 Wayne, one hundred and twenty six dollars.
 Westchester, one hundred and forty-six dollars.
 Yates, sixty-one dollars.

And to the New York State Agricultural Society, ten hundred dollars.

§2. When the New York State Agricultural Society, and any county agricultural society now formed, which may hereafter be formed in this State, or the American Institute in the city of New York, shall be by voluntary subscription any sum of money, the president and treasurer shall make an affidavit of the facts of the formation of such society, and of the sum raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof, which affidavit shall be filed with the comptroller of this State, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription, not however exceeding the amount which such county or State society would be entitled, according to the appointment aforesaid.

§. The New York State Agricultural Society and several county agricultural societies now formed or to be formed in this State, during the continuance of this act, shall annually elect such and so many officers as they shall deem proper; and it shall be the duty of such officers annually, to regulate and promote in such articles, productions and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interests of this State, having especial reference to the profits which accrue, or are likely to accrue, from the mode of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the article thus offered, with the intention that a reward shall be given for the most economical or profitable mode of competition; provided always that no premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, shall deliver in writing to the president of the county, as accurate a description of the process of preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be; and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of its increase in value of the animal, in the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop, or feeding or fattening the animal.

4. The president of the State Agricultural Society, the several presidents of the said county societies, shall receive or expend any of the moneys hereby appropriated, shall annually, in the month of December, transmit to the comptroller, a detailed account of expenditure of all the moneys which shall come into their hands under this act, and stating to whom, for what purpose paid, with the vouchers thereof; the said presidents of the several county agricultural societies shall, annually transmit in the month of December, to the Executive Committee of the New York Agricultural Society, all such reports or returns as they are required to demand and receive from accountants for premiums, together with an abstract of the proceedings through the year.

5. The Executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society shall examine all reports and returns made by the presidents of the county agricultural societies, and condense, arrange, and report the same, together with a statement of their own proceedings, to the Secretary of State, in the month of January in each year.

6. The presidents of the several county societies, delegates to be chosen annually by them for the purpose, shall be ex officio members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the county clerks in the several counties of this State, to cause notice to be given in one or more newspapers in each county, of the time and place of a meeting to be held in such county for the purpose of organizing such county agricultural society; and notice thereof shall be given at least four weeks previous to such meeting.

8. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York,) This act having been approved by the Secretary of State, and signed by the Governor on the 5th of May, 1841, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

JOHN C. SPENCER,
 Secretary of State.

Flowers and their Colors.

I have observed that the flowers of sweet flowers which have a copious or loose-stone buds, may be benefited by a knowledge of the fact, that disintegration of silica or sand, if not essential to the formation of

the aroma of flowers, certainly promotes it, and renders it more abundant and delicate. Flowers of the richest perfume are the natives of sandy lands—Paris, Arabia, and the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Roses, Violets, Lemnons or Homysuckles, &c., in pots, should be supplied with a considerable portion of sand; and those growing in gardens and pleasure grounds also. In many indigenous plants which are destitute of bark, the stem or culm is strengthened by silica, taken up by the sponges or elaborated by the organ of the plant from its elements. Analysis detects it in considerable quantities even in the stalks of wheat and Indian corn; and I believe in all the grasses, &c. flowers of which are aromatic. In line to think, too, that in the rich calcareous lands of the west, away from the sandy alluvial soils of the rivers, grapes will be rendered of better body and will give wine of a superior quality, if sand, (instead of manure, when the land is rich,) be mingled with the soil; and I should for these prefer even gravel to fine sand. I am not aware that the experiment has been made in regard to the grape, but it is worth a trial, if analogies are good indices.

Very truly sir,
 your obt. serv't.
 JOHN LEWIS.

H'es. Far. & Gar.]

To the Ladies.

In our last, we promised to give some hints respecting the laying out and arranging ornamental grounds, for those in moderate circumstances. If persons cannot afford to keep a gardener, and have not much leisure to give it themselves, they had better not undertake with the more delicate species of shrubbery or flowers, however tempted by their beauty; but select such kinds as will thrive and make the most show, with the least care and attention. The whole tribe of roses, with some few exceptions, are of this description. They are easy to be obtained, increase rapidly, and though well repaying a careful cultivation, will still flourish and bloom under almost entire neglect—among these we will mention the Ohio Multiflora, a flower indigenous with us; and though a rustic belle, scarce exceeded in beauty by her more cultivated sisters of the name. It will grow either from cuttings or seeds, and so rapidly as in a short time to overtop the trouble of setting it. The same is true of the fragrant sweet briar—a delightful ornament, and yet so hardy as to be almost regardless of soil or of cultivation. The scarlet trumpet creeper (we won't trouble you with the long names of flowers) is a plant that abounds along our high-ways and hedges; very showy, and so rapid of increase as to be a terror to farmers. It answers a fine purpose for overgrowing and concealing unsightly spots about your premises, and for planting on the north side of houses, where more delicate shrubbery often languishes. The various species of honeysuckle are also very easy to be obtained, as they will all grow from cuttings and take care of themselves with very little attention of yours.

It is well for you, if you intend to keep shrubbery, to have a little nursery of your slips and cuttings in some shady nook; where you can weed, water, and tend them all together. Do not crowd them so close that they will not have room to grow, for sometime before you remove them. Very young slips, or shrubbery, planted here and there along borders, requiring twice the time and care, besides being liable to many accidents. Choose, if possible, a spot where your young proteges may have the morning sun, but be sheltered from the heat of the afternoon of the day. Cut your slips just below a bud,—for a very bud contains the rudiments of a root. In this way you may raise all kinds of roses, altho, honeysuckles, all the varieties of lilac, serings, and flowering almonds, with very little time, trouble, or expense. The best time for setting out such a nursery, is in the early part of the spring, when showers are frequent. Slips set after this time require but more care and trouble.

But the department of the garden on which you may rely most for elegance, variety, and constant succession, is undoubtedly the annuals.

In regard to the raising of these, it is best to plant them together in a sort of nursery—designating the kind by labels. This bed you can protect with bushes or wood from the ravages of domestic fowls, and other invaders of flower borders. This bed should be in a dry and warm situation; for the long rains which occur in the spring of the year often & cruelly damage and retard the growth of early planted seeds. If the season be dry, you can water the seeds occasionally at evening, for moisture, as well as heat, is indispensable to germination. When the seeds are up, and before the roots have time to strike deep, remove them in little bunches with a transplanting trowel—taking care to have the earth well around the roots. Transplant,

if possible, when the skies give promise of a shower—but if your plants come to a proper state for removal, and the skies do not seem disposed to accommodate you, transplant in the evening; water and protect them for a day or two from the heat, by covering a flower pot over them, leaving it off at night for the benefit of the dew.

In planting annuals it is a common mistake to set too many in a bunch. Putting a four or five plants so set together, and the consequence is that all are so small and puny. After your plants begin to creep up themselves, weed out the more slender ones, and leave only one or two in a bunch. Plant your different bunches at a very good distance from each other, with reference to the space which they will occupy. Thus we have seen a thirty double bellini, in good ground, spread over the face of more than two feet all around. In many borders the flowers are crowded, and the general effect of them much injured, by not calculating beforehand the growth of each species. Flowers should be set, too, with regard to the effect of their colors in a border, with as much care as you would arrange them in a bouquet. Pale and delicate flowers should be enlivened by bright ones; and gay bright colors relieved by rich blues. Thus the dark maroon tints of the carnations, or the deep blue of the larkspur, contrast finely with the golden tints of the cornicopsis or marigold.

In the department of creepers there are many annuals capable of producing sudden and beautiful effects. While your honeysuckles and roses, &c. are in training, you can produce an immediate and very beautiful substitute in the rear of them, purple pans, and the variegated convolvulus, and many other annuals of the kind. In the garden of Mr. Jackson, near the Clevelot, may be seen seven or eight varieties of creepers, extremely beautiful and rare, and some of them possess a freedom and rapidity of growth, that renders them worthy the attention of those who wish to witness some immediate results from their horticultural efforts. Some of these grow from seeds, and others from roots, which increase very rapidly. We recommend all our fair friends who wish to procure something rare and beautiful in this department, to examine his collection.

If, after reading these few lines, any of your readers say, "after all, this raising of flowers is going to be too much trouble!" We say to them—only try it—get your husband or brother, or hire one of our men to lay you out a border and begin; and if you do not find after a time, that nothing seems to be trouble that is done with a willing mind, we are much mistaken.—
H'es. Far. & Gardener. H. E. B. S.

Modesty.

Who shall win the prize? There was a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was appointed to award the prize of beauty. "Who shall win the prize?" asks the rose, proudly stepping forward in blushing beauty, with full assurance of its winning worth. "Who shall win the prize?" asks the rest of the flowers as they come forward, each conscious of its attractions, and each equally sure of receiving the award. "I will take a peep at the assemblage," thought the violet, not intending to make one of the company, "and see the beauties as they pass." Just as it was raising its modest head from its humble and retiring corner, and was looking in upon the meeting, the judge came to render his decree. To the violet, says he, I award the prize of beauty, for there is no that more rare, none more exorbitantly beautiful, than—*Modesty.*

Time.

It is a truism that time passes rapidly away. The wheel is constantly revolving, and carries with it our griefs and our joys—and finally life itself. The time cuts rope and Time with a iron lock, to show that it should be seized without delay, and that if once lost, it cannot be secured. The duration of a man's life should not be estimated by his years, but by what he has accomplished—by the uses which he has made of care and opportunity. The industrious man lives longer than the drone—and by musing our body to exercise and activity—we shall more than double the years of our existence.

"The hundreds of idle young men scattered throughout the country, and longing about in our large towns, furnish indisputable evidence that many of the rising generation are contracting habits which, in after life, must create a large amount of sorrow and wretchedness. Labor is not respected, it should be, and the consequence is, that idleness, the price of idleness, and poverty, pluckily and wretched, that of cheerfulness and content."

Letter from Annette. (AN EXTRACT.)

Messrs. Editors— I am pleased to observe that you do not forget your female readers, although they seem greatly to neglect you. It is a pity that my friend FANNY, and others of the sisterhood, who have the ability, should be so unwilling to "let their lights shine." Such talents should not be hid in a napkin, when their proper exercise would be productive of so much good.

I have read the articles of "D. C." on the Education of Farmers' Children, with great satisfaction; and I sincerely wish they could be read by every parent in the land. The subject is one of great magnitude, and the writer treats it with a masterly hand. I hope he will not leave it till he has exhibited all its bearings, exposed the numerous evils which exist, and pointed out the remedy.

I heartily congratulate you, Messrs. Editors, on the success of your noble enterprise. I am fully convinced that the New Genesee Farmer is destined to exert a most powerful influence on the farming community, the good effect of which will be manifested throughout succeeding ages. The arrival of your monthly messenger is always looked for with anxiety, and greeted with a hearty welcome by the inhabitants of maple grove; and should its editors chance to roam as far as our shady retreat, they may rely upon a most cordial reception. I am sorry to hear of Mr. Bateham's ill health—hope it is nothing serious. Why does he not relax himself awhile, and take a ramble among his numerous friends in the country, at this delightful season? He could thus better acquaint himself with the wants and feelings of his patrons, and observe whether they profit by the instructions they receive.

Very respectfully, ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, May, 1841.

REMARKS—Now, Annette, just "cease your fanning," the last paragraph of the above is too provokingly irritating to be patiently endured, although clothed in so much kindness. "Roam as far as your shady retreat," forsooth, when you know full well we have been puzzled in vain these twelve months to find out its location!

Mr. B. intends to spend some time in the country, as soon as circumstances will permit; and if Annette will make known her true locus habitations, he will not fail to visit the shady grove. (If his surmises are correct however, the journey will not be a very lengthy one!)—Eds.

An Inquiry from Michigan.

Messrs. Editor—Can you send me the first volume of the New Genesee Farmer? I find that had I commenced taking your paper a year ago, I should have saved by the means more than a hundred times its cost. I am convinced that however small a farm or in any cultivator, even if not more than half an acre, an agricultural paper may be of immense advantage to him—each number worth the cost of the volume.

Respectfully yours, A. C. H.

We can still furnish vol. I.—E's.

Eastern Ploughs.—One of Howard's celebrated early draught ploughs, and one of Protry & Meers' (small sized) do. for sale at the Seed Store.

Rochester, Monday, }
June 1, 1841.

MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns for par, N. England Bank Notes, par, dis. and various locations like Eastern Draft, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Susquehanna.

The Money Market is rather easier now than it has been for some time past. This is owing partly to the passage of the Appropriation Bill, which will give relief to the Banks which were largely in advance to contractors on the public works.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 27.

Corn and Meat.—The arrivals of Western continue to be comparatively light, and the market is very firm. Southern is also scarce and a favorite. We quote Genesee at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2; Georgetown and Howard at 4 1/2 to 5 00; Ohio and Michigan 4 1/4; Richmond City Mills 4 2/3. Brandywine Corn Meal is a favorite—this is 11 63, 8 1/2 to 9 00.

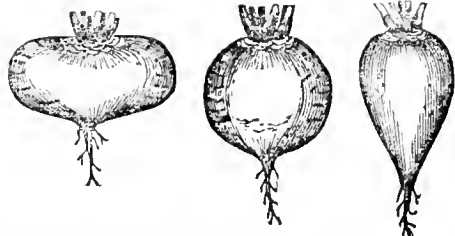
GRAIN.—The supplies of all descriptions are light, and the prices are considerably enhanced. Northern Corn has sold at 61 to 65; weight; Southern do 59. Rye very scarce; 57 to 60 demanded. Southern Oats 37; Northern do 35 to 41. SALT.—Some demand for Clover for export at 7 to 7 1/2; Timothy \$16 to \$19 per ton. At Philadelphia Flour has advanced to 55. Penn white Wheat 109; Rye 60; Southern Rye 51 to 52; Penn round Corn 60; Southern yellow do 57 to 58; white do 51 to 53—Oats 37 to 40. At Baltimore Flour has advanced 25. Howard-st. 5 7/8; supply light. City Mills 5 00; small stock. Susquehanna 5 1/2; light sock. Penn red Wheat 1 to 1 1/2; M1 Wheat 1 1/2; M1 white Corn 50 to 54; yellow do 50; Penn Rye 62; Md do 57; Md Oats 37 to 40. At Cincinnati Flour has improved to 3 to 4.

ENGLAND.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, May 3.—At our market this morning we had moderate fresh supplies of English wheat. The announcement made by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Friday last regarding the corn laws, although it is allowed that the present government is too weak to carry any measure they may propose on the subject, had the effect of rendering the trade dull this morning, and with a continuance of very fine weather a decline of 1 from 1s. to 2s. per qr. had to be submitted to both on English and foreign wheat, and even at this reduction sales were low. In flour, no change occurred.

Errata.

Page 66, col. 3, line 9 from bottom, for "plant" read plan. Page 67, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for "so" read as. Page 71, col. 1, line 10 from bottom, for "uplifted" read uplifting. Page 75, col. 2, line 1, from bottom, after the word "year" exchange the semi colon. Page 75, col. 2, line 11, from bottom, for "Cayuga," read Cayuga county. Page 75, col. 2, line 16 from bottom, for "lightning" read lightning's.



RUTA BAGA AND TURNIP SEEDS.

A full and choice assortment of Ruta Baga and other Turnip Seeds, are now on the way from England, and will in a few days be received at the Rochester Seed Store.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

June 1, 1841

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Woolsey, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O. Culver's, Brighton, Monroe Co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed a good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sandhill, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now 7 years old on the 4th of June next: he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed; he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to OLIVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1841.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, FLORIZEL.

FOR the information of those who may wish the stock of this celebrated horse, notice is hereby given, that he will stand for mares the ensuing season, at the stable of H. V. Weed, Genesee; and also at the stable of the subscriber, in Gowland, where pasture will be provided, and attention paid to mares from a distance. C. H. CARROLL. May 15, 1841.

SILK WORM EGGS.

LARGE White Peanut, and large Nankin Peanut eggs: (the Siva Mirabel, and Mirabel-pune, of the French) and the common Sulphur varieties, are for sale at the Seed Store, by BATEHAM & CROSMAN. Rochester, April 1, 1841.

A FARM & COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE Farm, with new Buildings and Fence, is situated only one and three-fourths of a mile from Rochester Post Office, on the Stage Road leading from Monroe-street, east.

The Farm contains Fifty Acres of Excellent Land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, a Two Store House, with a Wing and Columns in front, good Barn, a Garage House, &c., about 300 Bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, good Water and Wood. Mares or less Land can be had with the Buildings, if desired. A fine Horticultural Garden is now in progress adjoining said Farm.

This property is worthy the attention of a purchaser, either for farming purposes, or a pleasant place of residence, being near a good market, good schools and a Seminary.

For further particulars, please apply at the house on said farm, or address, post paid.

C. INGERSOLL.

Rochester Post Office, N. Y.

Brighton, May 1, 1841

THE IMPORTED HORSE "ALFRED,"

Will stand this season, commencing on the 12th of May, at the stable of Mr. Rodney Russell, adjoining the old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, Ontario co., as follows, viz: From Wednesday, May 12th, to Tuesday, May 14th; on a Wednesday, May 20th, to Tuesday, June 1st; from Wednesday, June 4th, to Tuesday, June 15th; from Wednesday, June 22d, to Thursday, June 26th; from Wednesday, July 7th, to Tuesday, July 13th; and at Mr. G. Forden's, near Geneva, the entire five times.—TERMS, the same as last season. Rochester, April, 1841. THOMAS WEDDLE.

The Imported English Horse, "Emigrant,"

Will stand for Mares the ensuing season, at the barn of Mr. C. Ashton, in Shelby, one mile west and half a mile south from Medina, Orleans Co., where he has stood the two last seasons.

It is but just to say that he is not probably surpassed by any horse in Western New York. Good judges who were at the Fair in Rochester, last fall, think that if he had been there he would have taken the premium without any doubt. His stock is right—just the thing for farmers and the market. Gentlemen who wish to raise good horses will do well to call and see.—He is extensively known in Livingston county.

T. H. ASHTON, J. SHERWOOD, R. L. CHASE.

Medina, Orleans Co., March 9, 1841.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE—1841.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass Clover, &c., and seeds for Root Crops, such as Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.

For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of esculent Vegetable SEEDS. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England;—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Wethersfield, and other articles are raised for the establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 50 cents per doz. papers.

ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden. And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in the season.

CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchants supplied with seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Order from a distance containing a remittance, or good city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Arcade Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JUNE 1, 1841.

Table listing prices for various commodities: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, CIDER, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, PEARL ASHES, POT, WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

We have made several alterations in our table of produce since our last.

Wheat is now up to seven shillings and seven and three fourths the supply is very small.

Oats are also in good demand at thirty-one cents. Butter and Eggs are eagerly sought after at quoted price. The Produce Market is not very brisk at present.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices—Harvesting and Thrashing Machines. A New Oil Plant—*Madia sativa*. The Striped Bug. Farmers, don't sell your Ashes. Clarifying Maple Sugar with Indian Meal. 97

Cure of the Locality of the Canker Worm. Best Method of Improving New Farms. Culture and Use of Millet. 98

Agricultural Societies—The "Act to Promote Agriculture." Sheep Poisoned by the Red Cherry. 99

Presences on Plum Trees. Rust on Wheat. "S. W." and the Corn Laws. Rotation of Crops. Root Culture. 100

Draining level land in Broad Ridges. Locust Tree Insect. American Society of Agriculture. New varieties of Turnip Seeds. 101

The Show and Fair of the N. Y. Agricultural Society—List of Premiums, &c. Complementary Colors. The Feltows in Peach Trees. 102

Irony. Farmers and Mechanics. How to Eradicate the French Honey. Inquiry—Postage. 103

Prize and Expectations. Downing's Landscape Gardening. Acknowledgments. Scarcity of Fodder—Seasonable Hints. Sale of Berkshire. The Deanston (Seotch) Sulphur Plough, (with cut.) 104

C. H. Bedford Ox, (with cut.) The New England Farmer—Hay Making. 105

Parasites. Disease of Silk Worms—The Muscardine, living Bee. 106

Journal of the American Institute. To prevent Fence posts from Heaving. Fat Cattle. Proper Season for cutting Grain. Application of Lime to soils. 107

Flowers of Summer. Spurious Ruta Baga Seed. 108

Weather—the Crops—Harvest Prospects. Sowing corn for Fodder. Killing Rats. 109

Best Trees in the West. The Fruits of the Soil. The Silk Business in Pennsylvania. Protection against rrouk. The Duty to Labor. 110

Flower Garden—Cultivated by the Ladies. Leisure days. What should parents do with their boys? A hint from Liebig. Culture of Buckwheat. Go Forth into the Fields, (poetry). 111

Merion Woolen Factory. Devon Cattle. Monroe Co. g. So. Markets. Avertisements. Prices Current, 112

Some of our Canadian neighbors seem to forget that there is any postage on letters in this State; and others remember it to but little purpose. We have on several occasions received letters containing one or more small bills, and then a ten cent piece enclosed "to pay the American postage!" We can assure the postage is charged on each piece, whether large or small, and the ten cent piece just paid its own postage and no more! The people of Canada generally, and even many of the post masters, do not seem to be aware that the law allows American postage to be paid together with the Canadian, at the office where the letter is deposited. All that is necessary is, for the post master to mark on the outside the amount so paid. We hope we shall not soon have to write another homily on this text.

Harvesting and Thrashing Machines.

"Pitt's Grain Thrasher and Separator" is now in operation near this city; and, as in other places, is gaining the approbation of the farmers who witness it. We are happy to announce that Mr. Pitts is making arrangements to manufacture the machines in this city.

One of Hussey's Harvesting Machines has just arrived in town, and measures will be taken to afford the farmers of this vicinity an opportunity for seeing it in operation. Mr. Hussey is now manufacturing his machines at Auburn, and will soon be ready to supply orders. More about these machines next month.

A New Oil Plant—The *Madia sativa*.

The superintendent of the Belfast (Ireland) Botanic Garden, presented Mr. Bateham a package of the *Madia sativa* seed. Part of this was sent to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth of the Patent Office, who requests us to publish some information concerning it. The best account of this plant we have seen, is in London's Magazine of Gardening for March, 1832, from which we gather the following:—

"M. Bosch, superintendent of the gardens of the king of Wirtemberg, has made numerous experiments for many years on acclimatizing exotic plants, during the course of which one plant, *Madia sativa*, attracted peculiar attention, as he found from the reports of travellers in Chili, that it is cultivated in that country as an oleiferous plant, and an excellent oil is extracted from it. During the last few years, M. Bosch has given this plant a fair trial on a large scale, at considerable expense; and the results of this trial have surpassed his most sanguine expectations."

It is an annual plant of the natural order Compositae, growing to the height of one and a half to two feet. The seed should be sown in the spring, on rich soil, at the rate of about 7 lbs. to the acre. The produce is about 1,500 lbs. per (English) acre; and 100 lbs. of seed yield about 23 lbs. of oil.

According to a chemical analysis, 100 parts of the *Madia* oil consists of 45 parts of oleine (or fluid part of the oil), 40 of stearine (the mucilage, or fatty part), and 15 of glycerine (or sweet solid part, a honey-like and glutinous substance). This oil does not congeal at 19° below Reaumur, but only becomes a little less fluid, which makes it an incomparable substance for keeping all sorts of machines in order; and there can likewise be a solid and well lathering soap made of it. That it may be advantageously used in cloth manufactures has been proved by experiments already

made, by which it was found preferable to the olive oil which had been previously used."

"For all these reasons, it is to be hoped that the *Madia sativa* will soon take that place in agriculture, to which, by its usefulness, it is justly entitled; and which, also, the king of Wirtemberg has already acknowledged, by rewarding with a gold medal the merit of M. Bosch, in introducing a plant into field culture which promises to become uncommonly useful, not only to our agriculture, but to our manufactures and trades."

We should be pleased to hear whether any experiments have been tried with this plant in the United States.

The Striped Bug.

Several correspondents have favored us with answers to the inquiry in our last, for an effectual mode of protecting vines from the striped bug. We give the substance of these methods, although they are not new, and we know from experience that most of them are not fully effectual. In a season like the present, however, when the bugs are not very numerous, these preventives may answer the purpose.

1. Water the plants with a decoction of tobacco.
2. Spread tobacco stems, or refuse tobacco, around them.
3. Sprinkle the plants frequently with water in which burdock leaves have been soaked a few days.
4. Spread soot upon and around the plants.
5. Apply ashes, plaster, or sulphur, in the same manner as the last.
6. The last and most effectual, if not the most easy: get up—we mean go out—early in the morning while the dew is on their wings, catch them, and with the thumb and finger, pinch off their mandibles. Or administer a dose of the Frenchman's flea powder, thus:—

"First den, you catch de flea;
 You pin ur some little powder down he trout;
 Begar he choke!"

Farmers, don't Sell your Ashes.

Mrs. Emmons—According to late discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, Professor Lubig says, that in taking the hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil, is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thin covering of wood ashes.

I once heard a very successful farmer say, that he never suffered a bushel of ashes to be sold from his farm—that it was worth 50 cents a bushel to sow on grass and corn. SENECA.

Clarifying Maple Sugar with Indian Meal.

W. S. Tupper, of South Venice, informs us that he tried an experiment according to the directions in our April paper, for clarifying Maple Sugar by the use of Indian meal. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the trial was not very complete; still, the result satisfied him that a quality of sugar can be produced in this way, far superior to that clarified in the old way by the use of milk and eggs. He advises sugar makers to give it a fair trial next year, and publish the results.

An Apology for Correspondents.
 It is well known that most of our correspondents are practical farmers, and with most of our readers we are sure is sufficient excuse for their not writing more of it this season of the year. In the mean time, it gives us an opportunity to select some choice treasures from the columns of contemporaries. We trust, however, that our old friends improve the time afforded by a rainy day, occasionally, and do not allow our readers to forget them; and as soon as the hurrying season is over we shall again exhibit a goodly number of honorable names.

One More Call.

Some post masters and agents deserve our thanks for the honorable manner in which they have responded to the call of our last; but there are many others still behind hand, and we dislike to be personal, we hope they will remit the amounts due without delay, and save us further trouble.

"Thou shalt not steal."

It does but little good to scold, but really the way our pockets are picked by some persons in the matter of postage, is truly enlivening. One writes from Ohio that his paper has been carried or lost, another in Michigan asks some unimportant question for his own benefit, and each robs us of two shillings! A gentleman (?) in Canada writes a letter entirely for his own benefit, and encloses a business card, making double postage and cheating us out of three shillings. Another orders two copies of the Farmer and Encyclopaedia Dollar Bill, which is at a discount of from 7 to 10 cents, and then subjects us to double postage in the bargain.

The Curculio.

We are but partially acquainted with the Curculio. Its manner of providing for its young by depositing the nit in our stone fruit, may be familiar to most of our readers,—together with several other particulars; but its food after it has passed into the perfect state, its place of abode during the autumn and winter, and the age it may attain, are things which appear to be very imperfectly known.

If the life of this insect extends to several years, the chief advantage to be derived from having hogs and geese under the trees, must be to prevent its increase. A few of the old ones indeed, may be trampled to death; but in a large fruit garden, it is likely that most of the young ones will escape; and if to these we add such as immigrate from other places, there will be an increasing array of them in the trees, beyond the reach of the hogs, geese, and poultry.

That such has been the case in our fruit garden, we are much inclined to believe. Six years ago, the hogs were not permitted to run there; and without doubt many hundreds of young curculios were added to those already in possession. We have lately undertaken to lessen their number by catching them on sheets; and we now have about 1700 on the list.

From their difference in size, we infer a difference in age. Further proof indeed, is wanted; but some of them are not less than four or five times as large as others. If they live through a period of years, they must continue to provide for their offspring in some kind of stone fruit. If we exclude them from the plum tree, the apricot, and nectarine, they will attack the peach and the cherry. The latter indeed suffers annually to some extent; and a few years ago, owing to a scarcity of other fruit, our peaches were almost entirely destroyed by them.

These considerations have induced us this season to pay more attention to them than in years past; and we have been surprised to find them so numerous. In a late article on this subject, we proposed to jar the trees before the tin troughs were put up; but one, or even a dozen jarrings are not sufficient to get them all down. The troughs therefore, should be fixed and filled, very early in the season, before the insects ascend the trees, or the labor may be vain. We offer some proof of this remark: For nine mornings in succession, some of our trees had been repeatedly struck with an axe, so as to produce violent concussions, each time obtaining a goodly number of curculios; and yet on the tenth morning, from the same trees, we caught more than double the number that we had at any other time, owing to the cold which benumbed them, and rendered them less able to hold on. From the same trees we have since obtained many more.

Some persons have doubted the efficiency of water troughs; but from what we have seen of them, our confidence has not been diminished in the least. We have frequently caught curculios on the rim, as if waiting for a passage; and have sometimes found them in the water perfectly helpless. Now to prevent them from climbing up, is all that we can reasonably expect from a water trough. It cannot bring them down.

For large trees, the expense of these fixtures will be greater than on small trees, the amount of material to make them being greater. If a sufficient space be left between the trough and the tree however, it may remain several years without being taken down—a hole being made in the bottom as soon as the curculio season is over, to let off the water which might collect there, from rain or from melting snow. A small chisel, cutting through the tin into a block of wood held firmly under, would make a sufficient aperture, which might be closed the next spring, and secured by a drop of solder. Three or four wooden

by small nails, support the trough; and rags or tow stop up the remaining vacancy. We cap the whole with a coat of mortar to prevent the insects from working their way through the crevices.

Hogs sometimes neglect to eat the fallen fruit when it is very green; but shorter commons will generally bring them to their duty. If the fruit lies long under the tree, the worm escapes into the ground. †

Locality of the Canker Worm.

The Nashville Agriculturist (as quoted in an exchange paper) recommends taking up the earth round fruit trees to the depth of six or eight inches, and to the distance of eight or ten inches, for the purpose of burning it, in order "to destroy the germ of the canker worm." Is the canker worm an inhabitant of Tennessee? Perhaps some of our readers can inform us in regard to this particular; and also the boundaries of that district on which the genuine canker worm (*Phalena cernata*) is found.

Deane in his New England Farmer or Geographical Dictionary says, "It is not less than about fifty years since this insect began its depredations in New England, in the parts which had been longest cultivated. But perhaps there is some reason to hope that Providence is about to extirpate them: for a little bird has lately made its appearance in some parts of the country, which feeds upon the canker worms. Should these birds have a rapid increase, the insect will be thinned, so as to be less formidable, if not wholly destroyed."

The second edition of that work was issued in 1797, "soon after the first," and perhaps we may set the time of their first appearance about one hundred years ago. It will be safe to conclude they were not newly created about that time, however; and we may ask whence they came? or what other tree supplied them with food before that period?

The little bird was doubtless the cedar bird—one of the greatest marauders of our land; but having no canker worms for him to feed on in this district, we should be glad to send him where he might find useful employment. †

From Western Farmer.

Best Method of Improving New Farms.

If heavily timbered with oak, maple, beech, bass wood, ash, &c., together with a heavy growth of underwood or brush, the best method in the opinion of the writer, or at least that has fallen under his observation, to clear such land is, if it be undulating and dry, to enter in the months of June, July or August, upon the land to be cleared, when the leaves are large and full, with axe and bush hook in hand, and cut down all the trees and brush of and less in size than six or eight inches in diameter, on the first five, ten, twenty, or more acres, according to the means at command, leaving the larger trees standing.

Trim up the fallen trees by lopping off the branches, and then cut up their branches into suitable length for rails, or to be thrown together into piles for burning, leaving the brush scattered over the surface of the ground to dry. The next step recommended, will be, after the leaves have fallen from the trees in the fall of the year, and before the buds start out in the spring, to girdle the timber or trees left standing so effectually as to kill them; and as soon thereafter as the weather will permit, (if the season be favorable, the last of April or first of May,) put fire to your "fallow," and the probability is, you will get a "good burn." When once cleared off, put on a brisk team of young cattle or horses, and harrow up your land thoroughly till it becomes mellow and pliable to the hoe; you may then plant it in corn or potatoes, or sow it to oats or other spring grain, at your option, or as your wants may dictate. If you sow to oats, you can immediately seed down after them to "timothy grass," "red top" or "clover," which will soon furnish your farm with hay for your stock of cattle, &c. Nor will the "girdlings" become dangerous to your cattle, or prove detrimental to your crops for the first three or four years, and in the mean time they can be

almost any season of the year when he may have the most leisure time to do it.

It being generally the case with those hardy industrious men who most frequently break in upon new farms, that they are limited in their means, and having families to support, and some of them large ones too, they require a quick return of the outlay of their small capitals. And this method of clearing the first forty acres of timbered land, if pursued, will place a family in circumstances to raise their own food for consumption, sooner than any other, as much labor, time and expense are thereby saved the first year or two, while the new beginner is beginning anew with every thing new around him. If "openings," "prairies," or "plains," are to be worked, where there is a heavy coat of herbage upon the ground, and no obstacles in the way of the plough, in the month of June or July enter upon the land to be broken up with a sufficient team to turn over the sward with ease, while the wild grass and herbs are yet tender and vegetating.

The depth of ploughing should be regulated according to the depth of the soil. And as a general rule, prairie can be ploughed deeper than either openings or the willow plains. "Oak openings," the first ploughing should be turned over to the depth of about six inches, and great care must be taken to turn a "clean, handsome furrow," so as to cover entirely the vegetable matter, for one acre well ploughed and tilled, is better to the farmer than five but half done, and if the *welshen bottle* is suffered never to enter the habitation nor the field, and proper care be taken, the farm work is sure of being not only seasonably, but well done. The land thus ploughed should be suffered to lie in fallow, undisturbed until the following spring, when it may be cross ploughed, harrowed and prepared for spring crops.

It may be well, perhaps, here to advert to one reason why the first ploughing in openings or plains, where the sub-soil tends to clay should not be made too deep. Argillous soil, in its natural undisturbed state, lies in a compact firm layer, and is of a cold sour nature; and as new beginners are somewhat impatient for early crops, they cannot wait for the seasons with their accompanying attributes of heat and frost, shower and sunshine, to modify and subdue the natural sourness of a clayey soil if ploughed to the depth of ten or twelve inches at first; so therefore, as soon as the vegetation and mould which were turned under at the first ploughing, have sufficiently rotted to mix with the under soil that was turned up, and which being thin, (if ploughed but six inches,) and lying over a compost formed of the vegetable matter soon manures, by exposure and the air changes of the weather, and will if planted or sowed, yield a tolerable crop, the time is improved by the new beginners, to avail themselves of the earliest possible harvest. And furthermore, as all newly cultivated lands, if properly managed, will yield a yearly increase of the products of the soil for the first five or six years; the depth of ploughing can be gradually increased without materially lessening the productiveness of the crop. At the same time the farmer is receiving a rich reward for his care and labor. As I have already occupied a larger space of your useful columns than may be interesting to most of your readers in partly answering a short inquiry, I shall close by observing that if your "Tussock" correspondent, "O. S." needs any further information on the subject, after he shall have cleared or broken up the first ten acres of land, by so intimating through the medium of the Western Farmer, he can be accommodated by

"CINCINNATUS."

Lapeer County, March 20th, 1841.

Millet.

Culture.—This plant will grow upon any soil of tolerable richness, though it does best on loam. The ground should be prepared as for ordinary crops. The seed should be sown broad-cast, and covered with the harrow. If sown early, the crop may be gathered in August, though if sown any time before the 25th of June, it will come to maturity. If seed is the object, four quarts of seed to the acre will be enough; but if intended principally for cattle feed, the quantity of seed may be increased to eight quarts. It grows to the height of from two to six feet, according to the quality of the soil. Birds are fond of the seed, and devour it as soon as it begins to ripen. The crop should be therefore cut before the whole has matured and while the straw is green. It may be cut with a sickle, scythe, or cradle, and should be housed as soon as it is sufficiently dry.

* When fodder is the chief object, millet may be sown in July.—E. S. N. G. FARMER.

cut down and used for rail timber, or fire wood, and being dry, can be burned out of the farmer's way at

Product.—The product will be according to the soil, and will vary from ten to thirty bushels of seed, and from one to three tons of forage, on the acre. It sometimes produces more than a thousand fold returns.

Use.—We have found it an excellent substitute for corn, in fattening hogs, either ground or boiled; and if ground would probably be useful for neat cattle and horses. The straw is eaten freely by cattle, and both the seed and straw abound with nutritious matter.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The following opinions were advanced by Messrs. Colman and Buckminster, at the Agricultural meetings in Boston:

"Millet was both grass and grain. Mr. C. had himself raised it at the rate of three tons to the acre. It is an annual plant, and is useful when other crops fail. He had known millet sown in August, and a good crop obtained after the crop of hay had been cut off with drought. Cattle prefer it to almost any other kind of hay. When ripened it is a valuable grain, weighing from thirty to forty pounds to the bushel."

"Millet be (Mr. B.) believed a great exhauster of the soil; it probably would not exhaust so much when cut for hay before it was ripe. It could not be profitably cultivated in this country for any other than a late crop."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Agricultural Societies.—The Act of 1841 "To Promote Agriculture."

Messrs. Editors—There has been much difference of opinion amongst practical farmers, as to the utility of Agricultural Societies. Some have said they are altogether too partial in their operations, excluding from competition all, or mostly all, of those who have not ample pecuniary means of preparing subjects for exhibition and premium at the annual air. It is urged that the principle on which premiums have been awarded, instead of rewarding skill, economy, and good husbandry, has encouraged a few individuals to vie with each other in pampering a select number of animals, while perhaps their average stock may in consequence be stinted below ordinary allowance, and be of the most common description. Some have bestowed all their manure on one or two acres, and by great expense of time and pains extorted great crop of grain or roots, while the remainder of the farm has met with corresponding neglect; and finally, he who has succeeded in cramming the most mudding into a pig, or has been able to draw the milk from the greatest number of cows with one calf, has, as a matter of course, drawn the premium. Sir, how have you fed this fine animal of yours? Oh, he has ever had more than he could get, has been in some cases about the necessary amount of scrutiny and investigation as to method and means.

The man who, regardless of expense, obtains the richest crop from an acre or half an acre, will accomplish the same result. The same may be said of the otherwise frugal housewife, who neglects important domestic duties, in order to produce a highly wrought air of silk stockings or a curious hearth rug.

These objections I confess are not altogether groundless; yet, upon the whole, agricultural societies, with all their errors of management, have stirred up a spirit of emulation, showed farmers what can be done, and been of great benefit to the interests of agriculture. I think the friends of improvement may felicitate themselves on the final attention which this subject has received from the legislature, and the passage of an act, which if carried out according to its true spirit, will obviate these objections, and place every one within the sphere of fair competition.

Although the allowance provided in this act is very limited; yet, as an incipient step, it is much better than no action; and it is to be hoped that the importance of the object will stimulate our farmers promptly to co-operate in making up the duplicate to this fund. I propose to make a few remarks on section 3d of the act, which will be found entire in the June number of this paper.

Mention is made of "articles, productions and improvements, best calculated to promote the agricultural, household, and manufacturing interests of this State." All articles seem to be excluded from exhibition for premiums, except those which fulfil the above intention. The officers of the society are to have "special reference to the net profits which accrue or are likely to accrue from the mode of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the article thus offered, with the intention that the reward shall be given for the most economical or profitable mode of competition." The above clause seems to embrace the true principle on which agricultural societies ought to operate and premiums be awarded. Farming in general is not carried on as an amusement, but as a source of profit, as an agreeable and healthy employment. The data which are to determine "net profit," seem to be perfectly evident. He who succeeds in eliciting the most animal or vegetable nutriment from a given quantity of material, with the same economy of time and labor, shows the most skill; or, in other words, he who can produce a fine crop or a fine animal at the least expend of means, will reap the most "net profit." It is well known that two animals of the same age and weight may be placed in separate pens, each may be fed the same quantity of grain or roots—at the end of a given time weigh and examine these animals and there will be found a difference (sometimes very great) in their weight and form.

The only possible circumstances which can produce this difference, are as follows:—

1. Method of preparing the food.
2. Time and manner of feeding.
3. Constitution of the animal, which embraces,

1. Voracity of appetite, which makes them what are termed "good feeders."

2. Power of the digestive and assimilating organs, by which a greater quantity of chyle is elaborated from the same aliment in some animals than in others.

In regard to field crops, it is likewise known that the most striking difference in the appearance and produce is sometimes only separated by a division fence. This is caused,

1. By the previous condition of the land, quantity and quality of manure applied;
2. Season of the year when manure is drawn and method of application.
3. Number of times and manner in which the land is ploughed and harrowed.
4. Preparation of seed and mode of planting or sowing;—
5. And lastly, time spent in tending the crop and manner of doing it.

A proper discrimination is required to hit right in every particular, and so adjust the labor and expense as to secure a profitable crop. The more skilful and judicious consideration of the above circumstances, can alone render one man more successful than another. Here is ample scope for the exercise of thought and experiment; and the man who by well directed and careful experiment, establishes some principle in the rearing of stock, or cultivation of the soil, and in proof of this principle brings forward to the Fair a specimen of production, which not only excels, but has yielded a handsome "net profit," will, by imparting his peculiar method, confer benefit on the whole farming community. In pursuance of this latter consideration, the act goes on to provide that the "person claiming the premium shall deliver in writing, to the president of the society, an accurate description of the process of preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, or feeding the animal, as may be; and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in value of the animal, with the view of

showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop or feeding or fattening the animal. This latter clause strikes at the root of the whole matter. It excludes all mere fancy farmers, who by dint of money can exhibit some huge animal, or produce an enormous crop from a few rods of ground.

It will be seen I think, that the spirit of the law is to give the "race to the swift and the battle to the strong," and as far as can be, reward and encourage genuine merit.

Farmers of 1841, why are you not still muzzling over the surface of your farms with the old bull plough with wooden mould board, and putting in your grain with the triangular harrow of nine teeth? Who amongst you now, who if your stock is not all thorough bred, have not a sprinkling amongst your flocks and herds of some of the best blood in Europe? To whom are you indebted for the amazing improvement which has taken place in farming for the last twenty years? To the ingenious, to the enterprising, to the men who were willing to hazard time and means in doubtful experiments—many important hints on which you are almost unconsciously practicing with success, you can trace to these men—men of thought, men of persevering exertion.

I need not say that real excellence in any department of business is not the result of accident, or blind chance. It must be the fruit of cool reflection, of "patient thought." The brilliant emanations of genius, like those luminous appearances in the heavens which sometimes occur, may dazzle and surprise and excite our admiration; but most of the great practical improvements in the arts which have raised men from barbarism, have been the fruit of laborious exertion, of protracted experiments. They have caused much racking of the brain and many sleepless nights.—These remarks apply as well to farming as to any other pursuit. The door of improvement is still open—let the tide flow on. Every farmer, if he studies his own interest, will become a member of the county society; and if he has not the taste or the time to devote to agricultural experiments, let him cheerfully contribute a little for the encouragement of those who, for his benefit, are willing to search out the most successful and economical method of raising a crop, and will be at the pains of introducing the most approved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.

Ogden, June 10, 1841.

J. B. SMITH.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Sheep Poisoned by the common Red Cherry.

Messrs. Editors—Some six or eight years since, while carrying on farming at Rock Stream, one of my orchards, in which was a variety of fruit trees, including a number of the common red sour cherry, became covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, to destroy which, I turned in, about the first of September, fifty or sixty merino sheep. The animals seemed unusually fond of eating the young cherry sprouts which had sprung up very thick under and about the cherry trees. In less than an hour a large proportion of them were discovered to be diseased, and they were immediately turned out. They staggered continually, pitching forward upon their heads, and often turning entirely over upon their backs. In the course of two or three hours several of them had died; the remainder gradually recovered.

Post mortem examinations proved that their stomachs were compactly filled with the leaves of the cherry sprouts, containing, I presume, prussic acid sufficient to destroy animal life.

E. BARNES.

Note.—A neighbor of mine lost a cow from her eating the leaves of a cherry tree, which had been blown down by a wind storm.

E. B.

Geneva, May 29, 1841.

Excesses on Plum Trees.

We first observed the new excesses on plum trees about the 15th of last month; but as vegetation has been unusually backward, it is probable that in other cases they will appear much earlier. The worms on some of these bunches are more advanced than on others.

The more we see of the works of this insect, the more we are satisfied it may be easily kept in check, or entirely destroyed. Excepting the few that migrate, it is not much inclined to wander from its native tree, unless others are very near. Where it attacks plum trees with thick branches, the proprietor may find an advantage in cutting out a part with all their leaves and fruit on,—because he can find the bunches so much more readily, and because the fruit that remains will be finer and more valuable. Summer pruning is much approved by some horticulturists.

Possibly some of our readers may think we are bestowing an undue share of attention on this subject. We don't think so. We expect the most indolent will be the first to complain; and it is this class that we more especially want to stimulate into action. Get up half an hour before the usual time—steal away from a nap spell contend to it—take the neighbor that comes to spend an idle hour along to see the operation and assist—it will do him good—and the plum trees will be saved from ruin.

Then as it is when our paper makes it appear, in these northern parts, it is probable that many worms will still remain in their nests. Cut open the bunches, and kill it as soon as they are found, destroy them. If half of them are stopped on their way to maturity, it will be something of great value, not only as it gets a man's hand into the business, and prepares him for doing his duty next year, but he will have much less to do.

Rust on Wheat.

A well written paper on the cause of Mildew, Blight, or Rust, was lately read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, by Kender-ton Smith, in which he endeavors to show that this malady is occasioned by sowing grass seed amongst the wheat. We have no doubt however, that in different and very different circumstances, the presence of rust may be owing to more than one cause; yet, if sowing grass seed with wheat, often, or generally produces it, it is an important discovery.

Then in a paper, published in the Farmers' Cabinet, we give the following extracts:

"The wheat of several fields which came under my observation [in 1835] and which had not been sown with grass seed, was good, the straw bright, and the grain of excellent quality. I also remarked, that other fields which had been sown with grass seed, and in deed the crop generally throughout the country was greatly injured, and in most instances, utterly destroyed by mildew or rust. What appeared very remarkable was, that we heard of excellent crops which had been raised in the very midst of this ruin and desolation.

"In the summer of 1835, I was appointed by the Society, one of a committee to examine a reaping machine, then recently invented. We visited the farm of Mr. John Fox, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, for the purpose, where the machine was put in operation upon a field of eight acres. This grain was remarkably fine in all respects. It was tall, and much of it was branched, yet the berry was perfectly filled, and the straw was in no respect touched with mildew. There was no grass sown with this grain; and I have no reason to think that Mr. Fox and his brother have for many years, always sown their wheat without grass, and I find that crops have been uniformly good.

"A second year this field was another in wheat, the straw of which was tall, and the growth of which had been apparently vigorous, but the grain was shrunk and of little value. This field was sown with timothy the previous fall, and with clover in the spring, and the ground was covered with a thick and

healthy coat of these grasses. The soil, situation, and advantages of these lots, for the growth of wheat, were to all appearance the same. There was another field of wheat on the opposite side of Mr. Fox's field, and only separated from it by a road, which was also utterly worthless from mildew. This lot had also been sown with grass, and there was a strong growth upon it. Here then was a field of very superior wheat, situated between two other fields which were scarcely worth cutting.

"Within the last two years I have heard of many instances of good grain, and but one instance of mildewed wheat having been produced on lands not sown with grass, or on which there was not a strong growth of grass or weeds. In every case of mildew during that time, I have ascertained upon inquiry, that grass had been sown with the grain, or prevailed to considerable extent naturally.

"I do not wish to be understood as stating that the presence of grass always produces mildew or rust, for I know that good crops of wheat have grown with it in dry seasons; but I do contend that the presence of a thick growth of grass or weeds upon the surface of the land, predisposes the crop to disease or mildew, and that in wet seasons it is almost invariably noxious and hurtful to the wheat plant.

"P. S. I am informed by Mr. Isaac Newton, an active and zealous member of the Society, and one of our most enterprising farmers, that he had last year, a field of about eight acres of wheat, which he sowed in the fall with timothy and herd-grass, except one land, nearly in the middle of the field, which by accident was omitted. The wheat upon this land was not affected by mildew, and the grain was of superior quality, while the rest of the field was rendered worthless by mildew."

The foregoing statements are very interesting; but we would refer our readers to an able article on this subject, published in our current volume, at pages 38—50, which is worthy of a careful perusal. Now is the season for farmers to make observations in regard to this matter. Let them take notice, in addition to the above suggestions, whether stable manure is favorable or unfavorable? Whether compost, including a portion of lime, has a bad effect? Whether head-lands in fine till, but trodden hard after the wheat was sown, are more free from rust? Whether this fungus often spreads from low wet places into the drier parts of the field? and whether it rarely occurs under the shade of trees? The satisfactory determination of these points may lead to very important results; and we should be pleased to hear from correspondents on the subject.

"S. W." and the Corn Laws.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

Your correspondent, "S. W." appears to have paid much attention to the subject on which he treats; but, on the whole, his speculations are much better adapted to the state of information and feeling which existed fifty years ago, than to the present time.

While every laborer must, as he ought, acquire by his daily wages sufficient to clothe and educate respectably his family and provide something for future use, it will be difficult to convince our farmers that their profits will be increased by the "low prices of agricultural products." It may be replied that this will regulate itself—that the cost of labor will be proportioned to the prices of the articles produced; but this is not true, except in part; and can only be the result of great uniformity in the cost of the articles consumed, according to their value. For instance, if the bulk of our importations are purchased at high prices, the wages of the working man would doubtless exceed the means of the farmer to pay, if wheat was at a low price.

It is gratifying to observe, notwithstanding the lessons of patience read to us by "S. W.," and his conclusion "that we have no right to complain of the English Corn Laws, which save her agricultural interests from utter prostration and ruin," that the spirit of free trade is spreading in England as well as this

country. He has doubtless observed, that though generally opposed by the landed interest, which seeks but its own selfish ends, regardless of the claims and sufferings of community, a mighty movement has taken place, which must result in the repeal of those laws, at no distant period. When this takes place, it must be obvious that the market for our wheat will be much better than at the present.

If "S. W." will take into consideration the unlimited capabilities we possess of producing this great staple and the certainty that in a few years at farthest, our market will not be adequate to the supply, he will agree with Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, in saying, "that the policy of our nation in sustaining the cotton growing interest to the neglect of wheat, is unwise and unjust."

It has often seemed passing strange to me that so little has been done to promote the prosperity of millions at the North, in this important particular, when a few hundred thousand men at the South have an accredited representative at the Court of St. James, watching every movement which may affect in the slightest degree their favorite exports.

But there is another aspect to this question, to which I would direct the attention of your correspondent. He thinks we have no right to complain when the landed interests seek their own protection; but did he ever reflect that this protection was the cause of want and misery incalculable? It is not the only result of this system, that the English laborer is absolutely precluded from any higher expectation than providing a scanty support for his family; thus extinguishing those noble incentives to exertion, which lie in the path of the humblest individual among us; but let him bear in mind, that no small share of the people of that country, from the operation of those laws, inhabit damp and noisome cellars, crowd to an incredible extent every garret and hovel, and drag out a most miserable existence, that "the agricultural interests" may ride in splendid coaches and feast upon the dainties of the earth. Surely the dictates of philanthropy should outweigh those of cold selfishness. It is however, by no means certain that English proprietor would be the losers by an act of justice and mercy for, says Lord John Russell in his motion for the reduction of duty on foreign grain, "the safety of free trade has always been considered as an axiom by writers on political economy, and I see no good reason why it should not be reduced to practice."

S. R. W.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Rotation of Crops—Root Culture.

Messrs. Editors—I am often asked by brother farmers how they can change from their old impoverishing mode of farming, and adopt an improved system. I say to such, fix on a proper rotation of crops—begin on a small scale till 'sure you are right, then go ahead.' My rotation for a five or six years' course is 1st. Pans, on green sward; 2d. Corn or roots, with manure; 3d. Spring wheat; 4th. Oats, and seed with clover, or clover and timothy; 5th. Hay or pasture. I find winter wheat a rather uncertain crop, on a count of its winter killing, and therefore prefer spring wheat. The Italian I have found the most productive variety. I have raised more than thirty bushels of this kind to the acre for the last four years, since have adopted the above rotation; and last year I cut from one acre, 1010 sheaves, which yielded fifty-six bushels; and I believe I can do it again.

My ruta baga crop last year was 1836 bushels, for three acres. I kept twenty pigs entirely on them, a four working horses in good condition, without grain I also feed sheep, calves, and cattle on them. I some farmers say, "my pigs will not eat them;" yet

likely. Then boil the roots for them the first day; half boil them the next, and the third day feed them raw, and you will have no further trouble.

I raise the carrot and sugar beet, but do not think my land as well adapted to them as to the ruta baga. Last year my white beets yielded about 500 bushels to the acre, and carrots 450 bushels. I should prefer carrots to the ruta baga for horees, if as easily raised; but with me they are more expensive.

Farmers think it costs too much labor to raise ruta baga; but if they will try it, and note the expenses, it will satisfy them they get well paid for it. As I have kept an account with my crops for several years, I have ascertained that more value may be realized from ruta baga than almost any other crop. I give you the account of one acre raised last year, on land which the year previous was sward, turned over and cropped with pease.

Rent of land to cover int rest and taxes,	\$3 00
Ploughing,	1 50
Thirty loads barn yard manure,	7 50
Ridging before and after manure,	1 50
Planting and seed,	1 50
Hoing and churning, four days,	3 00
do. do. 21. time, 2 days,	1 50
Horse and man with cultivator, three times,	1 50
Harvesting and pitting, two hands and team, } two days, }	6 50
\$27 50	

600 bushels ruta bagas a 16 cts. \$97 92

Nett gain, \$70 42

Cost only 4 1/2 cents per bushel.

I call the manure only 25 cts., as it only fits it for after crops, and is nearly saved—I used to make but one hundred loads of rotted manure, and now I make three hundred from the same means.

As many of your readers have never seen the "Ruta Baga Hook," would it not be well for you to publish a description of it from the Cultivator, vol. 7, p. 124? I consider your paper invaluable to the farmers in this region: as it is more particularly calculated for Western New York than any other; and wish it was in the hands of every farmer.

You may publish any, all, or none of this, as you may see fit. If you wish, I may give you an account of some other crops hereafter; but I can hold the plough better than I can wield the pen.

With respect,

ERASTUS SKINNER.

Prattsburgh, June 15, 1841.

Remarks.—Thank you, Mr. Skinner. We like your mode of wielding the pen, and should be happy to hear from you often. We will show the Ruta Baga Hook next month.—Eds.

Ploughing level Land in broad Ridges.

We have some acres of level land with a hard close subsoil, through which the water soaks very slowly; and sometimes in rainy weather stands for days together in the furrows.—(Why don't you drain it?—We intend to—) one thing at a time: but in the meantime we have been gathering it up into broad lands of fifty feet or thereabouts. This is done by ploughings, repeated in the same order, without leveling it back again; and a very fine effect has been produced. Instead of the soil soaking for a month or two during our wet spring, and seeming almost prepared when dry, for the brick-kiln, it becomes light, mellow, and greatly increased in fertility. Crops, double in value, whether of grain or grass, may now be readily obtained.

As the middle part of the land is much elevated, so the dead furrows are proportionably depressed; and in the bottom of these, now a foot or eighteen inches

below the original surface of the land, we intend to make covered drains, perhaps three feet deep which shall freely discharge all the water that soaks down from the lands into them.

In conclusion, we would just remark, that the lands are raised without extra expense or labor, the work being done in the ordinary routine of cultivation.

Locust Tree Insect.

A correspondent in Seneca county informs us that his locust trees are infested with "small insects about a quarter of an inch long," and he thinks they will inevitably destroy the trees, unless we or our correspondents can point out a remedy.

We are not informed in what manner this insect commits its depredations—whether it preys on the wood, the bark, or the leaves—nor are we informed whether it is a worm, a caterpillar, a beetle, or a fly—but it is an insect about a quarter of an inch long! Very definite indeed! Who can tell what it is, or how to destroy it? We know of but one insect that infests these trees, and that is the *locust borer*, which in its perfect state, is a beetle about five-eighths of an inch in length, of a dark brown color, with bright yellow stripes across its wings and body. In its larva state, it is from one half to three quarters of an inch in length, and does its mischief by boring holes in the body and limbs of the trees, so that they break off or die. They first made their appearance in the Eastern states, we believe, about 15 or 20 years ago, and soon destroyed many of the trees there. They began to appear on the trees at Rochester about eight years ago, and in four or five years they destroyed or disfigured nearly all the large trees about the city, and they are still prosecuting their work of destruction.

We have not discovered them in many places beyond the vicinity of the city, but they are doubtless extending themselves, waging a war of extermination against locust trees; and we have no doubt this is the insect found by our correspondent. We only regret that we are unable to offer him a remedy against their ravages. Scraping off the rough bark and giving the tree a coat of white wash, has been practiced here as a preventive, but with only partial success. They do not seem to increase very rapidly at first, and their numbers can be reduced by picking them out of their holes with a barbed wire. The perfect insect may be seen at this season of the year, running rapidly about the body and large limbs of the tree.

American Society of Agriculture.

We last month published the address of Mr. Robinson on the formation of a National Agricultural Society. We now give a circular and form of a subscription paper received from him. If any of our readers desire to send their names or contributions to aid in this laudable enterprise, we shall be happy to forward the same to Mr. Robinson or to Mr. Ellsworth.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer:

Gent.—The object of the annexed form of a subscription, is to ascertain whether there is a sufficient number of the friends of this great measure in the Union at this time, willing to lend their influence, to warrant a call of a *primary* meeting to organize the Society. Should the indications appear favorable, a committee of the friends of the cause will take upon themselves the responsibility of naming a time and place for the meeting; of which you will be duly notified.

I fondly hope you will promptly lend your own name, and procure a few names of other friends of agricultural improvement in your vicinity, and then forward the subscription by mail in time to reach Washington by the 10th of August; addressed to the

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Chairman, corner of the Patent Office, for Solon Robinson.

If you areaverse to asking your friends to give pecuniary aid to this measure in its incipient state, please make use of the first part only of the paper.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I take, to the zealous aidour I feel in promoting this great National object.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your agricultural friend and humble servant,

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Indian, Jan. 2d, 1841.

[FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.]

National American Society of Agriculture.

"To elevate the Character and Standing of the Cultivators of the American Soil."

The subject of forming such a Society, being now agitated in the United States, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of such a measure, according to our ability; and we earnestly hope that the respective friends of the measure will take the necessary steps to organize the society in the course of the year 1841.

Knowing that funds will be necessary to bring this great beneficial National Institution into active operation, particularly as we have no National School of Agriculture connected with the Society; and also a scientific Journal worthy the name of such an institution—those of us who have added certain sums to our names, have hereby communicated those sums, and placed them in the hands of those to be expended in aiding the formation of such a Society.

New Varieties of Turnip Seeds.

A large assortment of Turnip seeds from England, have lately been received at the Rochester Seed Store, including, besides the more common varieties, several kinds quite new, or but little known in this country. We extract the following description of some of them from the London Farmer's Magazine.

Green-Topped Yellow-Ball—This turnip attains a medium size. The bulbs are globular, or somewhat flattened, with a very smooth top; it is an old variety, and is not in decayed condition.

Or-Heart Yellow—is an excellent turnip; although it comes early to maturity, and attains a considerable size, it is by no means deficient in hardness.

Hoed's new large Yellow—is a very superior, large, globularly shaped, hardy turnip, remarkable for its perfect symmetry, and less rather a highish green top. It was introduced by Charles Hoed, Esq., an eminent farmer at Inverbroom, Sutherlandshire, a gentleman who has devoted much attention to the cultivation and improvement of field turnips generally.

Pomeranian Globe—This variety was introduced some years since from Pomerania, and may be considered the most perfect globe turnip shape, as well as the most regular or uniform grower. Its skin is of a smooth white, and some what shining or tawny green-like appearance; leaves smoothish, of a dark green colour with whitish nerves.

Red Tombarl—In size, shape, and texture, this variety may be considered as occupying an intermediate place between the white and green tombarl. It is of a bark and clover on the upper surface, and white on the under.

Lincoln Hybrid—This variety, which was introduced by James White, Esq., of Lincoln, near Peterborough, may be considered as bearing the same relation to the Swede as Dale's hybrid. Its leaves are dark green, rather small and softish, roots round, or somewhat heart-shaped, being often tapered at the under side; white below and green above the surface of the ground. They are pieces of fine quality and firmness of texture than in any other of the sort.

Liverish Green-Topped Or-Heart—This is an excellent variety, grown in some of the best districts of England and in Scotland. It is named from having been first introduced by Messrs. Willmott and Co., of Liverpool. It is of a round shape, it is very much resembling the Pomeranian Hybrid, but somewhat smaller in size, and of a lighter and higher green colored leaves.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE, SEPT. 29 AND 30, 1841.

The New York State Agricultural Society will hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Syracuse, on the 29th and 30th days of Sept., 1841, at which time the following Prizes will be awarded. The Premiums offered, are numerous rather than large, the Society preferring to make their appeal to the emulation and public spirit of our farming population, rather than to that avarice which can alone be called into action by the inducement of large rewards.

List of Premiums.

ON CATTLE.

I. BULLS—Of any breed—3 years old and over.

For the best, \$20 For the third best, \$8 For the second best, \$12 For the fourth best, Diploma.

II. BULLS—Of any breed, over 2 and under 3 years old.

For the best, \$20 For the third best, \$8 For the second best, \$12 For the fourth best, Diploma.

III. BULLS—Of any breed, under 2 years old.

For the best, \$12 For the third best, \$5 For the second best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma.

IV. COWS—Of any improved breed, 3 years old and upwards.

For the best, \$20 For the third best, \$8 For the second best, \$12 For the fourth best, Diploma.

V. HEIFERS—Of any unproved breed, 2 years old and over.

For the best, \$12 For the third best, \$5 For the second best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma.

VI. HEIFERS—Of any improved breed, under 2 years old.

For the best, \$10 For the third best, \$5 For the second best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma.

VII. COWS—Cross between the native and improved breeds.

For the best, \$12 For the third best, \$6 For the second best, \$9 For the fourth best, Diploma.

VIII. HEIFERS—Cross between the native and improved breeds.

For the best, \$10 For the third best, \$5 For the second best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma.

IX. COWS—Native breeds.

For the best, \$10 For the third best, \$5 For the second best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma.

The greatest combination of those points or properties which indicate milking qualities and an aptitude to take on flesh on the more valuable parts, together with general beauty of form, (size in itself not being considered a criterion of excellence,) will be the considerations which will govern the viewing committee in awarding premiums in the above classes.

ON HORSES.

For the best Stallion, \$20 For the best breeding Mare and Colt, \$20 For the second best, \$12 For the second best, \$12 For the third best, \$8 For the third best, \$8 For the fourth best, Diploma. For the fourth best, Diploma.

A variety of horses possessing size, strength, and endurance for field labor, combined with that action which qualifies for the carriage or saddle—in short, the horse of all work, is probably the most profitable class which our farmers can now engage in rearing, and to such therefore, will the preference of the Society be given.

SWINE—Over 10 months old.

For the best Boar, \$10 Best breeding Sow, \$10 For the second best, \$8 For the second best, \$8 For the third best, \$5 For the third best, \$5 For the fourth best, Diploma. For the fourth best, Diploma.

In awarding premiums on hogs, reference will not be had exclusively to size or to present condition, but to that form and that proportion of bone and ossil to more valuable parts, which promises the greatest value from the least amount of feed.

SHEEP—I. LONG WOOLED.

For the best Buck, \$10 Best pen of 3 Ewes, \$10 For the second best, \$5 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the third best, Diploma.

II. MIDDLE WOOLED.

For the best Buck, \$10 Best pen of 3 Ewes, \$10 For the second best, \$5 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the third best, Diploma.

III. FINE WOOLED.

For the best Buck, \$10 Best pen of 3 Ewes, \$10 For the second best, \$5 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the third best, Diploma.

The term "long woolled" is designed to include the Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and all the English varieties of sheep which furnish the quality of wool suitable for combing—the "middle woolled" the South Down, Norfolk, Dorset, Cheviot, native, &c.—the "fine woolled" the Spanish and Saxon varieties of the Merino and some of their crosses.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plough, \$30 For the second best, \$20 For the third best, Diploma. For the best Harrow, \$8 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the best Cultivator, \$7 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the best Drill Barrow, \$5 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. Best Threshing Machine, \$20 For the second best, \$10 For the third best, Diploma. For the best Horse Rake, \$8 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. Best Fanning Mill, \$7 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma. For the best Straw Cutter, \$5 For the second best, \$5 For the third best, Diploma.

Discretionary premiums will also be awarded to manufacturers of the best sub-soil and side-hill ploughs, hoes, shovels, spades, forkes, rakes, and other farming utensils.

The economy and durability, as well as the excellence, in other respects, of farming implements, will be taken into consideration.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for the best samples and best varieties of winter and spring wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, buckwheat, hemp, flax, broom corn, maple, and beet root sugar, &c. &c.

Also, potatoes, turnips, sugar beets, mangel wurtzel, carrots, pumpkins, and horticultural products generally.

Also, fruits of all kinds, and flowers. The varieties, when different from those in common use, should be properly explained, the method of culture, &c.

Prizes to be Awarded in Albany.

The following premiums will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society, on the 3d Wednesday of January, 1842:

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the best sample of Butter, not less than 100 pounds, \$20 For the second best, \$12 For the third best, \$8 For the fourth best, \$5 For the fifth best, Diploma. For the best sample of Cheese, not less than 100 pounds, \$20 For the second best, \$12 For the third best, \$8 For the fourth best, \$5 For the fifth best, Diploma.

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of Wheat, \$20 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Barley, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. For the best acre of Rye, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. For the best acre of Oats, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Indian Corn, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Potatoes, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Sugar Beets, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Ruta Baga, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. Best acre of Carrots, \$15 For the second best, Diploma. For the best acre of Peas, \$15 For the second best, Diploma.

The rules and regulations which will govern the Society in awarding their Premiums, will be published in our next.

The prizes will be paid in plate or cash, at the option of the winner. Should not the Society obtain a Diploma in season, some Agricultural Work or Print, may be substituted for their Diploma.

Complementary Colors.

It has been long known that some colors when arranged together, are much more pleasing than the arrangement of other colors; or, that there are concordant and discordant colors as well as concordant and discordant sounds. The late Baron Cuvier took this notice of the subject in his "Biographical Memoir of Count Rumford."

"He determined by physical experiments, the rules that render the opposition of colors agreeable. When one looks steadily for some time at a spot of a certain color on a white ground, it appears bordered with a different color, which however is always the same with relation to that of the spot. This is what is called THE COMPLEMENTARY COLOR; and the same two colors are always complementary to each other. It is by arranging them that harmony is produced, and the eye flattered in the most agreeable manner. Count Rumford who did every thing by method, disposed according to this rule, the colors of his furniture, and the pleasing effect of the whole was remarked by all who entered his apartments."

In a recent number of the Gardener's Chronicle, this subject is discussed at some length, and the Essay of Chevreul (who has lately examined it with much attention) is referred to, for several particulars. In this way, the editor says, "complementary colors always suit each other. Now the complementary color of red is green; of orange, sky blue; of yellow,

violet; of indigo, orange-yellow; and consequently, blue and orange colored flowers, yellows and violets, may be placed together; while red and rose colored flowers will harmonize with their own green leaves. White suits blues and oranges, and better still reds and roses; but it tarnishes yellows and violets. In all cases however, when colors do not agree, the placing white between them, restores the effect."

To the lovers of beautiful flowers who may wish to arrange them with the finest effect, these notices may be interesting and useful; and the following succession of colors is recommended, where the flowers are placed in lines; viz:

"White, reddish-scarlet, white, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, reddish-scarlet, purple tinged with green, rose-lilac, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, red-scarlet, deep purple, rose-lilac, white, yellow, violet or purple, orange, white, &c."

"To produce the best effect in patches of seven arranged thus—



we may have 1. Six orange with a purple or violet centre. 2. Six purple or violet with a yellow centre. 3. Six yellow with a purple or violet centre. 4. Six scarlet with a white centre. 5. Six white with a scarlet centre. 6. Six rose with a white centre. 7. Six blackish green purple with an orange centre. These seven patches forming a straight border, may then be repeated in an inverted order which would give 13 patches: and there should be a patch of seven whites at each end. If the border is circular, without any central point of view, the foregoing arrangement should be repeated ad infinitum without inverting the order after the 7th patch.

"Another advantageous disposition would be the following:

- white * * pink white * * orange
pink * * yellow * * white orange, violet * * white
white * * rose white * * orange
violet * * yellow scarlet * * white
yellow * * white * * violet white, yellow * * scarlet
violet * * yellow scarlet * * white

blue-purple * * white

white * * pink * * blue-purple

blue purple * * white." †

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

The Yellows in Peach Trees.

I have noticed occasional useful remarks on the best varieties and the culture of fruit trees, in your valuable Magazine; but I have not, as yet, seen any remarks upon the disease called the yellows, which affects the peach tree, or reasons assigned for its prevalence. If the cause could be found out, it might lead to a cure, which would render a lasting benefit to our country. However valuable most other fruits are, none are equal to the peach in delicious flavor and healthiness, and I should therefore be pleased to see this subject carefully investigated, and the experience of some of your intelligent correspondents communicated through your pages.

And as I have, for about thirty years, occasionally had my attention drawn to this subject, I am willing to throw in my mite of experience. I am fully satisfied that the complaint exists. Some persons say that the worm at the root is the cause of the yellows. I acknowledge that any disorder that destroys the trees will cause the leaves to turn yellow; but the complaint I call the yellows will kill a whole orchard, without any visible wounds, on or before the third or fourth full crop. I think where any neighborhood abounds with peach orchards, it will be nearly impossible to keep clear of the disease.

On planting out young peach trees on the site of a peach nursery, two years after the nursery was abandoned, and although the ground was in other respects

well suited for the growth of the peach tree, yet by the next autumn, many of them were dead, and the balance so sickly that I had them all dug up, and there was no sign of the worm at their roots. From this, and other similar experiments, I think the disease may be generated by planting in or near where a nursery or orchard of peach trees has been, or where the latter is; consequently, where a neighborhood abounds with peach trees, there is danger of its becoming over-spread with disease, without greater care than is usually taken to prevent it.

I think I have seen evidences of its being in some degree contagious. Richard Cromwell, the respectable and worthy peach raiser, near Baltimore, has for upwards of thirty years supplied that city with peaches of the best quality, on a large scale. Some time since, when I was walking with Mr. Cromwell through his peach orchard, when the trees were hanging full of ripe fruit, he pointed out a tree he said had the yellows, having a full crop upon it, at that time worth one dollar per peck, and to me it appeared healthy; but he observed to me, "as soon as I take the fruit from the tree, I shall dig it up, in order to prevent the disease spreading any farther, for I expect the side of the adjoining trees next to it will be affected next season." I had occasion to pass through Mr. Cromwell's orchard the next fruiting time, and the sickly tree had been dug up, but, as had been predicted, parts of the four neighboring trees were evidently much affected, but only the sides next to the diseased tree, which made it the more striking, and convincing of the contagion, if this is a proper term.

On another occasion, I had a favorite early purple peach, before I had a nursery, that I suspected was partially affected by the yellows, and being desirous of preserving the variety, I cut the healthiest branch I could get, and I had twelve buds inserted in healthy peach stocks, but when they had grown about three feet, they showed the disease so plainly that in order to prevent it from spreading, I pulled up all the trees, and had them burnt.

From these cases, it seems to me the disease may be generated by planting old peach orchards or nurseries too soon after the removal of the old trees, and also by planting too near those already affected with the disease; and if cuttings or scions are taken from diseased trees, their product will be also diseased. I also think the yellows may be communicated to young trees by planting seeds taken from diseased peach trees. Respectfully your friend,

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Clairmont Nursery, March 18, 1841.

Botany.

In the whole family of sciences there is not one more instructive and pleasing than Botany. It cultivates and purifies the better feelings of our nature, by directing our minds to the goodness of God, as displayed in a very extensive portion of His works. And while it refines the taste and captivates the fancy, it enlightens the understanding and strengthens the judgment.

Cold and unthankful indeed must that man be, who feels no warm emotion while he beholds the beauties and smiles of an Omnipotent Creator. How then can that science fail to be interesting which treat of so important an operation in nature, as the process of vegetation, and which classifies plants and explains their properties. Whether we survey nature in the wild luxuriance of the forest, or in the most delicate beauties of the garden, without some knowledge of this science, all is equally irregularity and confusion. We may admire the wilderness of the one, or be pleased with the variety of the other, but we cannot feel that interest which even a partial acquaintance with this science will impart. All then is order, beauty and harmony. We see the sturdy oak of ages, and appropriate to it its legitimate place in the vegetable kingdom; we scrutinize the polished petals of the flowers and glow with admiration and delight. We no longer walk in the woods, or the fields, or amuse ourselves in the garden without discovering new beauties in every shrub, and plant, and flower, which comes under our notice. The vegetable world at once becomes animate. We read new lessons of wisdom and goodness in every blade of grass, and find that there is not a leaf nor a fibre, which does not perform its proper office in the production of the plant.

The science of Botany has already secured itself a place in almost all schools of the higher order, and only needs an introduction to be generally received and studied, in our schools of even the humblest character. It has nothing abstruse in it, but is entirely within the capacity of every grade of intellect, and may be acquired even by children. True they may not become

thoroughly versed in it, nor are they capable of fully understanding many other branches of knowledge which they study. It is a matter worthy of investigation and trial whether the introduction of as pleasing a study as that of flowers, for which all children have a great fondness, would not have a happy influence on our schools. It would be connecting pleasure with improvement, and would have a tendency to create a taste for study which should not be the least object of schools.

It would be an instructive amusement too for youth of both sexes to study this science even after leaving school. Youth is a period in which amusement will have a place in the distribution of time. This is as it should be, but that course cannot be an unwise one, which makes that amusement a source of instruction. The study of which we speak, is one where the path of science is literally strewn with flowers. How many an hour which we spend in idle lounging, might be occupied in some pursuit, which while it recreated, would improve us. And at this season of the year nothing could be better suited to such a purpose than the study of Botany.—*Western Star*. PHILO.

Farmers and Mechanics.

We heartily concur with the *Louisville Journal* in the following remarks. The *New York Mechanic* is one of the cheapest and most interesting of our exchange papers. It is published weekly at the low price of \$1.50 per year. All mechanics and most farmers, will find it worth many times the price of subscription.

"Among the many valuable papers which we receive, there are few possessing more substantial merit than the 'New York Mechanic.' It is a weekly paper published in the city of New York, by Rufus Porter & Co., and, as its title indicates, is devoted to the diffusion of information on subjects connected with the arts and sciences—notice of the progress of mechanical and other improvements, discoveries and inventions, scientific essays, philosophical experiments and general miscellany. Each number contains plates illustrative of some new invention or improvement in machinery, with accurate and copious explanations, calculated to keep the mind of the reader well informed of the progress of the useful arts.

"The success of a paper of this kind is a cheering evidence of the increasing interest of the reading community in whatever tends to develop the genius and unfold the resources of our people, as well as of the growing intelligence and enterprise of the mechanics of the country. In times past, no class of society has been so poorly represented in the world of letters, as the mechanics and farmers. Literary periodicals are every where to be found—political papers have multiplied until their name is legion—even until every political party and fragment of a party has its horde of sycophants, performing its behests with a blind and heedless devotion—theology has its champions—law its advocates—medicine and surgery their defenders, and even phrenology, animal magnetism and Graham's system of sublimating the mind on bran bread and Taunton water, have secured the aid of the PRESS, which, with its thousand times multiplied voices, has heralded the merits of each all over the land, and compelled the public eye and ear to entertain its claims to attention.

"But the interests of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the beautiful and glorious sciences in the midst of which they spring into life and usefulness, have scarcely been deemed worthy a place in the archives of the age. It has been deemed enough for the farmer to plough and sow and reap, as his father did before him; and for the mechanic to learn his trade and pursue it in the beaten and unimproved track that his master trod—as though labor were the only means on which to rely for success and experience—interchange of opinions—diffusion of knowledge—intellectual cultivation and generous emulation, out of place or, not worth the pursuit.

"Of late however, those classes on whom the prosperity, wealth, and glory of our country so much depend, have assumed a more commanding position. A newspaper devoted to the interests of the mechanic and the cultivator of the soil, and conducted with taste, ability and effect, is now no strange thing. We see no surer mark of the progress of society than the elevation of the laborer to his proper dignity, wherein his moral power is brought into action as well as his physical strength.

"Of all the varied employments of men, there are none so well calculated to unfold the powers of

the mind and lead it on from discovery to discovery—from invention to invention, as the cultivation of the soil and the pursuit of the different branches of mechanical science. The mind has always a fund of fresh materials to work upon, capable, by a thousand changes and combinations, of being improved without limit, yet without ever reaching absolute perfection. The chemical properties of soils—their adaptation to particular crops—the cultivation of the fruits of the earth, and the rearing of the useful animals, afford a never ending series of instructive lessons. And the mechanic arts, how noble—how useful—how well calculated to enlist the inquiring mind in the pursuit of those improvements which, while they develop its own powers, enlarge the sphere of human happiness, and strengthen the dominion of the intellect over the material world."

How to Eradicate the Bramble.

I observe that a correspondent in your last number inquires how the blackberry bush may be destroyed. As I have encountered and eradicated some formidable patches, which existed on the lands which I have at different times added to my farm, I think I may venture to recommend to your correspondent an infallible prescription. Some time in the winter or spring cut them close to the ground, and repeat the operation the last of July. A few will appear the second year, be sure to cut them also the last of May, and the last of July. This specific is based upon the scientific principle, that no tree, shrub or plant, can long maintain the life of the root without the aid of the top. The leaves, &c. are as indispensable to the long life of a vegetable, as lungs are to an animal.

The same plan will destroy the iron weed or devil-bit, which so much infests the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, and which some farmers have vainly endeavored to eradicate by cutting once a year for thirty years in succession. Such nests are not to be exterminated by cutting in the blossom or in the moon, but by the dint of scratched hands and sweated faces.—You may have remarked the freedom of my farm from them, though a scattered one here and there shows the propensity of the soil to produce them, and that my predecessors were industrious enough to raise their own blackberries.—*Western Farmer and Gardener*.

Consumption of Meat.

There are few things in the habits of Americans, which strike the foreign observer with more force, than the extravagant consumption of food—and more especially of meat. Truly we are a carnivorous people. With all our outcry about hard times, the quantity of provisions consumed in America would support, in health, triple our population in Europe. The vast consumption of meat is not only wasteful, but injurious to health, and to activity, of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time—especially is it, we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat suppers—or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any action of body and mind. How well this is proved by the experience of the turf. Suppose a race to be made for a heavy sum, half forfeit, and on going into the stable, the trainer finds that although he is sure that his nag is the better horse, the groom has been bribed to give him a gallon of oats and water at pleasure, would he not at once withdraw, and pay forfeit sooner than encounter the uncertainty of paying the full amount? May it not be averred that one half of the provisions consumed in this country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion, and disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine, and they will find that a substitution of bread and vegetables and milk for three-fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health.—*American Farmer*.

Recipe for Making French Honey.

Take six eggs, leaving out two whites, one pound of loaf sugar, a quarter of pound of butter, the juice of four lemons, and the rind of two grated; the sugar to be broken into small pieces, and the whole stewed over a slow fire until it becomes of the consistency of honey. It is very nice. A SUBSCRIBER.

Montgomery co., Pa., May, 1841.

Inquiry.

A person renders me services, and I write a letter of thanks, acknowledging the obligation. How ought to pay the postage? Q.



ROCHESTER, JULY, 1831.

Our Aim and Expectations.

When the *New Genesee Farmer* was commenced, the publishers announced that they should aim to make it the most useful and most extensively circulated agricultural paper in the country; and, although some may have thought this savored a little of egotism, we are willing to repeat the assertion, and do so with an assurance of success immediately in prospect. It is unnecessary to mention here what our friends say respecting our labors thus far; we only wish at present, to inform our readers that such arrangements are now making as we have the utmost confidence will fully accomplish the objects named. Our circulation is now double what it was last year, and we have good reason to believe that next year it will be double what it is this; or in other words, that we shall print and circulate about 30,000 copies per month! Does any one say "it can't be done?" We reply, *the world can't be in our vocabulary*, and we expect, next month to make all this appear reasonable.

One word in the ears of our readers. ¶ Please tell your friends and neighbors that we have now a supply of Vol. I. and Vol. II. from the commence-ment, but this will not be the case many months, and some will regret it if they do not subscribe soon. We have no time for stereotyping or reprinting back numbers. PUBLISHERS.

"Downing's Landscape Gardening,"
Adapted to North America, with a view to the Improvement of Country Residences, and with remarks on Rural Architecture.

It is with no little satisfaction that we announce to our readers the appearance of the above work, from the pen of our gifted friend, A. J. Downing, of Newburgh.

We have had opportunity but for a hasty glance at its contents; and wish our readers could have shared our enjoyment, and we may add, pride, as we looked over this truly elegant volume. The engravings are very creditable to our artists, and the quality of the paper, and the mechanical execution generally, leave nothing to be desired.

The arrangement appears to us very simple and judicious, and so far as we have examined, his subject is treated in such a manner as to show a just conception of the wants and means of this, as distinguished from European countries. His motto is,

"Insult not Nature with absurd expense,
Nor spoil her simple charms by vain pretence.
Weigh well the subject, be with caution bold,
Profuse of genius, not profuse of gold."

But we must defer further notice until our next number, which we design to enrich with extracts from the work.

Acknowledgments.

Our sincere thanks are due to Mr. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, for a copy of his brother's beautiful work on Landscape Gardening, and a copy of Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, republished, with notes by Dr. Gray and A. J. Downing. More about these hereafter.

We are also indebted to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, for several packages of seeds.

To Mr. James Greay, of Kent, England, for an interesting letter received some time since, and the annual report of the Nonington Farmer's Club.

To some kind friends in London, for valuable English books and papers.

To Thomas Ailcock, one of the editors of the Western Farmer and Gardener, Cincinnati, for a copy of "Bee-breeding in the West," a small manual, intended as an accompaniment to the "Subsided bee hive," well calculated to increase the *secrets* of rural life.

To J. D. Bemis, Canandaigua, for several interesting papers, among them a catalogue of teachers and pupils of the Ontario Female Seminary, an institution which we are happy to know *deserves*, as well as receives, the liberal patronage of the community.

Scarcity of Fodder—Seasonable Hints.

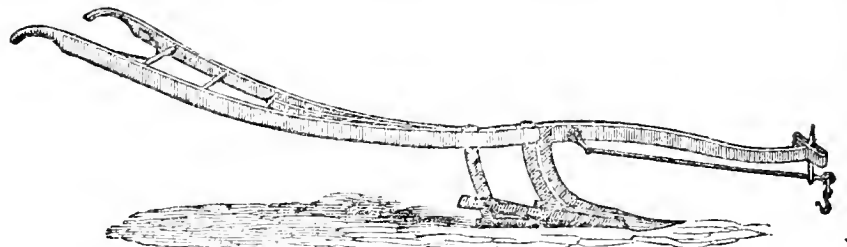
Farmers who "work it right," will of course take measures to provide sufficient food for their live stock the coming winter, and endeavor, as far as possible, to make up for the deficiency of hay and the failure of some other crops. It is not yet too late to sow millet—it produces both grain and fodder. Corn may also

be sown now, broad cast like oats, and will afford an abundance of the best of fodder. ¶ See remarks on those subjects in another part of this paper.

Those who have not sown any root crops, or have lost them, should now sow ruta baga—just in time—and if they fail, sow English turnips about the middle or later part of the month. Much time has been lost this season by the farmers and their crops, and both must now exert themselves to the utmost, or winter will find them unprepared. We advise our readers, therefore, to be-ir themselves, and keep stirring, and above all to stir the ground often among their corn and other cultivated crops.

Sales of Berkshires.

Mr. Lossing of this city, informs us, that he has recently sold his famous breeding sow *Maxima*, to Mr. Cren of Kentucky, for the handsome sum of \$300. The animal is well known to breeders of Berkshires, as one of the largest of her kind in this country. Mr. Lossing has also sold his imported boar *Newberry*, to the same gentleman, for \$200. He was shipped a few days since, and weighed, including cage, 820 lbs.—*Albany Cultivator*.



THE DEANSTON (SCOTCH) SUBSOIL PLOUGH.

The Subsoil Plough, we believe, is destined to effect a greater improvement in American agriculture than any other implement that has been invented or introduced of late years. We published last month, the remarks of Mr. Panney on subsoil ploughing; and we now copy from the Farmers' Cabinet some additional observations on the subject, together with a representation of the Scotch Subsoil Plough. We have seen these implements, both in Scotland and England. Those in the latter country were mostly of a better and more welded construction than the former; and we have no doubt but that a still better and cheaper article for the purpose will soon be manufactured in this country. We intend to give representations of several models in hopes to call forth the *ingenuity, constructiveness* and *enterprise* of some of our readers.

The Deanston Plough.

"The plough from whence the above drawing has been made, was brought to this country and deposited in the Franklin Institute by the late James Ronaldson, Esq. It is a gigantic implement, measuring 12 feet 6 inches in length, constructed throughout of wrought iron, weighing upwards of 300 lbs., and capable of rooting up stones of two hundred pound weight; it is intended for a team of 4 or 6, or even eight horses or oxen, when it might be let down to the depth of the beam. But much of the soil of our country would be effectually worked with an instrument of far less magnitude, constructed chiefly of wood and properly ironed, the *solo* or *share*, probably, being of cast iron: the length of the handles being in proportion to the weight of the plough to be raised by means of their *leverage*."

"Subsoil ploughing has formed in Europe—as it is destined to do in this and every other country—a new era in agriculture; it is applicable to all soils, and even in the most sandy will be found of superlative importance, preventing the disease called the *stod* in wheat, which is supposed to arise from a superabundance of moisture which cannot pass away, by reason of some impervious substratum, until it has chilled and deadened the roots of the plants and brought on a mortification of their sap-vessels: the disease is in some parts known as the *stunts* or *stunned*. It is understood that the subsoil plough does not turn the furrow—it passes along the open furrow made by the common plough, rooting up the bottom to any depth it might be put to, thus leaving it stirred and pulverized, to form a bed of loosened soil, into which the lower or tap roots of the plants might penetrate, when they will easily find moisture in seasons of the greatest drought, and from whence it is *pumped* up by them for the supply of the lateral roots, which are deemed to seek food in the upper stratum of the earth. The subsoil plough will be found, in many cases, to take the place of under-draining, especially if on plough-

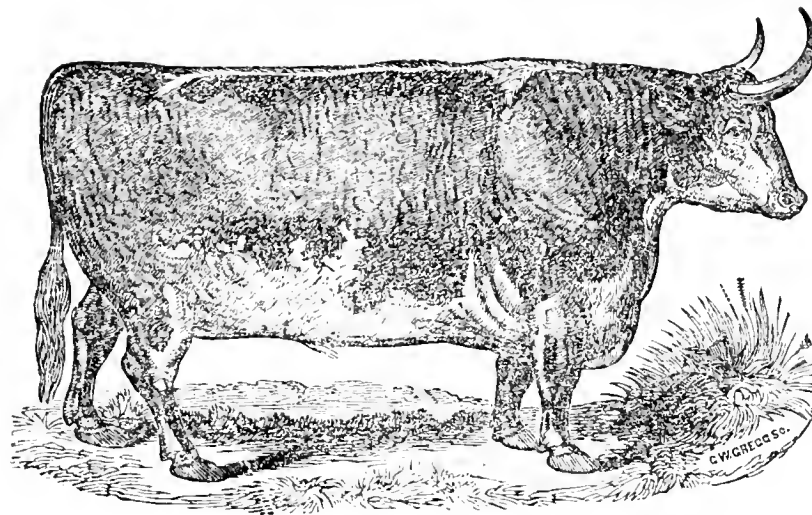
ing, the land can be laid to give a *gradual fall* throughout its whole length—a matter of the highest importance in the cultivation of every soil."

From the *New England Farmer* Subsoil Plough.

On Thursday last, we spent the afternoon in holding the plough. The work was on land which has been long pastured. The surface mossy, the sward tender, the soil light. The subsoil partly a loose and fine gravel and partly a yellow loam. With two yoke of oxen we ploughed one half an acre with Howard's plough E. 2, to the depth of 7 inches, and subsoiled with Howard's subsoil plough about 7 inches. We found that 10 inches of subsoiling, with which we commenced, would worry the team. The stirring of the earth to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, we thought that might be an improvement upon shallow ploughing. And where it can be done as cheaply as in this instance, the experiment is not costly. But our case must not be taken as a fair instance of dispatch, for the furrows were 30 rods long upon a plain, and the ploughs were changed only 14 times in the half day. Ordinarily, where it is a day's work to break up an acre, it will take more than two days to break up and subsoil the same. In a few spots where the subsoil was slightly rocky, the subsoil plough appeared to be moved more easily by the team than any where else.

The extent to which the earth was stirred by this new implement, surprised us. The seven inch furrow was scarcely three inches deep after this plough had been passed under it.

We have strong faith that this instrument will come into extensive use. It is true that no great reliance should be placed upon theories until confirmed by experiment; and we are not inclined to devote much space to the praise of this implement the present season; but should our anticipations be fulfilled we hope to be permitted to urge its use another year.



THE HEREFORD OX.

Correct representations of distinct breeds of cattle, are more useful to farmers than portraits of living animals which do not serve the purpose of illustration. The Hereford is one of the oldest and most celebrated breeds, and one which particularly interests the American farmer, owing to its entering so largely into the composition of our common mixed breed.

The above portrait, which we find in the Farmers' Cabinet, copied, we presume, from Low's illustrations, exhibits the true form and characteristics of the Hereford Ox in perfection.

MR. MARSHALL'S description of this famous breed of cattle, is as follows:

"The countenance, pleasant and open; the forehead broad; eye, full and lively; horns, bright, tapering, and spreading; chest, deep; toson, broad and projecting forwards; shoulder bone, thin, flat, and no way protuberant in bone, but full and mellow in flesh; loin, broad; hips, wide and level with the former quarters long and wide; rump, even with the general level of the back; tail, slender; hams, roany, with carcase throughout deep and well spread, ribs, broad and standing close and flat on the outer surface, forming a smooth, even barrel, the hindmost large, and of full length; round bone, small and snug, and not prominent; thigh, clean and regularly tapering; leg, upright and short, with bone below the knee small; flank, large; twist, round and full; flesh, everywhere, mellow, soft, and yielding pleasantly to the touch, especially on the clene, shoulder, and ribs; hide, mellow and supple; coat, neatly haired, bright and silky; color, a middle red, with bald face.

"The breeders of these cattle would do well to preserve the old blood in as great a state of purity as possible, for they possess one of the most valuable breeds of cattle in the world. The distinguishing qualities of the Hereford Ox are, the great produce of beef, quick feeding in proportion to their growth and size, with immense strength and speed in labor. With respect to the most profitable return in quantity of beef, it may be presumed that no breed in England can stand in competition with them, and they have accordingly been most successful at the annual prize cattle shows, commanding the first prize, alive or dead. A writer observes: "This breed, so celebrated for producing quantity of beef, seems to combine all other desirable qualities—length, depth, substance, roundity, fineness, yet softness of bone. Their origin is supposed to have been a cross of the old Hereford and the Northern breed, and this opinion is strengthened by the remarks of a Herefordshire breeder, who says, about 80 years ago, a Mr. Galloway, of the Grange, procured a bull from Yorkshire with a white face, and wide horns, and bred from him; the produce became fashionable, and actually laid the foundation of the present famous breed—and hence the bald face of the Herefords, a breed which, conjoining beef and labor, stand on the summit; they fatten speedily at an early age, and will live and grow fat where others would scarcely subsist. It is however, universally admitted, that as milkers they are inferior to the Devons and many other breeds, while compared with these, they are shorter in the leg, higher and broader and heavier in the clene, rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulders larger and coarser."

The weight of Mr. Westcar's Hereford hire prize Ox, 2192 lbs. the four quarters.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—We mentioned some months since, that AYLEN PERHAM had resumed the editorship of this old and respectable paper; but as it had failed reaching us for some weeks previous, we could not speak of the effects of the change. Since then however, it has arrived regularly, and we ought before now to have stated that Mr. Perham's administration has, in our opinion, wrought a decided improvement in its character. The following article on Haymaking is a fair specimen of the genuine farmer style of Mr. P. We thank him for saving us the trouble of writing an article on that subject for our readers.

Hay Making.

Scythes.—Procure a good scythe for every man and boy on the farm, who is to do any thing in mowing. This work of cutting the grass is hard enough, with the best implement that can be made. And where the tool is poor, the work must be done either poorly or slowly—and in either case the farmer is losing more than the cost of furnishing a better instrument. We know not—(by the way, this term *we*, I am tired of, and shall, when it so pleases me, use the more proper representation of my single self, *I*)—I know not that any one of the manufacturers of this article excels the others: some scythes from each factory are good, and others are not so;—if you are unfortunate enough to

get a poor one, there is no economy in trying to work through the season with it; mowing off your grass; whetting every five minutes; fretting your own body or that of your hired man; going to the grindstone every two hours;—these attendants upon a poor scythe are such consumers of time, that it is better to throw the soft or the brittle thing aside at once, and purchase another. As a general rule the scythe that crooks towards the point works better than the straight one—at least it is so in my hands. The cast off scythe should not be put into the hands of the boy who is learning to mow—he wants in his feeble and unpracticed hand, a sharper edge than is required by the man. Give him a good and a light tool, or else excuse him from this work.

Horse Rake.—The value of this implement for use on a farm of common inequalities of surface, and of common size, is often over-stated in the advertisements and puff's. But the actual worth of it justifies its purchase. We have used the revolving horse rake for four or five seasons, on a farm where two acres is perhaps the amount mowed per day; the raking up of the thick green morning's mowing in the later part of the afternoon, is a fitting appendage to the previous hard work of the day. The old horse who has been in the pasture all day, and has nothing to do at present but kick his heels, can greatly lighten and considerably shorten this labor: we generally save in time probably from 15 to 60 minutes, and in strength more than

half. This saving towards the close of the day, comes in very opportunely, and we would not part without a rake for twice its cost.

To manage this instrument skilfully, requires some practice—but as soon as one gets a little accustomed to it, he can lay the winnow very well. On hay's turns its use must be more valuable than on small ones. Where grain is mowed and raked up, this rake is very convenient and comfortable; it takes all clean, and saves from hard land raking.

This instrument deserves more extensive use than it has found hitherto.

Time of Cutting.—Where grasses are not lodged, it is well to cut when they are fully and fully in blossom; but to avoid having some of them get far past this state before time can be found for scaring, it is prudent to begin upon the more luxuriant fields before they reach full blossom.

Curing.—In the early part of the hay season, while the grass is quite green, and much care is required for curing, it is well to be busy in turning it up to wind and sun; help it along as fast as you can—but later in the season, if the weather be good, it will be sufficiently cured the day after mowing without much assistance.

Some little matters amount to considerable in the course of the season.—in turning up hay, take the help of the wind; do this too in raking;—in raking after the cart, regard the corner of the wind and the direction in which the team will next move, and so arrange as not to be obliged to rake the ground over twice. In this simple labor of raking after the cart, I have found "head work" as profitable as in any of the operations upon the farm.

Salt.—Hay that would be liable to heat and sour because not quite cured, may often be mowed away with safety, if six to ten quarts of salt to the ton are applied. The use of salt upon nearly all the hay as it goes into the barn may be wise. I am inclined to the belief that a farm in my neighborhood on which salt has been very freely used in this way, had been greatly improved by it; that is, I think the manure has been much more efficacious in consequence of the salt applied to the hay. At home we find no hay so palatable to the stock as that which is cut young, three-fourths dried and well salted.

Clver.—This should be cured without much exposure to the sun. I can tell a story that goes to show that clover need not be so thoroughly dried as many suppose. Last year, about the middle of June, we mowed some very coarse clover, severely legging to blossom, and as full of sap as clover ever was. The weather was cloudy and foggy for several days, so that but little progress was made in curing it—it continued heavy and green; after four or five days, and while the corks were damp with fog we loaded it, because the indications of rain were strong. It was taken to the barn, stowed away, and very thoroughly salted. In four or five days it was dripping wet and burning hot; in fifteen days it was mouldy; in December it was the hay preferred above all others in the barn by "old Big Horn," a dainty cow that was chosen for the shambles; every animal in the barn would devour it greedily—and this too, when most of the hay, and all the corn stalks in the barn had been salted;—the salt taste was no rarity.

Drinks.—The hay-maker must have a full supply of drink; perspiration will be free, and he must have something to support it. There is no danger from frequent drinking in the hottest weather. Take cold water as often and as freely as you please; there is no danger from it, if you have not been too long without drink. Cold water is the best of all drinks for stalling thirst—it may be sweetened with molasses or with sugar; and if milk is taken with them, the drink is the most servicable we have ever found—furnishing nourishment while it slakes thirst. Rum and Cider, and their kindred spirits, are not to be admitted to the field of the prudent and worthy farmer. I know they are not needed; I know they are not useful there. The hay will be cut and cured with more despatch and comfort, when true temperance practices prevail, than where alcohol intrudes.

None but the intemperate are injured by drinking cold water. It told that I know not the birds'hip of swinging the scythe, and the need a man then has for the stimulus, I reply that I do know what it is to swing the scythe, and that on the very hottest day of 1840, I was mowing from half past four in the morning till three in the afternoon, with the exception of time enough to eat, drink and grind the scythe; and neither then nor on any other day of the season, did I require the use of any other drinks stronger than milk and water. And no man, after one month of temperance, will ever require any thing stronger.

Asparagus.

An observant neighbor proposed to us, the other day, to recommend planting asparagus in a single row, each plant two feet apart. In beds, the plants crowd each other; and if surrounded by weeds, send up more slender stems. These remarks agreed entirely with our own observations; for though we have been at the expense of making deep beds of the best materials, our finest asparagus grows in common soil where the seed was accidentally dropped. In beds it is difficult to remove such seedlings as spring up, without injuring the roots of the older plants; but from a row this may be easily done; and all plants that intrude on them should be treated as weeds.

To raise the plants: Separate the seeds from the berries, and sow them in a bed *late in the fall* (not in the spring) covering them with fine earth half an inch deep. If put in rows, so that the hoe can pass between them the next season, they may be kept clear of weeds more conveniently; and when one year old, if they have had plenty of room, they may be transplanted. One long row may be the best. And be careful that not more than one plant is set in a place.

The cropping that asparagus endures, is very severe; and it seems reasonable that the plants should be strengthened by the growth of three years before they are molested. To cover the stools in the fall with stable manure, and to rake off the coarser parts in the spring, is an old and excellent practice: It protects them from the frost of winter and manures them at the same time. Strewing salt over them liberally in the spring, also adds to their vigor.

In a few years, an asparagus plant, neither crowded on by others nor over-cropped, will form a stool from twelve to eighteen inches across.

Disease of Silk Worms.

The subject of Silk culture is assuming a degree of importance, which, in our opinion, justifies us in devoting to it considerable space. The passage of the law giving a bounty on Silk and Cocoons in this State, will induce many to engage in the business who have not done so heretofore; and we shall endeavor to impart as much information on the subject as appears to us important and is consistent with justice to the majority of our readers.

The following article is from the April No. of the Journal of the American Silk Society, a monthly publication by Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, which ought to be taken by every person engaged in the Silk business. Price, \$2 per year.

IMPORTANT TO SILK GROWERS—THE MUSCARDINE IN AMERICA.

Probably the most important information it has ever fallen to the lot of the editor of the Silk Journal to communicate to the public, on the subject of Silk culture in this country, will be found in the present article.

It has long been known to every reader of publications on silk culture, that by the ravages of a disease called *muscardine* in Europe, the average loss of worms, taking one year with another, amounted to 45 to 50 per cent. of all that were hatched, and this too, after the greater portion of the expense of rearing had been incurred. This evil has been continued from time beyond the reach of history, till within a year or two past. In the United States all of us have heretofore considered our worms exempt from this fatal disease; as it has generally been supposed that it did not exist here at all. This was a fatal delusion. We have just received from France a copy of the "Annales de la Societe Sericicole, fondee en 1836, pour l'amelioration et la propagation de l'industrie de la Soie en France," for 1837, 1838 and 1839, in one of the volumes of which we find a most excellent plate representing silk worms in the various stages of the muscardine, the first glance at which showed us that it was the identical disease of which a great portion of the silk worms in this country have perished. All who saw the disease last year and have seen this plate,

identify the disease instantly. We shall endeavor to have translations made for our next number, descriptive of the disease, and if possible—if we can get the means—publish the plate also. In the meantime, however, we have thought it advisable to take this hasty notice of the fact, that all silk growers may be enabled to apply the remedy. Happily the remedy will do no harm, whether the worms are affected with the muscardine or not; nor will it injure the worms even if they are perfectly healthy, or if they have other diseases. The remedy is the free application of air-slacked lime to the worms, and also over the floors of the cocoonery, and white washing all the wood-work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sieve on the worms two or three times a week if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before the first feeding, and always after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well. This remedy has during the two past years enabled those persons in France who have used it, to save and obtain cocoons from 97 per cent. of all the worms hatched.

Now that we know the disease that has done us so much injury, and also know the remedy, the latter should be applied; and as there are very few, if any, who yet know the disease by sight, we would most earnestly recommend that the remedy be applied in ALL CASES, whether the worms be sickly or not, as a preventive, for it is even more effectual as a preventive, than as a remedy, and, as before stated, will do no harm to either healthy worms or those affected with other diseases. It must be borne in mind that this is a contagious disease, and if but a single worm be affected by it, the disease speedily spreads among the others, until all or a large portion of them are destroyed. The French have discovered that the disease consists of a *fungus growth*, something like mildew, or mould on cheese, scarcely discernible to the naked eye, but perfectly developed by the microscope. The fungus is propagated with great rapidity—so much so that from the small speck on a single worm it will spread over a whole cocoonery in a very few days. It generally attacks the worms after a fourth moulting, and when not arrested, carries off the greater portion of them. Sprinkling the worms with slaked lime, however, effectually prevents the disease, and will cure all the worms in which it has not made too great an impression.

We have already been asked how this discovery corresponds with our New Theory, in relation to retarding the hatching of the eggs, and anticipate further questioning on that point. In our opinion, it is perfectly consistent with the principles inculcated by the New Theory. Retarding the hatching of the eggs beyond the natural period, the New Theory says, weakens the constitution of the young worms, and predisposes them to disease. The present discovery points out the particular disease thus induced, or at least, one of them, and that the most formidable. Let the eggs be hatched at the *natural period*, that is about the time in which their parents were hatched in 1840, and then the constitutions of the worms will not be debilitated or vitiated by the unnatural process of retarding. By this means we shall usher the young ones into the world with good sound constitutions, subject to no other disease than those they may contract from contagion or bad treatment. By this discovery, therefore, we have only found out the name and nature, and means of prevention and cure of a disease we have all along had amongst us. It must not be considered in the light of a new calamity that threatens us; but rather as the discovery of the means of averting one that already afflicts us. It is fortunate that this invaluable information has reached us at this particular moment—just in time to be of immense service to us in this our day of ordeal.

It must not be supposed that the above remedy is alone to be depended upon, or that the application of lime as above directed, and for the purpose specified, will authorize the omission of the usual precautions and attention to cleanliness, ventilation, &c. On the contrary, the strictest attention to cleaning the hurdles, removing rubbish, purifying the air by ventilation, &c. must be observed at all times. Every worm found on the hurdles in a sickly condition or dead, should be immediately removed. We have never seen any valuable result from a sickly worm, and would therefore recommend that all such be removed to a distance and destroyed. Some of the French silk growers have *hospitals* for the reception of such *invalids* as afford any hope of recovery; but we think it is better economy to get rid of them at once.

We hear occasionally of fixtures being contrived for rearing the worms upon, that save the trouble of clean-

ing the hurdles. We have ourselves years ago pursued such a plan, and with success too. But there is danger in all such, which must not be overlooked. If disease occur among the worms, the sick are apt to be concealed by the accumulating rubbish and branches and dying in their concealment, the first notice we shall have of the existence of disease to any considerable extent, will be the offensive odour evolved by the dead worms; and very probably a rapid spread of contagion among the healthy worms. In feeding with branches, therefore, we should clear the hurdles just as often and as necessarily, as when feeding with picked leaves.

That no one may be misled by the remarks in this article on the muscardine and its preventive, by the use of lime, it seems necessary to say, that several other diseases affect silk worms, and many worms were destroyed last summer by other diseases. It must not, therefore, be taken for granted that the application of lime is to prevent and cure *every* disease, though we believe it will act as a preventive of most of them when accompanied by other necessary and proper treatment. If from any cause the worms have a debilitated and sickly constitution, they will be liable to various diseases, and the proper preventives will be the above, viz: cleanliness, thorough ventilation, the use of lime, &c. We most truly believe that the most prolific source of all the diseases of silk worms last summer, was the retarding of the hatching of the eggs. The worms were weakly in consequence of it, and thence more liable to be affected by the various exciting causes of disease, than they would have been had they possessed robust constitutions. We believe that the muscardine may be, and probably is, generally generated by this very process in this country. The French say it is caused by a fungus growth, which fungus is a vegetable of an inferior order and produced by its own seeds. The inference then is that it cannot be produced in the absence of its seed. But we know that the mould of bread, cheese, &c. is also of the same order of vegetable growth, and that it is produced any time when the temperature of the weather is favorable to it; and hence we infer, not that it is a spontaneous production, but that its seeds *always* pervade a substance in which the growth is found, and are only prevented from growing by the *non-concurrence* of the circumstances necessary to their growth. Time, high temperature and moisture, are the circumstances that are generally required to concur in the production of mould, mildew, &c. Take away either, and neither mould nor mildew will be produced.

One remark more seems appropriate here. Our climate is unquestionably more favorable for silk worms than that of any part of Europe; and it is particularly so in regard to the muscardine. The extreme dryness of our atmosphere, compared with that of any part of Europe, is notorious; and it was this fact that induced the universal belief that the muscardine did not prevail here. But although our atmosphere is comparatively dry, the air in our cellars and ice-houses and cocooneries is not always so. The keeping of eggs in damp cellars and ice-houses, wherein they have become mouldy or mildewed, and especially when kept there for a long time and beyond the natural time for hatching, may very well be considered capable of developing the fungus growth constituting the disease called muscardine; and unless we take care to avoid such, it will be in vain to expect our climate to protect us against the consequences. G. B. S.

Hiving Bees.

I have practiced two methods of securing new swarms of bees when they leave the old hive, both of which I think preferable to the old fashioned way of rattling all the old tin pans and sleigh bells in the neighborhood, until the swarm settles, and then brush the topsy-turvy into the hive. My first method is this: as the season for swarming approaches, I cut an eye-green, such as fir or spruce, about six or eight feet high, and trim off all the branches on one side close to the tree so that it may be laid flat on the ground the lower end, or butt, is sharpened like a stake or set in a hole made by an iron bar in the ground about ten or fifteen feet in front of the hives. Swarms will very seldom seek any other resting place, when about like the above is at hand. When a swarm leaves its hive I say nothing, but stand and look on, until the bee become still and quiet on the bush. I then carefully raise the bush from the hole, and lay it flat on the ground, and place the hive over them. If the limb on the upper side interfere, I press the hive down and lay a stone or some heavy substance on to keep it in its proper place, till the swarm takes possession which is generally in ten or fifteen minutes. In this way I have never lost a swarm, and have frequent

nived a swarm and removed them to the bee house among the old hives in one hour from the time of their leaving the hive.

My other way is as simple, and as far as I have tried it, equally sure. I take a board wide enough to set a hive on, and two or three feet long, bore a hole in the centre, and drive in a pin, one or two inches in diameter, and eight or ten inches long; I then take two small cords and fasten the end of each to the corners of the board so that they form a loop at each end of the board about two or three feet long. This board thus prepared I suspend from two stakes in front of the hives, with the pin pointing downwards, taking care that the stakes slope towards each other so that the board may not touch at the end, around this in the bees will cluster, and when they get still, unhook the cord from the stakes, turn the board over carefully, lay it on the ground and set the hive over it, in this way much time and trouble may be saved, or here is no need of watching for swarms, only provide such resting places, and there you will find them. I have left a swarm suspended under the board as last mentioned, through the day and found them safe in the evening, and hived them after the other labor of the day was past. I think on the whole this method is the best, as they seem more contented under cover of the board than when more exposed, and not so likely to take wing before they are hived.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

J. R. M.

Circular.

to the Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artizans of the United States.

The American Institute of the city of New York have directed us, the Trustees, to announce to the public, that the Fourteenth Annual Fair will be held in its city, in the early part of October next. The time and place, with a variety of details, will be made known and published by the Managers as soon convenient, after their organization shall be perfected. This Institute was established and incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, to promote domestic industry and improvements in the United States. Among the means suggested in its charter, are public exhibitions of meritorious productions, and rewards for such as are most deserving.

Thirteen Great Annual Fairs have already been held. Their beneficial effects in exciting emulation have been seen and directly felt in more than half the States of the Union.

The popularity of these exhibitions, the extended intense competition they have excited, is without precedent. More than one hundred thousand visitors have been admitted, and more than fifteen thousand specimens of domestic products have been exhibited at a single anniversary.

A Repository for the daily exhibition of improvements, and a Library, of great utility for practical purposes, have both been established by this Institute, and have been open for years free of expense to contributors and visitors. Five ploughing exhibitions have been held on fields in the vicinity of New York; and many eloquent addresses, instructive lectures, and able reports, have been made on different occasions, all having a bearing on productive industry.

The amount of gratuitous labor bestowed by the producers of this Institute in fourteen years, it is believed, is without a parallel in the history of our publications. Hitherto the Institute has been sustained by voluntary contributions, unaided by city or State bounties. Impressed with these ideas, the Legislature, in a law just passed, intended for the promotion of "Agriculture and Household Manufactures," has wisely included the American Institute, and on certain conditions appropriated to it nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum for five years, requiring premiums to be awarded as suitable means for accomplishing the objects of this enactment. In addition to the pecuniary aid contemplated by this act, which is timely, I will enable us to extend our premiums, it is a public testimonial of the high consideration maintained by the Institute in the opinion of our Legislature. The confidence reposed in the Institute is in the highest degree honorable to its conductors, making it therefore the direct agent to carry into effect a law important in its future effects, and expressly enacted to encourage the great and paramount interests of agriculture, which supplies not only the principal material which all other labor is employed, but also affords sustenance to the whole human race.

Accommodations will be provided at the Fourteenth Fair for the exhibition of every kind of agricultural and horticultural productions, for machines and implements, and steam power and engines. Separate and

suitable places will be assigned for exhibiting cattle, horses, sheep, swine and other farming stock. The best productions of the manufactory and the workshop, including woolen, cotton, silk and linen fabrics, will have their appropriate rooms. Labor-saving machinery will not only be examined by competent judges, but also tested by steam power. All new and useful labor-saving inventions will command attention, and publicity given to their merits. Purchasers will have the best possible opportunity to examine, compare, and select such articles as they may wish. Gold and silver medals, silver cups, diplomas, as well as rewards in money, will be bestowed on those most deserving. The appropriation will enable the managers more liberally than heretofore, to reward industry generally, and more particularly female industry, for ingenious fabrics of household manufactory.

On behalf of this Institute, we would earnestly invoke the patronage and exertions of prosperous and intelligent agriculturists, to enable us to fulfil the expectations of the Legislature. In its wisdom it has laid the foundation of great and lasting good to the State. But much of the success and popularity of the law to encourage agriculture will depend on the American Institute. Its position in the city of New York is of all others the most favorable. There will always be in this great emporium choice spirits, and such as know well the inestimable value of agriculture, and who are able and willing to aid any and all great and beneficial objects. The whole island is surrounded with fertile and highly cultivated farms and gardens, extending into the interior, which bring their supplies daily to our numerous markets, to meet the vast demands of city consumption. A large proportion of all the farming and gardening implements used in this and the adjoining States is supplied from this city; and with the facilities of conveyance by horses and by steam, by land and by water, it would seem to be the chosen place for agriculture and horticulture to present their fairest and best contributions, and the radiating point from which the knowledge of improvements may be readily made to flow to every portion of our country.

In conclusion we would also respectfully appeal to all the multiplied interests of industry and art to make their contributions of the best specimens, that the miniature view may be presented of the skill, the genius, and the ample resources of our country at the coming anniversary and to the public at large, whose countenance and cheering approbation has uniformly attended all our undertakings for more than thirteen years, and to whose favor this Institute owes its existence, we appeal with unqualified confidence, and, at the same time, with a strong desire for the special and best influences of our fellow citizens, at this time, to enable us triumphantly to carry out the coming exhibition, and discharge the obligation conferred by the recent legislative grant. By the kind aid which the public can confer, and with the means provided, a new impulse may be given to agricultural improvements, and to invention and the arts, over our whole State; other States, some of which are behind, will thereby be induced to profit by our example, and thus the benign influence of liberal legislation will be exemplified in every section of our wide spread country.

Repository of the American Institute,
New York, May, 1841.

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For the New Genesee Farmer.

Fence Posts Heaving by Frost.

GENTLEMEN—Can you inform me how posts should be placed in the ground so as to prevent their heaving by the frost? My land is clayey, and a good fence in the fall becomes a poor one by the next spring. Should the holes be very deep and closely filled up, or left loose at the top? II.

Utica, June, 1841.

Posts set in clayey ground, if surrounded by the soil removed in digging the hole, will be thrown upwards by frost, in spite of any precaution we know of. But where they are put in a gravelly and not tenacious soil, they rarely, if ever, heave in winter. Nor do they in a clayey soil, if the holes about them

are filled with small or broken stone closely beaten in. Possibly other materials would accomplish the same end, though we have no experience on the subject. Deep and firm setting, is of course necessary.

Fat Cattle.

Since taking charge of the Keystone we have observed a very large number of fat cattle passing our office daily for the eastern market, and have made inquiries as to the probable number. Through the politeness of Mr. Kuhns, the toll collector at the Western end of the Harrisburg bridge, we have ascertained that from the 15th of April to the 17th of June, there have passed over said bridge, eastward, seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen head of fat cattle. Add to this three hundred which were enabled to ford the river yesterday and to day, and there has passed through Harrisburgh for the eastern market, eight thousand one hundred and fifteen head of cattle. These cattle, we understand, will bring upon an average \$55 per head, making them, in the aggregate, worth \$458,250.—*Keystone.*

Proper Season for Cutting Grain.

It is a good practice to cut every kind of grain rather before it is fully ripe in the grain or the straws. In a fine season, some farmers cut their crops when they find the neck of a grain straw jointly under the ear, free of juice when twisted round between the finger and thumb, and do not wait until the lower part of the stems are dry and yellow, because they find in such a season the straw to die from the ear downward. In a bad season, on the other hand, the lower part of the stem first becomes yellow and dry; after which, of course, the crop is not allowed to stand, for in such a season the ear never becomes mature, having less absorptive power, whilst the vitality of the root is early destroyed by the combined effects of bad weather and an ungenial state of the soil.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Application of Lime to Soils.

Read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, April 7, 1841.

Lime has long been regarded by farmers in certain sections of our country, and cultivating districts, as a most valuable agent. Stiff and tenacious soils are greatly benefited by its application, as is admitted by all who cultivate them. Whether the various chemical influences which have been assigned to its presence, are really those which constitute its virtue, I shall not inquire in this essay; I propose merely to submit some views that have occurred to me, which the plain practical farmer can fully appreciate, without the aid of chemistry or science, or their technicalities.

Clays and red shell soils are compact and tenacious, and are therefore greatly benefited by an admixture of lime, as they are rendered more mellow or friable by its application; the color of the soil is also changed to a dark brown, and has a rich oily appearance. These combined influences give it a greater capacity for imbibing heat from the action of the sun, and this additional heat communicates an increased vegetative power; besides, the improved friability or mellowness of the soil gives greater facilities to the fibrous roots of plants to shoot further into it, and hence they obtain a larger supply of nourishment or food. Its capacity for absorbing moisture is also greatly increased, because, for the reasons above stated, the plastic properties of a stiff soil are removed, and moisture, either from rain or dew, is more readily admitted and absorbed; and having penetrated into the soil, is retained, as if by a sponge, for a longer period. Farmers who are familiar with stiff soils, know full well that they will not admit heat nor absorb moisture so readily as those which are lighter, and the latter do not bake and become so hard and dry as the former—besides, a purely clay soil is always cold at a short distance below the surface.

Such soils, so improved, have increased capacity for imbibing heat from the action of the sun by day; and this heat is maintained for a longer period at night; and hence, a protracted evaporation or emission of heat is secured, which, acting upon the cool atmosphere of night, produces a greater amount of dew. The soil is therefore rendered capable of creating a larger supply of moisture—of imbibing more heat, and of receiving and retaining those agents of vegetation alternately, for a more protracted period. Dews are occasioned by a cool atmosphere coming in contact with the exhalations from the heated earth, or

vice versa, and hence a condensation of the aqueous particles; the dew-drop of evening is first seen upon a blade of grass at its highest point.

Heat and moisture are necessary to vegetation, and the more you can obtain of these agents for your plants, the more vigorously will vegetation be sustained. Lime, when applied to a stiff soil, renders it more friable, porous or mellow, and it becomes more easy to cultivate; the plough does not meet with the same resistance; the roots of the grass and weeds are more easily separated from the soil, and may therefore be more readily destroyed, and a thorough tillage or pulverization of the land is thereby greatly facilitated. Besides, we find that vegetation is most vigorous where the soil is adapted to secure the largest amount of these supplies; and consequently that soil which by nature or cultivation is capable of imbibing and retaining the largest amount of these indispensable elements, has the greatest capacity for producing vegetation. A sandy soil appears too porous to retain heat at night, to promote to any important extent a condensation of the atmosphere, and thus supply itself with sufficient moisture from dew—besides, it is too readily drained; while a clay or compact soil becomes indurated upon its surface, and heat from the sun cannot sufficiently penetrate it to be available for a like purpose; but when these are properly mixed and combined with other earths, such as lime, sand, or with manure, the soil opens its pores to receive the invigorating influence of the sun during the day, and at night the heated exhalations escaping from it, producing a greater amount of dew, supply the plants, nestled in its bosom, with necessary moisture from the pure and bounding remains of the atmosphere.

Some farmers think that lime is injurious to wheat land—that it makes the soil cold, and that their lands, when dressed with it, are in no apt to produce mellowed grain than they were before it was applied. That this, in many instances, has appeared to be so, I do not doubt, because the soil, by its application, is rendered more productive, and therefore we have more grass, which, under our present system of sowing grass seed with wheat, is injurious to that crop, as I have contended in a former paper. Tall, in his excellent *Fauna on Blight*, says, "What being doubtless originally a native of a hot country, it requires, by its constitution a considerable degree of heat to bring it to perfection; and if much of that degree of heat is wanting, it will be the weaker, and when the solar rays cannot reach the lower parts of the stalks, the lowest leaves and knots cannot do their office;" and hence the maturity of the plant is retarded, because "the lower parts of the stalks must receive the greater share of heat, being nearer the point of influence of the sublimis reflected by the ground." Being deprived of this genial and necessary heat, since it is shaded near the roots by grass, and being imbedded in too moist and cold a soil, it has not the power of elaborating its sap or evaporating its fluids, and is therefore slow in ripening; and hence the crop, becoming diseased, is frequently destroyed by mildew.

In the application of lime to land, much care and close observation is required, to produce the best results. The farmer should not be too generous; he should not forget that lime and earth constitute mortar, and therefore his care should be only to apply so much to his soil, if light, as will render it sufficiently compact to retain moisture and heat; for a sandy soil is composed of spherical particles, and is too readily ventilated and drained of its moisture, and being mixed with lime, the interstices being closed, the soil is greatly improved. After several years of experience and careful observation, I am convinced that lime, when applied to a sandy soil, renders it more compact and much more productive; and that manure, when applied to it after a dressing of lime, will have a much more lasting influence than it would have had before its application. Upon heavy soils, lime should be applied only in such proportions as will render it most mellow or friable; any thing beyond this, will be found to be injurious. It is not material, as I apprehend, whether it be put on in a hot or cold state, because it is so soon cooled on by the atmosphere after being shaked, and cannot be ploughed in until it is a cold before it becomes chilled. I usually apply it in the spring, when preparing for corn, the winter crop of which, and the preparation of the land for subsequent crops, thoroughly mix it with the soil. I obtain the lime when ready to apply it, have it placed in a situation convenient for water, where it is immediately slaked; and as it falls, it is cut out and spread upon the land previously ploughed, which, after being harrowed, is struck out and ploughed. I have

applied it in other ways, but the results were never so satisfactory.

I have been told by some farmers, that the greatest benefits from the use of lime on their land are exhibited in about seven years after its application; some say in four years; some contend that they have seen its effects the second year, and others say that they never saw any effect whatever from its application, although they put it on in generous quantities. Now, I verily believe all these statements to be true, and I account for this singular anomaly in the following manner. In the latter instance, the lime was ploughed in so deep that it was never mixed with the soil, and therefore produced no effect; and in the former, the admixture took place probably in one, four, or seven years after it was applied. In some cases, it is said, land has been injured by it. I am inclined to believe that in those cases the farmer has been too generous, and would recommend as a corrective, that he plough deeper, and thereby mix more earth with his lime. He will thence have the advantage of a deeper soil. As the quantity best adapted to improve most soils, I would recommend from forty to fifty bushels unsifted to the acre. I have found excellent results on sandy, clayey, and loamy soils, from the application of that quantity. As I have never farmed limestone or red shell soils, I cannot advise respecting them.

I therefore repeat, mix your soil well with the lime which you may put upon it—pulverize it thoroughly—destroy all natural vegetation, if you wish to raise naturalized crops—exercise a sound judgment as to time and method, and you will seldom have reason to complain, in this part of Pennsylvania, at least, either of an ungrateful soil, or an unfavorable climate.

KENDERTON SMITH.

The Flowers of Summer.

In writing our sketches of the flower garden, we have not had leisure to examine what we said in our first volume on the same subjects; and possibly some things may be repeated.

Pennisia is an splendid genus, and 17 species were known in 1829. The single flowers are gone in a few days, but the double are more durable. The earliest kind that we have seen is *P. tenuifolia*, which spreads through the ground, and in a few years forms a stool of several feet in diameter—flowers single, of the bright crimson.

Soon after appears *P. montan*, a shrub from China, growing to the height of three feet in England, and attaining the same stature in this climate. A well grown "tree" (or so it is called) may be three feet or more across, presenting a magnificent display in all its varieties that have come under our notice, though the flowers vary in color. It is hardy, and suits to grow very early in the spring.

P. affinis was introduced from Switzerland in 1548, and has spread into some fine varieties. The double sorts are the common crimson, the rosy, and the whitish, or the *albicans*. Sabine's crimson is one of the finest of the single sorts.

This plant and *P. corallina* are the only two species credited to Europe, the eastern side of that continent having furnished most of the species. *P. albaflora* (called the Chinese) though herbaceous, sometimes attains the height of 4 feet, and is very showy. Four double varieties of this species are now blooming in our garden, viz: Humel, Whited, fragrans, and Reeves's—the last, a bluish color, fading after it opens. This species grows freely from seeds, springing up in many parts of the garden, but requiring several years to bring them into bloom.

The glutinous-leaved (*Rubinia viscosa*) produces its pink flowers in abundance; and but few trees are more ornamental. It increases sufficiently from its horizontal roots. It is a native of the Southern States, though hardly here; and is classed with timber trees, sometimes growing 40 feet high, according to Elliott. In this northern land, however, it has the habit of a shrub—10 or 15 feet high.

Philadelphus. This genus of six or eight species, produces only white flowers. *P. hirsutus* is much

taller than *P. coronarius*, though London only marked it 3 feet high! The flowers are also much larger and whiter, but scarcely so fragrant. The variety called "double flowering," has not a tenth of its flowers double. Another called "nanus" is hardly worth cultivating. Both these varieties belong to *P. coronarius*, which is a native of Europe.

The flowering ash (*Ornus europaea*) at the height of 5 feet bloomed with us this season for the first time. The flowers are white, very small, and grow in panicles.

The *Iris* is finely represented in this month. A large kind with light blue flowers, is remarkable for its delicacy; and appears to be a variety of *I germanica*. Four tall sorts with yellow flowers also shine out. While most of the species exhibit their blossoms conspicuously on their summits, one called the blue Russian, hangs its flag half mast high—down among the leaves. Two bulbous species from Spain (the Spanish and the English) have run into many varieties—of each kind have been advertised; but though some of the Spanish *Iris* are beautiful, others have a large or dingy aspect, and are not worthy of cultivation. All the sorts that we have seen of the English *Iris* however, are splendid.

Wistaria speciosa, a twining shrub, with blue purple flowers in dense racemes, is a native of the South but endures our winters. It deserves a place among fine plants.

Spiza aruncus, 4 feet high, is very showy; though its white flowers are small, they are very abundant. Its inflorescence is also singular. In our opinion, it is finer than any herbaceous species from the eastern continent; and a worthy congener of an American variety of *S. lobata*.

Drecocephalum ruschianum resembles the Hyssop, but its flowers are a fine rich blue. It is an old inhabitant of the gardens.

Jasminum herni is the only species of the genus that succeeds here in the open border. It is sometimes damaged by the winter; but when frosts are not very severe, its yellow star-like flowers make a pleasing display in the following season. It is probably a native of Italy.

We have two varieties of *Chionanthus virginica* now in flower both nearly of the same age, but the broad leaved kind is the taller, with fewer blossoms. The narrow leaved variety is loaded with bloom. This is the white Fringe Tree.

The fine purple flowers of *Verbascum purpureum* may be seen by early risers, but they begin to shrivel as soon as the sun shines out with power.

For Lilies, Pinks, Roses, &c. see New Geneva Farmer Vol. 1.

Spurious Ruta Baga Seed.

MISSRS. EDITORS—Last season one of our merchants bought a quantity of ruta baga seed, and sold it out to a number of farmers in this vicinity. It came well, and the plants appeared like genuine till after the second hoeing, when the roots were about as large as a man's finger, the tops then all branched out and run up to seed; so that the crops were an entire failure, much to the disappointment and loss of our farmers.

On inquiry, it was ascertained that the seed was raised from small ruta baga, and was surrounded mixed with mustard when growing.

Now, I wish to ask whether the mustard caused the degeneracy of the ruta baga seed, and if not, what did it? If you, or your correspondents can explain the matter, it may be of service to others. We farmers, at best, slow enough to adopt any new article or system of cultivation; and when failure or disappointment occurs, it often tends to check, if not entirely

revent, the introduction of valuable improvements. Some of those who sowed the above seed, had never attempted growing ruta bagas before; and this failure has discouraged them so that they will not try again soon.

Respectfully yours,

ERASTUS SKINNER.

Prattsburgh, N. Y., June 18, 1841.

Remarks—Several instances of disappointment, similar to the above, have come under our observation, within ten years past; and we have taken some pains to ascertain their cause, although we have not always succeeded to our own satisfaction. The different species of the genus *Brassica*, including the whole Cabbage and Turnip family, not only mix with each other very readily, but are very liable to degenerate from want of care in raising the seed, or other unfavorable circumstances. In reference to the case mentioned by our correspondent, we do not think the mustard was the cause of the evil, although we do not say it might not have been. Mustard (*Sinapis*) is considered by the botanists, a different genus from the ruta baga; but it is of the same natural family, and bears such evident marks of relationship that it is more than probable they will mix, when in blossom together. But if this had been the cause of the difficulty, the plants would not all have run up to seed uniformly. We therefore conclude that the true cause was another one alluded to—namely, *degeneracy*. It is stated that the seed was raised from small roots—perhaps from a crop that was not worth harvesting, and therefore left in the ground over winter, and allowed to go to seed—and it is not certain that the process of degeneration had not been in operation several years. At all events, it is well known that the greatest care is necessary in raising all kinds of turnip seeds, as well as that they be raised under favorable circumstances; and no more care is usually bestowed on this business in England, together with a more favorable climate, it is generally found that imported seed produces better roots than that raised in this country.

The Weather—The Crops—Harvest Prospects.

The longest and most severe season of drought ever known before harvest in this section of country, has been experienced this season, and we believe the same may be said of most parts of the United States and Canada. For about six weeks, scarcely enough rain fell in this vicinity to moisten the surface of the earth, or to encourage the hearts of its cultivators. Just one week ago, however, there commenced a succession of the most fruitful showers that can be imagined; and all nature now rejoices under their revivifying influence. About 10 days since, we passed over part of this and several of the adjoining counties, and it was truly melancholy to witness the suffering crops, and to hear the mournful complaints of the farmers. And truly many crops have suffered, past recovery. Grass, of course, is very light. Oats and barley the same. Corn that was planted early, and in rather moist soil, looks well, but some pieces are still failures. Wheat is generally light, and must all be somewhat short of an average crop, although we think it will be better than many have represented. Potatoes came up slowly, and are very backward, but here is still time for them to recover. Beet and carrot seeds, sown early, have mostly done well, but those sown later have generally failed, as is always the case in dry weather.

The latest accounts from other parts of the country, form a cheering contrast with those received two weeks ago.

"The New York Express states, on the authority of personal observation during an extensive tour, in the most productive parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, that the appearance of the fields of wheat, rye and oats, promises an abundant harvest."

"The Richmond (Virginia) Star says—A great deal of wheat has been cut, and we rejoice to understand, is of a very promising character. Indeed the harvest promises well. The probability is, that flour, the great staple will be very low during the coming year—and that is no slight comfort to poor people."

"The Albany Morning Advertiser says:—The crops throughout the country, generally, are represented as promising. Though in some parts we notice there may be a falling off, yet the average will be a good one."

The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Sentinel says:—"The season here has been remarkably backward, but crops are now coming on finely. Wheat never did more fair for an abundant harvest. Oats and grass are equally promising. Corn is more backward, owing to the wet and cold weather about planting time. Some did not come up well, but we have had fine weather for several days, and it has grown astonishingly."

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—We have the most flattering accounts from all portions of our country, of the prospect of a plentiful harvest. An unusual quantity of wheat was sown last fall, and its appearance now indicates a great yield.—*Harbor (Ohio) Advertiser*.

The Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph, of a late date, says:—

"Farmers may now obtain seventy-five cents cash, for wheat, in our streets. For Oats, 25 cents; potatoes, 16 cents.

These advanced and advancing prices, and sales for cash, are encouraging to our farmers, and inspire all with fresh hopes of better times. The prospect now is, that notwithstanding former fears, the present will be a season of great abundance."

THE CROPS.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says:—"Our farmers have begun in earnest their hay-making, though much of the grass appears, from the backwardness of the spring, to be yet growing. The crop generally, is as good as in any ordinary season; and should the weather enable it to be housed without injury, the supply of this staple production, which it really is here, will be equal to the demand of the customary prices."

The accounts from the western portion of Maryland are decidedly favorable to the growing crops. In Frederick they had refreshing rains last week. The last Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat had a paragraph complaining of the drought, but its complaint was cut short by copious rains which commenced falling on Monday.

The Savannah Republican has intelligence from the interior of Georgia, that the promise of the coming corn crop, now considered as half secure—is good, the wheat in Upson county, where the harvest is commencing, very good, the cotton crop, rather poorly for the present.

The (New Haven, Conn.) Farmers Gazette, of June 25, says:—

"If fine weather, and an abundance of it, can have a beneficial effect on the crops, there is reason to believe that our farmers will this year have no cause of complaint. The frequent and copious showers of the past week have had a most happy effect on the vegetation of this neighborhood, and dissipated the fears of those who have been disposed to distrust the goodness of Him who has promised that the earth shall yield food sufficient for man and beast. We are told that in consequence of the rain of one day last week, the price of hay was reduced two dollars. Except in some upland meadows where the drought was particularly severe, it is supposed that the crop of hay in this vicinity will be as heavy as an average of several years past."

Sowing Corn for Fodder.

The severity of the drought at the present time, threatens to diminish greatly the crop of mowing grass the present season. Red clover is now putting forth its full bloom, while the stalk is not more than ten or twelve inches high, instead of twenty-four inches, which it ought to be. The fox tail, or timothy as it is generally termed, is now shooting out its head, while the stalk, on dry soils, is scarcely a foot high, when in favorable seasons it would be two and a half feet. There is great reason, I think, to apprehend that the crop of mowing grass will be diminished one half.—The season is so far advanced, that moderate rains, even now, could not, I think, retrieve the crop.

To the farmer who has a large stock to sustain through another winter season, and whose calculations for a competent supply of food for them, are based on the certainty of a good, fair, average crop of mowing grass, the present prospect, I think, must cause much

anxiety; and should the drought continue, even a little longer, it may also seriously affect our root culture. In this state of things, I consider it an act of prudence to look about us, and see what remedial measures, if any, we can resort to.

In the course of my experience I have known occasionally just such a state of things. I have known not only just such, but much more pressing necessities to exist; and the best remedial counsel I have ever pursued, has been to sow a crop of corn, broad cast, as soon as the deficiency of the hay crop had become certain.

A small amount of good ground thus cultivated, will produce a very great amount of excellent fodder. I have sown from one acre to six acres. The product will be prodigious—several tons per acre.

My practice has been to sow two and a half bushels good seed corn per acre on the furrows before harrowing; then to drag it thoroughly the same way it was ploughed. The seed will fall mostly into the furrows, and being well dragged will thus be deep enough to have strength of root sufficient to sustain a tall stalk. I have tried different quantities of seed. The results from the quantity named above, I have found most satisfactory. With this quantity the stalks will stand so thick as to grow up tall and slender. Cattle will consume them entirely.

One, by no means unimportant item in the value of this crop is, there will ordinarily be found quite a quantity of small ears of corn—much of it ripe—a full sufficiency for stock which has been accustomed to a moderate feeding of grain during the winter season.

To harvest the crop, the sickle is used most advantageously. When cut, the stalks should be bound in small bundles, and be set up to cure in small stacks; and when stacked for winter, let it be stacked as at the South, around a sickle pole, only the length of a sheaf from the pole. In this case the butt, or bottom end of the stalk, will all be exposed to the air, and the process of curing will be gradual and safe. It must be remembered that it is an exceedingly succulent sink, and is cut green, and will need care and time to safely cure it. I have lost a large quantity by heating, after I considered it cured, by putting it into a large stack, so as to exclude the air.

Another benefit of this crop is, if sown about this time, it can be followed by wheat in the fall. It can be cut and taken from the ground in good season to sow wheat. I have had turf ground turned over, sowed with corn, and found it in a more satisfactory condition for wheat, than when summer followed.—The ground has been kept damp and moist by the shade of the corn, and the turf has been sufficiently decomposed. A single ploughing after the corn is cut off, is all that is needed for sowing.—*Rockester Daily Democrat*.

A FARMER.

The following remarks, by professor Dewey, were suggested by an article on this subject in our last.

Killing Rats.

Thénard has proposed sulphuretted hydrogen. The question is, how can it be applied? Use a tubulated retort, containing all the materials except the sulphuric acid. When the neck of the retort has been surrounded with mortar in the rat's hole, the sulphuric acid is to be turned in through the tubulure, and the stopple immediately inserted. The gas will then pass into the hole, and to the lower parts, as its specific gravity is a little greater than that of oxygen gas, and about one-fifth heavier than atmospheric air. While the gas is very fatal to animals it is not so to man, at least to near the same extent. Chemists often breathe considerable of it. Probably no danger would result from using a common retort, the neck of which should be moistened in the hole expeditiously. It is more probable that a worse evil would result from the death of numbers of rats in an inaccessible place. The existence of the sulphuretted hydrogen will be known by its offensive odors, which is that of putrefying eggs. If the rats cannot escape, they will doubtless be poisoned. If they can escape by means of their various passages under ground, they will flee with all rapidity from so noisome and fetid an intruder as this gas. This effect is as readily produced by the lighting of a drum in the cellar, without any exposure to a substance so offensive, and at a much cheaper rate.

C. D.

Locust Trees in the West.

The Peoria, Ill., Democratic Press, in an interesting manner, shows the great profits of cultivating this tree. It is of advantage to cultivate it in any section of the U. S.; but here on our prairies, where so much is said of the scarcity of timber, it is worthy of much attention. Besides being of most rapid growth, it furnishes one of the most durable kinds of timber; and if rail-fences are to be used (which we trust will not be generally,) the farmer will find it for his interest to give immediate attention to its culture. The Press makes the following estimate:

Prairie, 10 acres, at \$30 per acre,	\$300
Rails and putting up a fence round do.	45
Seed and attention to nursery,	20
Breaking up prairie, putting it in order, and setting out seeds,	40
Subsequent attention to same, fence, etc.	35
At 6 per cent. compound interest, this sum, \$190—in ten years will nearly double, making	380
Deduct this from 6,400 trees, 12 years old, say at only 50 cent each	3,200
Leaves a net profit of	\$2,820—

If we remember right, on the old homestead in Conn., they used to get \$1 per cubic foot for this tree for ship-building; so that the estimated value of the trees at 12 years old may be considered quite low.

The following are the instructions of the editor for its cultivation, who says he is qualified by experience to give advice. He significantly remarks:

"You'll begin this spring. The locust is raised either from the seed or suckers; but as the former mode is best adapted to our present purpose, we shall confine our remarks to it. Select a rood and a half or two roods of ground that has been under cultivation several years, and which is of a rich loamy soil, neither too wet nor too dry; put it in fine condition, and having procured the seed, in order to make them vegetate freely, pour upon them a quantity of water and let them soak a few hours. Then sow them in drills three or four feet apart, and two or three inches distant in the drills, covering them nearly as thickly as you would corn. But, we would have you bear in mind that this should be done while the earth is moist, and when done the whole should be passed over with a roller of sufficient weight to press together the earth so as to favor the retention of moisture which will accelerate the germination of the seed. If these directions are strictly adhered to, the seed will come up as certainly and regularly as beans, and in many cases the young trees will attain the height of four feet the first season. Care should be taken that they be kept free from weeds, and they may remain in their seeding location two years. At the end of this time, transplant them to the ground designed for the purpose, and which must, during the time the seedlings occupy their place in the nursery, be enclosed, broken up and prepared for their reception. There is no difficulty in transplanting them, and where the roots are taken up carefully it is a rare case to see a tree die. To give the above number of trees in the 10 acres they must be set 8 by 8 feet apart. In about two years after they are set out, the ground will afford a superior pasture to which it may be applied without detriment to the trees."

"But, you'll say we have made no allowance for paper calculation. True, we will therefore now throw in, to make up for that objection, the ten acres of land with the locust stumps, which will be of immense value for a new growth of trees, that will follow without a nursery, and with less care, more certainty and greater rapidity, than the first crop, at the same time affording an almost inexhaustible source for locust suckers."

The Fruits of the Soil.

The statistics accompanying the returns of the last census show, that the sixteen millions of people who live within the limits of the United States, possess lumber to the value of upwards of eleven millions of dollars, which, with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitute the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards which grow around these dwellings is upwards of six millions of dollars in value. They had more than twenty-six millions of pounds of wool to convert into broadcloths, blankets, and hosiery, &c., with which to shelter their persons from the inclemency of the weather, more than a thousand million of pounds of cotton to manufacture into various useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united, was nearly a million of tons.

For the food that was to sustain and nourish them, they had, the last year, more than 73 millions bushels of wheat, equal to more than 11 millions of barrels of wheat flour, a rare article with those who subdued and settled this domain. They had also more than seventeen millions of ears; upwards of six millions of bushels of wheat, and three millions of bushels of barley. The value of the poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures, was more than nine millions of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty millions, and the number of sheep more than nineteen millions.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than 200,000 bushels of Indian corn, and more than ninety-nine million barrels of potatoes, and upwards of thirteen millions neat cattle, which furnished them milk, butter and cheese, &c. to the value of more than thirteen millions of dollars. They had at their command the labor of more than three millions horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six millions bushels of oats, and nine millions of tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed acid or bitter to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seventy-seven million pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seven thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of the soil only; and yet with all this income they are over head in debt. The public debts alone, in a time of profound peace, are estimated at near two millions of dollars.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

The Silk Business in Pennsylvania.

On Saturday last, we visited the extensive cocooneries owned by Judge Blythe and Maj. Snelvely.—These enterprising gentlemen have three cocooneries in the vicinity of our borough "in the full tide of successful experiment," and by their estimate they are now feeding between four and five millions of silk worms. As yet the worms are all healthy and doing well, and we trust these gentlemen will meet with the most perfect success in their enterprise, as it will have a tendency to encourage others to go into the business. We have also, since visited the cocooneries of Wm. Bell and the Rev. John Winebrenner, and in the building of the latter gentleman, we saw a large number of his worms spinning, having come to maturity and spun their cocoons in three weeks, notwithstanding they are called four weeks' worms. In regard to the durability of Pennsylvania silk, we can speak from experience. The writer of this article has worn a figured satin vest for two seasons and has it on now for the third, and the service it has gone through has not been of the ordinary kind; yet it is neither worn through at the pockets nor frayed at the arm holes. We sincerely hope that the business may go on and prosper until we are able to manufacture all silk goods worn in this country.—*Keystone. (Harrisburg, Pa.)*

Protection Against Drought.

In tillage, the best protection against drought that can be conveniently practiced to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose. In this way, the earth at the surface is in many small particles, which serve as a non-conductor of moisture, and returns it below, where the roots obtain a supply.

On the contrary, when the earth is hard and compact, the moisture is readily conducted off through it, even to a great depth in a very dry time. As an illustration, if one end of a long bar of iron be put into a fire, the heat will readily pass to the other end; but if that bar be cut into pieces of one inch or less in length, and laid along in the manner of a bar, the pieces would touch in some places, and in others there would be a small space between them; and on heating one end, the other would not be affected, as the heat would not pass but a small space through the pieces.

Again, we will suppose that a fire of intense heat be made on a block of iron, that is four feet square, and ten feet high, the body of iron would fast become heated downward, even to the bottom. Now, if that iron should be cut or broken into fine pieces, and a body of iron formed of these pieces, of the same size as the block, and a fire of like degree of heat made thereon, the fire would work down slowly, after penetrating a small distance through the many particles, and the air intervening between them. We give this as the theory. It is the practice, as in all other things, that we rely on as the foundation of true science.

There is in a dry time, a great quantity of moisture in the earth, that is continually rising and passing off in evaporation; and if this evaporation can be prevent-

ed, in a great measure by a non-conductor, of moisture at the surface, the plants will suffer comparatively but little. This is abundantly shown in practice.

Those who have not witnessed from experiments and observations the advantages of fine loose earth on the surface, as a protection of plants against the drought, would not be likely to suppose its effects so great as it is, though the theory is plausible and reasonable. Corn and other vegetables that have been well hoed in extremely dry times, have flourished well, while some parts left for experiment, were nearly destroyed by drought.

We noticed the powerful effects of this protection last season. We cultivated a few acres, mostly dry land, and the drought was severe indeed. Where the soil was frequently stirred and kept light and loose on the top, there was a constant moisture a short distance from the top; but where the earth remained unmoved it dried to a great depth.

A narrow strip, running across the piece, was left for turnips, and remained unploughed. On this the soil became dry below the usual depth of ploughing, and the weeds were almost dead for want of moisture, while at the side, weeds of the same kind in the edge of the ploughed ground, were fresh and vigorous, and the soil was dry only a few inches on the surface.

Where some grain was sowed, the earth was dry down six or seven inches; while by the side of it, where the soil was often stirred, it was dried off only three or four inches. And in this latter case, the moist earth had a good degree of moisture, while the former contained but little.

On this subject an intelligent cultivator observed that he would rather have six men among lands, stirring the earth to keep it loose and fine, in a severe drought, than to have the same number of men engaged in watering the plants.—*Vankee Farmer.*

The Duty to Labor.

"The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg, as he finishes a luxuriant repast; "here, landlord, another bottle of your prim Madeira!" Half a dozen empty-headed fops, who sit gazing on him, by stentch, in silent admiration, ha the sentiment with a shout of applause: "That's it! The world owes us a good living and we'll have it!—landlord, more wine here! 'we won't go home to-morrow.' Let's go it while we are young. We care for the expense!" The consequence of this is the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious lot of employment gented loafers, and so on, until or of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of the 'good living' the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing-Sing, when the State provides a 'living' for those it considers deserving; but not just such a one as consists with the own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is in the original man. It is false and detestable. "The world owe you a living?" How owes? Have you earned by good service? If you have, whether on the avil, or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to a livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or—worse still—have done little or no good in the world, the world owes you nothing. You may be worth millions, an able to enjoy every imaginary luxury without care or effort; but if you have done nothing to increase the sum of human comforts, instead of the world owing you a living, as fools have bubbled, you are morally bankrupt and a beggar.

Mankind are just awaking to a consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew—to plough or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idleness or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man is ever born, fitted only to be an idler and a drone.—Those who become such are the victims of pervers circumstances, and a deplorably false education.

"But has not a rich man a right to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly: We would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others, but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him surround himself with all the comforts and true luxuries of life; let the masterpieces of art smile on him in his galleries, and the mighty minds of all ages speak to him from his library. Let Plenty deck his board, an

he faces of those he loves gather joyously around it. Let him possess in abundance, the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less fortunate neighbor; but let him never forget—as if properly trained he never can—that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and, unless, if need be, for their elevation.

The servile idolatry with which Ignorance and Vulgarity have looked up to Power and Wealth—the osannas which the trampled millions have sung before the cars of conquerors and other scourges of the earth, are fading and flitting forever. In the twilight which succeeds this gross darkness there comes a season of anarchy when men having lost faith in the juggles which once blinded and bound them, resolve to believe nothing, to deery and prostrate all who rise below the lowest level. Now the laborer with his sinews returns hatred for the contempt once cast upon him, and says, 'What good is there in any thing but manual labor? Away with all else! Those whose labor is chiefly mental are deceivers and moths!' But this is a transitory ebullition. The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, make and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of Man, whether in his own person or in that of his less fortunate brother. Let haughtiness and pride on one side, and envy, jealousy and hatred, with their train of fearful consequences, will vanish from the other, and all animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good. — *Selected.*

The Flower Garden Cultivated by the Ladies.

A neat Flower garden in front of the farm house, is proof that the farmer's wife and daughters are industrious and refined. It is proof that the work within doors is well performed; for it is never the case that disorder and thriftlessness reside within, while the garden—tended by female hands—is neat and flourishing. This out-door labor gives bloom to the cheeks, vigor to the whole frame, cheerfulness to the disposition, and general efficiency.

Fair and gentle woman is never in a better school than when busying her fingers and twining her affections around the fair daughters of Flora. There she tangles with beauties whose tongues never utter envy or malice, and whose ears are deaf to every idle or unkind word. There the lovely and innocent speak to her of the more lovely and innocent One who delineates their graceful forms and paints their rich and varied colors. Purer, richer, better, are the teachings of the shooting blade and opening flower, than come from the musings of a listless mind, the pages of romance, or the gossip of corrupted society. The seeds of health, and purity, are in the soil on which the ink and primrose grow, and those who labor to procure the fragrance of the latter, will taste the delicious fruit which the former bear.

Fear not, ye busy wives and daughters, that the care of a small flower garden will be a burthen, rendering more arduous the labors of the kitchen, the airy room and the needle. For the invigorating exhalations of the freshly turned soil, the draughts of pure oxygen which will be found among your plants when the warm sun is expanding their foliage, the variety of exercise which the garden gives to body and mind, together with the pleasure derived from the beauty and fragrance of your flowers, will furnish more strength than the labors of the garden will exhaust. — *New England Farmer.*

Leisure Days.

By these we mean days in which the care of the crop does not require attention—days when the farmer can look about him and turn his hand to some odd job. Usually there are several such days in June, and the manner they are spent is no small moment.

Of course it is not in our power to tell you what is to be done on your particular place—for on one farm a few rods of stone fence is to be built; on another an underdrain is to be completed; on a third the ditches require attention, &c. &c. But at these times keep a sharp look out for manure making. The swine must have frequent supplies of the raw material, and leaves, oil, muck, &c. must be deposited near the hog yard now, so that in the busy days of haying, something may be thrown in, and your hogs not left without means of doing their proper work. These days for white washing, for cleaning up around the house and

barn, for seasonable repairs, and the like, are among the most profitable of the season. We class them under the head of leisure days, but they should be far from days of idleness: more of the profits of husbandry is obtained from the good judgment and perseverance with which improvements and plans are executed; (we mean the gradual implements which the good farmer will have an eye to, and will carry on at times when the cost will be but little)—more of the real profits of farming turns upon these than upon the ordinary crops of the farm. Where soil and manure are alike, one man can obtain as good a crop as another, or nearly so; the skill required is not so much that of planting and hoeing, as of increasing the manure heap, increasing the depth of the soil; protecting the dry lands from drought, and draining those that are too wet; the mixing of soils and sowing the manures to the soils and crops to which they are applied. These are the important matters; and many of them deserve attention at this season of the year. — *Id.*

What should Parents do with their Boys?

Many parents have sons, whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, they are uncertain what to do with. For instance, a respectable mechanic has a good, stout, hearty, well disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectfully. If he is in easy circumstances, he some how or other seems to think that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore concludes that he must send him to college, and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest well meaning parent labors hard to earn money to pay the expenses of a collegiate education, for the purpose of making him respectable, to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college, what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for awhile. He beats learning into the youthful progeny; but few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a school master as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at much additional expense to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M. D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant for eminence, drags along, without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had any thing to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some, whose superior intellect and commanding talents will enable them to rise at once to eminence, and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college to make them more respectable, we think to be a great error. It is injuring a son more than it is benefiting him, unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence,

"Proceeding down a graduated dunce,"

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days, in qualifying himself for a profession from which he cannot gain a living, or at least a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, give your sons a good education, and then put them as apprentices to some respectable mechanical business. They will then as soon as their time of apprenticeship is expired, be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age, and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, you are a mechanic, or the son of a mechanic. It is on the contrary an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we would repeat, give them a good education and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to ensure them a comfortable, honorable, and independent living and station in society. — *Boston Transcript.*

A G.M.—"Carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, contain the elements necessary for the support of animals and vegetables. The same substance are the ultimate products of the chemical processes of decay and putrefaction. All the innumerable products of vitality resume, after death, the original form from which they sprung. And thus death—the complete dissolution of an existing generation—becomes the source of life for a new one." — *Liebig.*

Culture of Buckwheat.

Dry light land is most suitable for buckwheat; but when that has been swarded for a number of years and then ploughed but once, a great crop cannot be expected. Something may be obtained this year and a greater harvest will follow in the second year. Any ground that bore beans, potatoes, or corn last year, and for which you have no manure to spare this season will yield a good harvest. We sow the seed from the twenty-fifth of June to the fourth of July—sometimes the earliest sown produces best and sometimes the latest sown—it depends on the season, which no one can foretell. A neighbor of ours, Mr. E. Freeman, keeps one of his lightest fields on purpose for buckwheat. In the spring he sows rye on the field, and in the last part of June he ploughs in his rye with his horse plough and sows his buckwheat on the furrow. By this practice he is bringing a thin soil gradually to fertility at trifling expense. He took off a fine crop of buckwheat last season, and he uses the straw for fodder for his cattle. — *Boston Cultivator.*

Pity is a passion proceeding from the misfortune of another. Envy is a passion proceeding from another's success. — *Addison.*

Go Forth into the Fields.

Go forth into the fields,
Ye denizens of the pent city's mart;
Go forth, and know the gladness nature yields
To the care-wearied heart.

Leave ye the feverish strife,
The jostling, eager, self-devoted throng;
Ten thousand voices, waked anew to life,
Call you with sweetest song.

Hark! from each fresh-clad bough,
Or blissful soaring in the golden air,
Bright birds with joyous music, bid you now
To spring's loved haunts repair.

The silvery gleaming rills,
Lure with soft murmurs from the grassy lea;
Or gaily dancing down the sunny hills,
Call loudly in their glee!

And the young wannon breeze,
With breath all odours from her blossomy chace,
In voice low whispering, 'mong the embowering trees,
Woo's you to her embrace.

Go breathe the air of heaven,
Where violets neckly smile upon your way;
Or on some pine-crown'd summit, tempest driven,
Your wandering footsteps stray.

Seek ye the solemn wood,
Whose giant trunks a verdant roof uprear,
And listen, while the roar of some far flood
Thrills the young leaves with fear!

Stand by the tranquil lake,
Sleeping 'mid willowy banks of emerald dye,
Save when the wild bird's wings its surface break,
Chequering the mirror'd sky—

And if within your breast,
Hallow'd by nature's touch, one chord remain;
If aught save worldly honors find you blest,
Or hope of solid gain—

A strange delight shall thrill,
A quiet joy brood o'er you like a dove;
Earth's placid beauty shall your bosom fill,
Stirring its depths with love.

Oh, in the calm still hours,
The holy Sabbath hours, when sleeps the air,
And heaven and earth deck'd with her beautiful flowers,
Lie hush'd in breathless prayer.

Pass ye the proud fane by,
The vaulted aisles, by flouting folly trod,
And 'neath the temple of uplifted sky,
Go forth and worship God

[*Selected.*]

Waterloo Woolen Factory.

Messrs. Editors—This factory cost and capital (\$50,000) makes over 6,000 yards of dressed woolen cloth per month. Its annual consumption of wool is about 250,000 lbs.; the greater part of which is purchased from the farmers wagons at the factory.

On Saturday last, between 10 o'clock and 4, there was received there over 7,000 lbs. of wool, the greater part of which was paid for in cloth. It was comprised of eighty different lots, and came from five of our neighboring counties, including Seneca. For the time being, the sales room was crowded with an intelligent, well dressed, rural population of men and women, many of the latter supporting in their arms those jewels, which the mother of the Gracchi did boast of. Some half a dozen clerks had constant employment in measuring and cutting cloth, to say nothing of the brisk and busy duties of the wool sorters, or the more wordy, though the not less laborious task of the superintendent or of that very active director, friend Richard himself.

The cloth which this factory sells in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, affords but little profit at this time owing to the depressed state of the market. But the home trade was perhaps never more profitable; and, what is better, it is daily increasing and extending. The interests of the wool grower and manufacturer, are fast becoming identical. Our shrewd, intelligent farmers find it better, far better, to give a liberal price to the manufacturer, who in return pays them well for their wool, than to buy the imported article at a lower price, when that very article strikes at their occupation, by destroying the market for their wool.

It is supposed by some woolen manufacturers that the maximum duty under the compromise law of 20 per cent. on imported woollens, is not protection enough for their cloth against the imported article. But when we reflect that this duty is to be paid in cash down, argent comptant, and that the taxes and extra expense of living to the English manufacturer, is more than another 20 per cent. in favor of our manufacturers, we think, with some self denial and ordinary economy, they will not have to shut up shop.

It is true that capital is cheaper in England, and that their operatives do not get wages sufficient to enable them, like ours, to monopolize all the shirton stocks of the market; but the countless number and enormous weight of their taxes, is more than an offset to our better living. S. W.

Waterloo, June 15th, 1841.

Devon Cattle.

Messrs. Editors—I believe it is not generally known to our farmers that Mr. S. Vernon, of Rombeck, in the town of Stafford, Genesee Co., imported a fine Devonshire Bull in the summer of 1839. He was bred by Mr. Davy, the celebrated breeder of North Downs, in Devonshire, England, and selected by Mr. Hiley, of Stafford, (when on a visit to England,) a good judge of stock, and an intimate friend of Mr. Davy. Mr. Vernon holds him at the moderate price of \$3 per cow, and I think he will prove a valuable acquisition to the graziers in Western New York.

Yours &c. W. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, June 18, 1841.

Monroe Co. Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 2d., the following persons were appointed town committees for the present season.

Wheatland—John McVean, Jirah Blackmar, Ira Wood.

Chili—Jacob Strawn, Wm. Tone, John Tuller. Riga—Dennis Cautch, Alfred Patch, Charles Tenney.

Ogden—Wm. B. Brown, Jesse Harroun, John Gait.

Sueden—George Allen, Humphrey Farmer, Frederick P. Root.

Clarkson—John Bowman, David Forsyth, David Allen.

Parra—Ahner Darling, L. W. Metcalf, Roswell Atchinson.

Greece—John Maxon, Nicholas Reed, Asa Rowe.

* Her children—these are my jewels said the mother of the Gracchi.

Gates—Mathias Garrett, Moses Dyer, Caleb Corson.

Brighton—Gideon Cobb, Nathaniel Hayward, Hiram D. Calvin.

Harrletta—Hiram Smith, Joseph Williams, M. L. Ankle.

Rush—Martin Smith, Jacob Clapp, Charles Chamberlain.

Mendon—Ahner Cole, Thomas Wilcox, Henry Quimby.

Pittsford—Edward Wilbur, Alexander Vorhees, H. S. Potter.

Perrinton—Gideon Rameidel, Zera Burr, A. Goodell.

Penfield—Henry Fellows, Daniel Fuller, Samuel Miller.

Webster—Byram Woodhull, Wm. Holt, Alpheus Crocker.

Irondequoit—S. Shepard, Allen T. Hooker, H. N. Langworthy.

Rochester—Lewis Brooks, Wm. Pitkin, A. Chamberlain, George Whitney, Alexander Kelsey, E. Darwin Smith, Henry O'Reilly.

The duties of the town committees are, to obtain the names and collect the fees of members; examine crops offered for premiums and obtain certificates of the same; and attend to the general interests of the Society in the town. (Printed Circulars have been sent them.)

The Annual Fair and Exhibition of the Society will be held at Rochester, on Friday and Saturday the 15th and 16th days of October, 1841. The list of premiums, &c. will be printed immediately and sent to each of the officers and committee-men, and may be obtained at the Rochester Seed Store.

J. B. LANGWORTHY, President.

H. M. WARD, Secretaries.

M. B. BATHAM, } Rochester, June, 1841.

Rochester, Monday, } July 1, 1841.

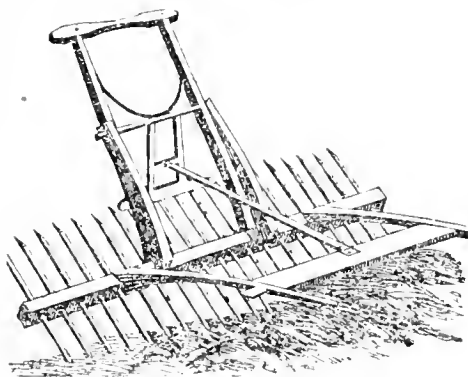
MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns for specie, Eastern Drafts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, and New England Bank Notes, with prices in dollars and cents.

There is no alteration in the rate of uncurrent money.—The money market is at a standstill, and is rather tight.

NEW YORK MARKET—JUNE 29.

The Flour dealers have still further advanced their pretensions. Sales yesterday of common brands Genesee at 53 1/2 to 55; Ohio round hoop, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; do. flat hoop, 53 1/2 to 53 3/4; Michigan 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Georgetown and Howard st. 53 1/2 to 55. The arrivals are light, and of many kinds the market is bare. The purchasers are confined to immediate wants. Corn has arrived more freely, and sales of Southern have been made to the extent of 12,000 bushels, at 50 a 60 measure, and 6 1/2 weight, delivered; 1000 do. Northern at 6 1/2 weight. The stock of Wheat is reduced, and 125 is generally demanded for Ohio. A parcel of 2000 bushels Long Island sold at 1 1/2 for milling. For Rye 6 1/2 was asked, but we heard of no sales. Small sales of Southern Oats at 4 1/2. No Southern Oats at Market.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKES.

Of the best construction, are manufactured by P. D. Wright, State street, Rochester.—Price \$5. Also, Cultivators.—Price, \$8.50 to \$9. July 1.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, FLORIZEL.

FOR the information of those who may wish the stock of this celebrated horse, notice is hereby given, that he will stand for mares the ensuing season, at the stable of H. V. Werl, Genesee; and also at the stable of the subscriber, in Goveland, where pasturage will be provided, and attention paid to mares from a distance. July 13, 1841.

C. H. CARROLL.

RUTA BAGA AND TURNIP SEEDS.

A Full and choice assortment of Ruta Baga and other Turnip Seeds, lately received from England, for sale at the Rochester Seed Store.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

June 1, 1841.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE YOUNG HENRY.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above thorough bred Horse, raised by H. Wooley, Long Island, and now owned by the subscriber, will stand at O. Culver's, Brighton, Monroe Co., and will be let to mares at fifteen dollars the season. Enclosed and good pasture will be provided, and all possible care and attention will be paid to mares brought from a distance and left with the horse; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Pedigree.

Young Henry was got by Henry, the competitor of Eclipse, out of Sandhill, by Eclipse. Young Henry is now 7 years old on the 4th of June next; he is a splendid figure, with his points finely developed, he is a dark sorrel, and somewhat over 16 hands high. For further particulars, apply to OLIVER CULVER.

Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 20, 1841.

ROCHESTER SEED STORE--1841.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN, the proprietors of this well known establishment, respectfully inform the public that they have now on hand a general assortment of superior English and American SEEDS of the growth of 1840, and other articles in their line of business.

For the FARM—choice varieties of Corn, Grain, Grass, Clover, &c., and seeds for Root Crops, such as Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Carrot, Ruta Baga, English Turnip, &c.

For the GARDEN—all the most valuable and approved kinds of esculent Vegetable SEEDS. Those which grow in greater perfection in Europe, are annually imported from England;—such as the different varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Radish, Turnip &c. Onion seed is obtained from Weibersfeld, and other articles are raised for this establishment with great care.

FLOWER SEEDS—about 200 varieties of the most beautiful and interesting kinds.—(Price 30 cents per doz. papers.) ROOTS AND PLANTS—Choice kinds of Potatoes, Asparagus and Pie-plant roots, Cabbage, Cauliflower and other plants in their season.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, of various kinds, for the Farm and Garden. And a large collection of valuable BOOKS on subjects connected with farming and gardening, silk culture, &c.

SILK WORM EGGS—of different kinds, on hand in their season.

CATALOGUES gratis on application. Merchants supplied with Seeds at wholesale, on liberal terms. Orders from a distance containing a remittance, or gold city reference, will receive attention.

BATEHAM & CROSMAN.

Arceide Hall, Rochester, April 1, 1841.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, JULY 1, 1841.

Table listing prices for various commodities: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, PEARL ASHES, POT, WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, CLOVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

The market is very musty. The various reports in relation to the crops, have a tendency to render the prices very fluctuating. Wheat has advanced to quoted prices, and we have heard some lots being sold at prices still higher. The supply is small, and demand great. Flour for shipment, is up to 4.85 and 5.00, and is very brisk at the L. Corn has advanced since our last. Oats have rather fallen off, if any thing. The Wool market is very lively, and great quantities are coming in. Hay has rather dropped off from what it was at one time since our last, but is now in demand at quoted prices.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

M. B. BATEHAM, } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, AUGUST, 1811. NO. 8. } JOHN J. THOMAS, }
 C. F. CROSMAN, Proprietors. } M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The Harvest. The Weather of June and July. Hints for the Month.	113
Cherries. My own Experience. Under Draining.	114
On Making Ponds. Keep your Land Dry. Scraps. Liver Complaint—Dead Sheep—Costiveness of Sheep. Hogs in Pastures.	115
The Flowers of Summer. The Fruit Garden. A Basket of Cherries. The Curculio shut out.	116
A visit to Mr. Sheffield's Farm. Berkshire Hogs. Sugar Beets. Wheat Culture. Pig Sale.	117
Inflammable Gas exhale by Flowers. Best time for Cutting Timber. The Hessian Fly. Important Discoveries—Destroying Insects.	118
The Rose Bug. No End to Improvement. Humbugs.	119
Apologies and Promises. The Fair at Syracuse. Monroe Ag. Soc. Notice. County Ag. Societies—Cayuga, Seneca, Erie, Niagara, Livingston, &c. To the Officers of the Cayuga Co. Ag. Soc. Meeting of the N. Y. State Ag. Soc.	120
Slugs on Fruit Trees. Downing's Land-scape Gardening. Items from Exchange Papers. Cows pastured on Morus Mulicauhis—Silk Culture—Large Yearlings, &c.	121
Durham Cows as Milkers.	122
Sugar Beets for Spring Feeding. Drinking in hot Weather. Destroying Rats.	123
Mr. Neff's Short Horn cattle. The Crops in Ohio. Canada Thistles, &c.	121
Reply to S. R. W. on the Corn Laws. On the Silk Culture.	125
Natural Philosophy. Agricultural Education. More Large Pigs. How to ascertain the age of Horses. Colman's Address on American Agriculture.	126
Physical Education. The Working-Man's Dwelling.	127
The Orchardist's Companion. The Ruta Baga Herb. Blight in Pear trees. Wonderful Procreancy. "God-Bility." Does the Curculio fly up into the trees? The Silk Bounty Law. Late English News. Reports of the Markets. Advertisements. Prices Current, &c.	128

Still another Call.

We are now incurring large expenses, and greatly need the numerous small sums—amounting in all to some hundreds of dollars, still due us from Postmasters and others. If not remitted soon we shall have to send, what we hate to give or receive—*special* Diss. We fear we shall have to adopt stricter rules next year.

To Correspondents.

Several communications, letters of inquiry, &c., have not received attention this month, owing to our absence. We will endeavor to give a description of a stump machine in our next. *HELEX* shall receive attention next month—Is *Our Valley* near *Maple Grove*? Then where are both?

The Harvest.

The Wheat crop of Western New York, like that of Ohio, will fall below an average in quantity, although fine in quality. In several towns in this county the insect has done some injury, but we believe not very extensive. The weather has been fine for harvesting, and the crop is mostly secured in good order.

In Michigan, the Detroit Advertiser of July 26th says, the Wheat crop is very abundant and secured in fine order; but the corn and potatoes were suffering from drouth—there, on the 9th in the shade. The Alton (Illinois) Telegraph of July 31 speaks of excessive drouth, and potatoes being actually roasted in the hill! A correspondent in St. Louis Co., Missouri, says the Wheat Harvest never was better in Canada we are informed the crop is fair, though not very abundant. The same is reported of Pennsylvania.

The Weather of June and July.

The month of May left us cold and dry, and the drought continued till the 11th of June. The crops, especially grass, clover and wheat, suffered severely, and were saved by the rain before and after the middle of June. In this vicinity, the grass crop is below the average, and the same remark is true respecting wheat.

Over the country it is gratifying to hear that the harvest will be fully adequate for the wants of the people. Indeed, the fine weather, after the rain in June, filled out the berry of wheat to uncommon fullness, and thus the crop is larger than many had anticipated.

It is now obvious that the cold weather of May was highly beneficial; for with hot weather, the drought would have destroyed grass and wheat, and much misery must have followed in this part of the land. The rain of June, however, did not much exceed an inch. The 7th and 8th and 10th June were very warm—temperature 90° or more at 2 P. M.

July has been favorable for ripening grain, as well as for haying and harvesting; as it has abounded with fine weather. Considerable rain has fallen in pleasant and short showers; weather warm, and a week from the 2nd very hot. On the 2nd the heat was 93°, and almost as high on the 23rd; and on holidays, above 90° for more than three hours; 23rd, very little less heat; and 21st for some time 97°, and above 93° several hours. This was the hottest day for some years in this vicinity—hot indeed over the country. The earth became parched, and occasional showers seemed to have little influence. On the 31st fell a great rain; in showers; in the morning and long before sunrise, till nine o'clock, there was much thunder, and more than one inch of rain fell in an hour. The earth seemed to drink in the successive and abundant showers, and to be greatly refreshed. "Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God that is full of water."

During the continuance of the drought, the horns of the moon have been so turned as to indicate a wet moon, though it proved dry.

Mean temperature of June.	80.53
do do of July.	65.51

The Barometer has varied but little from 29.5 inches, indicating regular weather. C. DEWEY.
 Rochester, July 31st, 1-11.

Hints for the Month.

Farmers should remember that weeds continue to grow throughout the season, and that efforts to destroy them should not be now relaxed. Corn and potatoes should still be kept clear of them. It will not only be of essential benefit to the present crop, but save a vast amount of labor in future seasons. Ruta bagas, carrots, and mangel wurtzels, need constant attention in this particular.

But perhaps the greatest evil from suffering weeds to grow, is the bad habit it leads to. Good order and neatness should be studied and carried out on all occasions; and every cultivator should become alarmed whenever he finds himself growing easy under careless management.

Care should be taken not to sow weeds. Seed wheat should be thoroughly cleaned, and nothing left but the pure grain; chaff and cockle may be removed from it by a good fanning mill, and by washing in brine.

It should be a standing practice to improve all kinds of farm crops by selecting the best seed. The best portions of the field should be chosen, and of prac-

ticable, the finest heads picked singly from the sheaves for the growth of future seed. The same course should be pursued with corn and other crops. Every one knows that animals are improved on a similar principle, and vegetable productions may doubtless be equally so.

Weeds growing in pastures need care to prevent their spreading by seed. Their rapid increase in Western New York shows a wretched neglect. Fields in which, five years ago, the Canada thistle, Johnswort, and ox-eye daisy, had just obtained an entrance, are now completely overrun with these weeds. A tenth part of the expense they have indirectly occasioned, would have extirpated the whole of them long ago. When the worst comes to the worst, farmers must attend to this subject, though a hundred times the labor may be then needed that would do the business now.

Those who cannot afford to destroy spreading weeds, should remember the miller who would not pay a dollar to fill the musk-rat hole in his dam; the second day the current had enlarged it, and he would then have gladly paid that sum, but it would cost five dollars; and the third day he was compelled to pay fifty, or lose all.

Garden seeds require collecting as fast as they become ripe. The best way is to cut off the stems, which hold the ripened seeds, and tie them in bundles, until they can be conveniently cleaned. Where seeds are not fully ripe, a large portion of stems attached, will often afford nourishment enough to complete the process.

This is the best season of the year to bud peaches. Apples and pears may be easily budded, if done early in the month. Success in the adhering of the bud, depends chiefly on the thriftiness of the stock, so that the bark may separate very freely. Peach buds which adhere well are often destroyed by the succeeding winter and perish the following spring. To avoid this, select buds from the oldest part of the shoot whence they are taken, and be especially careful to procure the strongest and thickest shoots.

Before concluding, we wish to direct enterprising farmers to what we have already published, in late numbers, on subsoil ploughing. The season for sowing wheat will soon be at hand, and we are confident a great improvement will be made in our crops by this practice. One fact in confirmation:—A neighbor had dug a ditch through his field, several feet in width and depth; the subsoil, thus removed, was spread to the depth of about two feet on the adjoining ground. This season, when the drought was such that the wheat in the rest of that field, did not promise five bushels to the acre, that portion on each side of the ditch on which the subsoil was deposited in a deep bed, indicated a product of more than twenty bushels to the acre. The soil was a loam, not so heavy as ever to become cloddy or bake from temporary drouth.

Cherries.

Last season we took some notice of our cherries, (vol. 1, page 114) and we now resume the subject.

Some fine sorts are found in this county; but we doubt if one treeholder in ten ever eat a fine cherry of his own cultivating; and we believe it might be asserted without much risk, that many grown people in this land have never eaten a ripe one. This suggestion may seem rather startling; but when we consider that this fruit is generally taken to market in a half ripe state, we may comprehend how the owner fares with a few trees in the most public part of his grounds, who keeps off the boys and the birds with one hand—as it were—while he plucks his scanty portion with the other.

It is enough to sadden the heart of a pomologist to behold the old "English cherry," and the upright sour cherry, casting their shadows over the highway; for it tells of a deplorable neglect to take advantage of the fine climate of the Genesee country; why such fruits are not worth the trouble of guarding against the birds—not worth even the labor of gathering.

Now according to our experience—and we have had a reasonable share—the best cherries grow on trees quite as hardy, and quite as easily cultivated as the worst. How then comes it that such apologies for fruit are tolerated? We leave this question for our readers to answer; but we can inform them that trees of first rate kinds may be had for fifty cents a piece; and that the annual interest on the outlay would be three or three and a half cents—just the price of a small paper of tobacco. In two or three years, such trees, with the treatment that we have recommended, would come into bearing; and we are strangely deceived if the proprietor would take less than many times that sum for the crop.

Two causes have conspired to make most of the cherries on our old trees this season inferior in quality. The steady cold in the spring, kept the blossoms back, and none of the young fruit was injured by the frost, so that there was a superabundance; while the severest drought in the early part of summer, that has occurred in many years, withheld the usual nourishment. On several trees that were hung with fruit, like onions on a string, the leaves withered in the latter part of the day, and some thought they were dying; however there was no disease but that of starvation—too much fruit and too many leaves. The fruit gave way first, and the leaves are now recovering.

It has satisfied us however, that old cherry trees should be pruned when we want the finest fruit; and that to adopt the old English custom of breaking off the twigs with the cherries on them is no great proof of Vandalsm. On such trees as are in danger of overbearing, like the White Tartarian, or Transparent Guigne, it is a positive improvement.

All the "white" cherries of England that we have seen, become red under the glowing skies of this land. Well, an old White Heart (so called) which had borne abundantly, was unproductive for several years; but by cutting off a few of the leading branches, it was roused from its torpor—vigorous shoots sprung forth, and again it has become fruitful.

We have never known the cedar birds so scarce as they are this season. Young cherry trees have been mostly allowed to ripen their fruit in peace; and whether we ought to say with the poet

—Joy to the tempest that whelm'd them beneath

And made their destruction its sport;

or ascribe their diminished numbers to some other

cause, we know not; but we should estimate them at not more than one-tenth of what usually appear in other seasons. We have not had opportunities to shoot half a dozen.

The crow however, made some predatory demonstrations; but on our stretching aloft two pieces of twine between some of the trees, they suddenly discovered they had no further business in that quarter.

The manner in which ornithologists occasionally speak of the characters of different birds, is amusing. According to Nuttall, the crow is "troublesome," "gormandizing," "voracious," "audacious," "piratical," "pillaging," "guilty," "injurious," and "formidable;" while to the cedar bird is ascribed "gentleness of disposition," and "innocence of character," besides being entitled to the adjectives, "friendly, useful, and innocent." Now all the charges that we have selected against the crow, apply as well to the cedar bird, with the exception of two; and "innocent" as he is made to appear, the same acts committed by some other bipeds (without feathers however) would entitle them to a lodging in the county jail.

It is often extremely difficult to determine the true name from the books, when two varieties are much alike. The time of ripening is an important characteristic; but as this will vary with the climate as well as with the season, the most exact way to fix this point, would be to compare the ripening of the variety under examination, with that of some well known sort.—Unfortunately, pomologists have generally chosen the May Duke for this purpose—the most unfit of all the cherry tribe that we have ever seen; for it goes on ripening and to ripen for several weeks in succession. All such references are but of little value.

Our young trees have made us acquainted this season with three more fine varieties of the cherry. The first is the Elton which Lindley calls "very excellent," and which ripens with the Black Coronet. Niel says "it is distinguished by the extraordinary length of the fruit-stalks;" and so we have found it, after comparing it with seven or eight other varieties, all of which have shorter stalks. The fruit is large, a waxen yellow, mottled or dashed with red next the sun. We think it will become a general favorite.

Another kind has been called the Black Eagle; but Lindley represents the genuine sort as ripening at "the end of July or beginning of August" in England, while ours ripens with the Elton, "the beginning or middle of July" in that country. He continues: "the spurs of the Black Eagle produce bunches of ten or twelve cherries each;" but ours were mostly single. Again: "juice very rich and high flavored;" but ours, though sweet and rich, and much admired, could scarcely be entitled to that epithet. Another year however, may throw more light on the subject.

The third sort is the Elkhorn—a very remarkable variety. We agree with Prince that it is one of the largest black cherries that we have ever seen, and when fully ripe a superior fruit, as it then loses most of its bitterness. It is very firm, and must be fine for transportation or culinary purposes.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

My own Experience.

Messrs. EDITORS—Last year was my first attempt at farming. I commenced by subscribing for the New Genesee Farmer, and Albany Cultivator. By these valuable papers, every number of which is worth three times its cost, I learned that Canada Thistles, of which I had a very promising crop, could be effectually subdued, by repeated ploughings. Accordingly I commenced about the first of June, and

ploughed them about once a month, and harrowed them as often, alternately, (with Wilber's improved harrow,) till about the first of October. The result is their entire destruction, except a few places where the ploughing could not be well done.

I planted one bushel of Bohan potatoes, and raised seventy bushels; four acres of corn, and harvested two hundred; sowed ten bushels of wheat, and shall not harvest any. So much for the first year.

Yours truly, V. YEOMANS.

Watworth, July 9, 1841.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

Under-Draining.

The past month has been very unfavorable for outdoor business, in consequence of the almost continuous rains. It has, however, afforded me an excellent opportunity to witness the benefits derived from under-draining. This branch of agricultural improvement is wholly neglected by most of our farmers, while there are no twenty-five acres of ridge-land lying contiguous to any holding of low or swampy ground, but what some parts of it at least would be materially improved by draining.

With many persons, the discovery is, yet to be made, that a super-abundance of water is as detrimental to the growth of most plants, as a stinted supply of this fluid. They admire that elevated lands should be wet; the reason is, they do not look deep enough,—if they did, they would discover that the soil of most of our ridges rests upon a sub soil which is very tenacious, and as impervious to water, as a dish; consequently there is no way by which the water falling upon the surface can escape, except by the slow process of wending its way through the soil to some less elevated place, or by evaporation, except it is by ditches, either covered or open. My remarks regard the former. After recommending a system, the inference will be that I have devised some benefit from it. I answer in the affirmative, and will state briefly my experiments.

I have an orchard, one side of which is wet, stiff land; rarely any water stands upon the surface, but for several months in a year the soil is completely saturated,—so much so, that a hole dug a few inches deep will immediately fill. The trees did not flourish as well as on the more elevated parts; it occurred to me that it might be owing to the roots being so immersed in water. Accordingly, two years ago I caused thirty rods of ditch to be made, in different directions, all in the compass of half an acre, and terminating in one, and that in a low place, where I could witness the discharge, and the quantity surprised me. The favorable influence of the drains upon the land lying some distance off, as well as that in their immediate neighborhood, also exceeded my expectation. The effect upon the trees is decidedly favorable, and the grass is much sweeter and more abundant.

Again, I have a field of ten acres, in which I have made one hundred and fifty rods. This lot had always been occupied for grazing; some part of it was so wet (made so from springs) as to produce but little, and by far the greater part of a kind of knot grass, which indicates the coldest of land; will only keep animals, but not fatten them. The ditches had so favorable an effect that I determined to put the lot under the plough,—that being my intention from the beginning, provided I could drain it. I have had two crops from it, and my experience is, that those parts of the lot, which were the most wet, have become by means of the drains the driest, and the soonest fit to plough after a rain, and producing the best crop. It would surprise any one to witness the quantity of water discharged, and that it is not interrupted in the coldest weather.

Now as to the size and expense of making. That will vary according to circumstances. I have made mine two feet wide, from eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. The depth, however, is to be determined by the nature of the ground, and the kind of water to be drawn off. If surface water, when you meet the obstruction, (hard pan,) that is sufficient; if spring, deeper cutting may be necessary. The most expeditious way of filling the ditches is to dump the stones in; but the best way, and the one which I have practiced, is to lay them in by hand, leaving an aperture or four or five inches square, just as the stones seem to favor. As to cost, I calculated twenty-five cents a rod; this is what I pay for digging and stoning. The drawing the stones I count nothing, as they can be disposed of in that way at a less expense than to draw them into the highways, or to some distant ledge or broken

* We allude to Lydgate's account of the London cries (about the year 1400) where he mentions "cherries in the rye." "Rye," says the New Edinburgh Encyclopedist, "is a word not yet obsolete in Scotland, signifying spray or twigs."

piece of ground. The drawing the dirt on after placing the stones, is to quicken it, that it need not cumber into the expense.

The ditch should not be filled nearer than within six inches in the surface. Stone or snow should be laid on the stones previous to replacing it out. The quantity of water to be discharged, and the stops upon the land, will influence as to water and depth of the ditch.

I have made my article longer than I had intended when I began to write. I am not ambitious to make a display of my farming, but to attract attention to, and promote agricultural interests. R. H.

Dunbury, May 3, 1841.

From the London Bath Lane Express. On Making Ponds.

SIR—Observing one of your correspondents to be making an inquiry as to a method of making ponds, I take the liberty of sending you, for his information, the method practised some time ago by Mr. Robert Gardiner, of Kilmam, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Let a circle be marked on the ground sixty feet in diameter—more or less as the person chooses, or the size of the pasture may require, and a dy of water—and if of that diameter, let it be hollowed out into the shape of a basin, or bowl, to the depth of seven feet in the centre; when the surface of this hollow has been raked smooth, let it be well beaten over, so as to reduce it into as even, uniform and firm a surface, as the nature of the ground will admit of; on this, will slacked and screened lime must be uniformly spread with a riddle, to the thickness of two or three inches; the more porous or open the ground, the greater will be the quantity of lime required; this lime then must be slightly watered, to make it adhere firmly to the place, and great care must be taken to spread it equally, so that no place may remain uncovered—as on the lime depends, more than any thing else, the success of the work. On this lime must be laid a bed of clay, to about the thickness of six inches, which being moistened sufficiently to render it ductile, is to be beaten with mallets or beaters, into a compact solid body, capable of being trodden upon without impression or injury. Great care is to be taken in laying on this mass of clay uniformly, and beating it into a compact body; for this purpose no more must be spread at a time upon the lime than can undergo the beating, while it retains a proper temper or consistency for the purpose; after the whole is thus finished, it is gone over several times with the beaters, and sprinkled each time with water, and care is taken to prevent any cracks being formed, which might entirely destroy the power of retention.

Pure brick clay is not required in particular, but any tenacious earth; that by beating will become a solid compact body, will answer the purpose. As soon as this operation has been duly performed, the whole surface of the clay is covered, to about the thickness of a foot, with broken stone, fine gravel, or the chippings of mauling stone, or limestone to prevent any injury being done by the treading of cattle.—It is necessary to observe, that coarse stones ought not to be made use of, as they are liable to be displaced by the treading of cattle. They are also liable to be pressed into or through the clay, or to be rolled down to the bottom of the pond; under all which circumstances, the beds of lime and clay are liable to be broken, and the water consequently let out of the pond. Sometimes the clay is covered with sods, the grass side being laid downward as a support to the ground, by which some saving of the covering may be made; or a covering of earth may be used, where gravel and such like are scarce. After the clay has been well beaten, some workmen water the surface of it, and bid sheep or pigs for a considerable time upon it—the treading of which is found, to be serviceable in rendering it more compact.

The best season for making these ponds, is thought to be in autumn, as they are then likely to be filled the soonest, and the least liable to crack before they are filled. Should the weather prove dry at the time they are finished, it is well to cover the surface with straw, or litter, to hinder them from cracking.

These ponds are usually made at the foot of some declivity where, after heavy rains, water may run into them from the road, but many are placed without any such assistance, it being found that the rain which falls upon the surface is in general sufficient for a supply, after they have been once filled; for this purpose snow is sometimes collected and heaped upon them the first winter after they are finished. One of the size above given, he says, may be executed for

about £15, and will contain about 1000 barrels of water. One of forty five feet in diameter, by five or six feet in the centre, will contain about 1000 barrels, and may be executed for about £12. Thus you may supply in a small expense. The water thus preserved is of an excellent quality, when not injured by the cattle.

Much might be said upon the excellence of the plan, but I will refrain from being upon your valuable columns, by giving any observations of my own, thinking they may be unavailing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

YEOMAN OF KENT.

Keep your Land Dry.

The importance of draining is not duly appreciated, nor its practice well understood, among us. Although water is indispensable to vegetation, too much of it is as hurtful as too little. It is necessary to the germination of the seed, to the development of the vegetable matter in the soil, to the transmission of the food from the soil to the plant, to its circulation there, and to the maturity of the product. All these useful purposes are defeated, where water remains in the soil to take up—the soil rests, the vegetable matter which should serve as the food of the crop, remains undecomposed, in consequence of the absence of heat and air, which the water excludes; or, if the seed grows, the plant is sickly, for want of its proper food, and there is consequently a virtual failure in the harvest.—It is not from the surface only we are to determine whether land is sufficiently dry to sustain a healthy vegetation; but we are to examine the surface stratum, into which the roots of the plants penetrate, and from which they draw their food. It is this stratum which is to be made dry, and water will collect in a hole sunk fifteen inches below the surface—the best site to wet for cultivated crops, and means should be adopted to render it more dry. From my painful acquaintance with this country, I feel assured that much of your best land is rendered unfit for tillage, or the growth of the finer grasses, by reason of the excess of water, which passes or reposes upon the subsoil unremoved by the cultivator. These lands are denominated cold and sour, and they truly are so.—Cold sour lands are invariably wet lands below, if not upon the surface. But if the superfluous water were judiciously conducted off by efficient under-drains, (for the construction of which, you possess the best materials in abundance,) these lands would be rendered warm and sweet, and highly productive, and the only would be repaid by the increased value of two or three of the first crops. Wet lands are generally rich lands, abounding in vegetable matter, which water has preserved from decomposition, but which readily become the food of plants, when the water is drawn off. Let me imagine a case, which I am sure will be found to exist in many parts of your country. There is a slope of a little hill, half a mile in extent, terminating in a flat forty rods wide, through which a brook meanders. The soil on this slope, and in this flat is of a light porous quality, six to twelve inches deep, resting on a subsoil impervious to water, as clay, rock or limestone. By soil, I mean the upper stratum, in which vegetable matters are blended with earthy matters, and which constitute the true pasture of plants. Near the top of this slope, all along in a horizontal level, or perhaps lower down, spouts or springs burst through the subsoil, a thing very common in hilly districts, the waters from which finding an easy passage through the loose soil, spread and run down the slope, and upon the subsoil and through the flat, till they find their level in the brook. A thermometer plunged down to the subsoil, will indicate, at undimmed, a temperature probably not greater than 60° whereas to grow and mature many of our best farm crops, we require a heat in the soil of 70° or 80°.

How shall we remedy this evil, and render this land profitable to the occupant? Simply by making an under drain or drains, in a gently inclining direction; a little below these spouts or springs, and, if practicable, somewhat into the subsoil. The water will catch and conduct off the spouting waters, and by laying the lower plane dry and permeable to heat air, develop all its natural powers of fertility.

I will suppose another case—that of a flat surface, underlain by an impervious subsoil. This is rendered unproductive, or difficult to manage, by stagnant waters. The rain and snow waters, penetrating the soil, are arrested in their downward passage, by the subsoil, which not having slope to pass them off, they here remain and stagnate, and putrify, while prejudicial to vegetable and animal health. The mode of draining such grounds, and of rendering them productive and of easy management, is first to surround

the field with a good underdrain and to construct a sufficient open drain from the outlay to carry off the surplus. Then with the plough, throw the land into ridges of twenty to thirty feet in breadth, according to the quantity of the soil, in the direction of the slope, and sink an underdrain in each of the furrows between the ridges, terminating them in the lower cross drain. The materials of the under-drains, which are generally stone, should be laid so low as to admit of the free passage of the plough over them. The superfluous water, by the laws of gravitation, settle into these drains, and pass off and the soil becomes dry, manageable and productive. An acquaintance called upon a Scotch farmer whose tract had been underdrained in this way, and being informed that the improvement cost sixteen dollars an acre, the having been used, remarked that it was a costly improvement. "Yes," was the farmer's reply, "but it cost a deal more *not to do it*," which he illustrated by pointing to an adjoining farm, like situated, which had not been drained, and was overgrown with rushes and with sedge grass, and then to his own fields teeming with luxuriance and rich in the indications of an abundant harvest.

I have dwelt upon the subject of draining with more detail, because I have personally realized its benefits, and am sure it may be extensively gone into with certain prospect of reward.—Judge Bell.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Receipts of Information.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

MISSIS. EDITORS—Barley is an old medicine for the cure of liver complaints. In the countries west of the Allegany mountains, animals are particularly subject to such complaints, especially hogs. Repeated experiments have shown, that if they are fed with a proportion of barley while fattening—say one-third or one-half barley—their livers, when they are killed, will be found free of any defect or unsoundness: Whereas, if they are fattened upon corn or other articles, such as are generally used, a sound liver can rarely be found. In order to produce this effect, it is best to feed the barley without cooking it;—boiling it will lessen its medicinal properties.

DEAD SHEEP.

If the wool of dead sheep is not wanted for stockings, it should be sheared off from them instead of being picked off. If sheared off, it can be sorted by the manufacturers, and will be purchased by them at its fair value. It is also a great saving of labor.

STITCHES, OR COSTIVENESS OF BOWELS.

This complaint frequently arises from dry hay becoming consolidated in their stomachs.

CURE.—To half a pint of yeast add half a pint of lukewarm water, and from a bottle, turn it down the sheep's throat. Dose it in this manner once in two or three hours, until relieved.

This medicine operates by dissolving the contents of the bowels by fermentation, and will generally operate when all other medicines fail—is a cooling and safe remedy. Doses of two or three quarts should be given to oxen and cows afflicted with dry murrain, which is similar to the complaint among sheep.

Potatoes.—Sheep are not fond of Potato tops, especially when they are full grown, or getting old—therefore, if your potato patch becomes too grassy or weedy, either before or after being, turn in your sheep, and they will shortly cut down the grass and weeds—only be careful to turn them out as soon as they have finished the grass and weeds.

HOGS IN PASTURES.

I have conversed with many farmers upon the subject of letting hogs in upon pasture ground, and I find upon inquiry that a majority are in favor of letting old hogs in upon pasture ground, and think that they add to the quantity of pasture without injuring the quality. My own impression is the reverse of this, but I find so many large farmers who are of opinion that it should be pleased if you

subject and notice it in your issue of Albany has sold a Berkshire

Porc, July, 1841, the former for \$200, and the latter V. P. Curo of Kentucky. The weighed 890 lbs.

The Flowers of Summer.

Since our last article on flowers was written, we have seen the *Mahoe rose* in its glory; and when its tall stems are properly supported by a trellis, its dark flowers make a fine display. The *Caroline rose* is well adapted to the same treatment.

The *Grindle rose* stands on the south side of a board fence; and with no other protection, it has endured the winter without damage. The flowers varying from pure white to almost red purple, even in the same panicle, present a pleasing contrast of colors.

At different times, we had procured trees of *Magnolia glauca* but they could not endure the sun in the open border, though the soil had been enriched for the purpose. Accident, rather than judgment however, induced us to try one on the north side of a board fence; and it has grown finely, producing this season, for the first time, two of its white fragrant flowers. Sand with a large portion of muck from the woods, constitutes the soil.

Our purple *Chinese Magnolia*, mentioned at page 84, (where its specific name should have been printed *odorata*) two or three years ago shewed in its yellow leaves that it was suffering from an ungenial soil; and we procured *sour earth*—such as corn would grow in, from the northern part of Seneca county. This material was applied three or four inches thick to the bare roots, and covered up with the soil that had been removed to give it place. In a few weeks the leaves assumed a deeper green; and two of these shrubs, which have been treated in this way, might now be chosen as samples of a healthy vegetation.

Verbascum speciosum grows six or seven feet high, and appears to be perennial. The stem supports more than fifty lateral branches, crowded with flowers of a golden yellow which in the morning beam are uncommonly brilliant. In the afternoon it seems to fade, the flowers contracting or falling off; and in the evening it is nearly bereft of beauty. In the morning it is again renewed; and continues to bloom in this manner for a long time.

The double white *Campanula persicifolia* has blossomed with us for the first time, and equals our expectation. This species in its foliage as well as its flowers, is among the most elegant of that wide spreading genus.

Yucca flaccida was mentioned last year; and remains to be a favorite. Its large white flowers continue long in bloom; and its leaves which are abundant and more than a foot in length, are as green in winter as in summer.

Severe as the drought has been, *Bocconia cordata* disregards it; and from a deep fecund soil, sends up stems seven or eight feet high. The light bluish of its petals before they open, which though small, are exceedingly numerous, is very conspicuous and pleasing.

Macrotys racemosa, degraded in some districts under the name of Black Snake Root, is much admired for its delicate white flowers. Where it is rare, and no prejudice exists, it appears to great advantage.

Hydrangea quercifolia, from the far south, has endured another winter, and retained enough of vitality to come finely into bloom. The branches even above the snow, were not destroyed, though impaired in their vigor; but under the snow it is secure from all injury by frost.

The dwarf Horsechestnut (*Aesculus macrostachya*) we find high, but flat topped and spreading wide, has numerous panicles resembling spikes, projecting above the leaves, each nearly a foot in length, crowded with yellow flowers, and reddish anthers on long stamens. It is a wood not yet obsolete in our country, and with splendor.

A year ago we grafted the rose-flowering Locust (*Robinia hispida*) on the common kind, because the former was not adapted to our soil. It flowered the first season, this year it has grown finely, and is now in bloom. Some have spoken discouragingly of its duration, but so far it has done well.

The Fruit Garden.

The general introduction of fruit gardens among the freeholders of this district, would go far towards revolutionizing public sentiment on the subject of petty theft—at least of one kind. People who have grown up in the practice of taking whatever they could lay their hands on in the shape of fruit when the country was new, have in too many instances trained up their children in the same licentious habits. Steal? no, not they—out of a neighbor's desk or cupboard; but they would plunder him of the just reward of his toil (melons, plums, or peaches,) and glory in their wickedness. They would not rob a hen-roost—that would be too mean; but they would rob the tree where the hens roosted, of every thing else that was valuable.

A sprinkling of depravity has fallen on every neighborhood—on some heavier than on others; but we think there are depredators who would alter their course, if the case could be clearly presented to their view; especially those who have any thing of their own. The boy who owns a melon patch and has to guard it, will be not much disposed to plunder his neighbors. A fellow feeling strengthens his virtue. His mind, in grasping the arguments that show his own rights, perceives that they apply with equal force to his neighbors, and he learns to respect them.

By way of illustration let us suppose a case. *B* and *C* owning village lots devote them to different crops. *B* plants no trees—trees cost money, and years may pass away before they come into full bearing. He is satisfied with the kitchen garden, and its cabbages, onions and potatoes; while *C* looking further ahead without neglecting his immediate wants, is preparing to have the cherry, apricot, plum, peach, pear and apple, and in process of time he is rewarded for his expenditure, toil, and care. Now the whole subject of begging or plundering fruit, turns on one question: Has *B* any more right to *C*'s peaches than *C* has to *B*'s cabbages? Let them barter, or let them buy; but the honest and honorable who have duly considered the subject, can put in no other claim, and apply on no other condition.

It has long been a general custom throughout the country with them that have fruit, to share it with their neighbors; and in many instances to keep the smallest share for themselves. It has not been because the proprietor wished to have it so, but because he was not prepared to assert his rights in opposition to a public sentiment generally expressed. He did not wish to be called *stingy*, and therefore calmly, though reluctantly, submitted to be plundered.

Before we planted our fruit garden, but while we were contemplating the subject, we became satisfied that a new stand must be taken—that we must assert and stand by the assertion, that the fruit was exclusively ours—to use it, to sell it, or to give it away, to whom we pleased, and to nobody else; and as we knew that some singularities may be indulged in, without impairing a person's character, we determined to try the experiment. We therefore laid down the rule *Not to give fruit to them that ask for it*, subject to such exceptions however, as might be right and proper; and we have found it to work well. It is the only way to make a fruit garden worth having; and we would strongly recommend it to every proprietor who wishes to enjoy the fruit of his own labor.

A Basket of Cherries.

Every body has eaten cherries; the common red, "sour enough to make a pig squeal," is the companion of every farm house. What a pity that we should rest satisfied with this miserable apology for a very superior class of fruits!

I have just had the privilege of tasting several kinds received from the garden of our friend D. Thomas, and beg leave to communicate somewhat of my enjoyments and conclusions, to those readers of the "Farmer," who are as uninformed as I have hitherto been, on this subject.

First, I was introduced to the "Early Richmond;" pretty fair thought I, as I drew down the corners of my eyes—sugar enough added to its rich, though not high flavored pulp, would give us good pies before we had any thing else. "Transparent Guigre" rich and high flavored, not quite sweet enough to suit my taste. "White Tartarian" a very fine delicious cherry, no one would say "hold, enough," with a dish of this fruit before him. By this time, I began to think "D. T." must have a very fine collection, and felt a good deal like stopping by the way in company with the good friends mentioned above, but finally concluded to join hands with the "Carnation;" for size and beauty of appearance this cherry has few rivals; its skin is sufficiently capacious to hold half a dozen of the common red (if snugly stowed) and then its complexion so beautifully mottled! who could refuse eating it? I did not try; and although some charge it with having a bitterish taste, I did not hesitate to say, that no prudent man would refuse it a place in his garden. There was a bunch on my right hand, which in my eagerness I had almost overlooked, it was the "Black Tartarian," for many years considered as standing without a rival, and when I state that it is thought very small unless three fourths of an inch in diameter, and that its juice, pulp, flavor, and bearing qualities are in proportion to its size; perhaps my readers will say as the boys do, "N. C." (nuff ced.) Animated with my success, I now determined to push my discoveries further, and seized upon a long, black, rakish looking fellow called "Elkborn," and by making "two bites," succeeded in dividing it; not that it was tough, by any means, but it justified Prince's description in "being sufficiently hard to carry to market." This quality was not very pleasant at first, but after repeated trials we found that a most delicate sweetness was left in the mouth, which even the remembrance of the one previously described could not extinguish. In this opinion, my wife (who in my estimation at least, is no mean judge of these matters) entirely concurs.

One more, the "Elton"—and lest I should tax the patience and credulity of those who have read thus far I will briefly say that it is a new cherry, a cross between the Yellow Spanish and the White Heart, and taking all things together "we ne'er shall see its like again." In this opinion I am borne out by those best qualified to judge. It is not to be understood that all the kinds spoken of ripen at the same time, but with a few of them there is much inequality, some being ready for the table, while others on the same tree are quite green. W. R. SMITH.

Macedon, 7th mo. 23, 1841.

The Curculio shut out.

A cultivator of fruit informs us, that soon after the flowering season, wishing to preserve some fine specimens of a fine plum, he made bags, "of that thin stuff, you know," said he, "that women make caps of," and inclosed portions of the bearing branches. The result is, that those portions are thickly covered with fair untouched fruit, while it has entirely fallen, in consequence of the attacks of the Curculio, from the rest of the tree.

A Visit to Mr. Sheffer's Farm (in Wheatland.)

It affords us much pleasure to publish the following account of the operations of our friend Sheffer. Farmers would find it greatly to their advantage to visit each other more frequently; and we wish our friends would oftener send us their observations on the management and success of their neighbors. Mr. Sheffer is a plain hardworking every-day farmer, enjoying no greater advantages than are possessed by thousands of others in our land.—Eus.

—
For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Messrs. Editors—In making a visit to our townsmen, George Sheffer, last week, I was so well pleased with what I saw of his management, that I am induced to send you a short sketch of my observations.

Mr. Sheffer's farm consists of 360 acres, and has been in the possession of the family 51 years. It is situated a little below the mouth of Allen Creek, and is part of the farm that was purchased of Indian Allen, so called. About two-thirds of the land is Genesee Flats, the remainder undulating oak land.

In stock, Mr. S. is doing a fair business, with cattle, sheep and hogs. His cows, (of the native mixed breeds,) cannot probably be excelled in Western New-York; and his other cattle are also fine. He has a thorough bred Durham bull, pure white; and a full blood Devon bull. He is this year breeding from the latter. In his pasture I saw a pair of young horses, of the St. Isaac stock, very large and fine. Of sheep, he has some of the improved Leicester and some of the Merino breed; both kept distinct. He gives the Leicesters the preference, and says the greater quantity of wool they afford, will more than make up for the lesser price; besides, they are one-third better for mutton. He said nothing of the difference in feed; and if that was taken into the account, I think the balance might be in favor of the Merinos. His hogs are of the Leicestershire breed, with a small cross of the Byfield. He has 63 one-year-old store hogs, wintered mostly on cooked roots. (Potatoes and Mangle Wurtzels we presume. Eus.) They are now running in the clover pasture, with about the same number of pigs, all in fine condition. He kept his hogs in close pens through the winter, and thus made 100 loads of first rate manure which he applied to the land for his root crops. (I am of the opinion that he might improve on his pig management, by feeding boiled corn with his roots; and if he had it ground and slightly fermented it would be still better.)

In wheat growing, Mr. S. is not behind his neighbors. He has 110 acres, mostly extra-fine, for this season. Some on the flat was injured by the winter and the high water this spring, and is consequently quite thin; but it is not filled with cockle or ches, as some of the readers and correspondents of the Farmer might suppose; on the contrary, not a stalk of cockle could be seen, and in going more than 200 rods around and through his wheat, I only found one solitary root of ches, and that he said was chargeable to me, for I furnished him the seed. If the advocates of transmutation would take a walk through his wheat, I think their faith would be somewhat shaken; for here, if any where, is the place for wheat to turn to ches; when it has been severely frozen, and covered with water.

Of Corn, he has 17 acres, planted on sward land, turned over and well harrowed, (after being covered with manure.) This crop looks remarkably well, and if the weather proves favorable will afford a great yield. In passing through it, I could not discover any pumpkin vines, and was informed by Mr. S. they would not grow in the shade, where the corn was so thick.

He has 27 acres of Oats, a part of which are on the land where his root crops were raised last year, and are very heavy. The remainder are on sward land turned over, rolled and harrowed in; these bid fair to afford a good yield. He observed that if oats did not fetch three shillings a bushel, he fed them out.

Of Barley, he has about 10 acres, half of the six-rowed, and half of the two-rowed kind. He gives the latter the preference.

In Root Culture Mr. Sheffer is quite at home, and is operating with a masterly hand. His long, straight rows of Beets, Carrots, Potatoes, and Ruta Bagas, are a sight worth seeing. He has nine acres of potatoes planted in drills, manured in the rows, of the Roban, Mercer, and Ox-Noble or large pink-eye varieties. He expects they will average four hundred bushels per acre. Next are two acres of Mangel Wurtzel, in rows twenty-seven inches apart, and the plants from six to nine inches apart in the row. Then two acres of Sugar Beets, three acres of Carrots, and four acres of Ruta Bagas, all in similar rows and all looking very even and thrifty. With ruta bagas he is very successful. He is very liberal with seed, using three pounds to the acre. The amount of labor expended upon the root crops, including preparing the land, seeding, thinning, and twice dressing has averaged about ten days work per acre.

In taking a peep into his garden I found another sight that but few farmers can exhibit. A good assortment of vegetable luxuries, all thriving in their proper places, and free from weeds. His melon vines were so fine that I enquired his mode of culture; and was informed that he first opened a trench about two feet wide and one deep; this is filled two-thirds full of hog manure and the other third a little rounding with river sand, on which the seed is planted.

The cider mill is but little used. With his large orchard, Mr. Sheffer only made three or four barrels of cider the past year, and that was used for vinegar and apple-sauces. No spiritous liquors are used on his farm. The apples are mostly fed to stock.

Last, though not least, I took great pleasure in viewing the Apiary. Mr. S. has 16 swarms of bees in Week's Vermont hives; with the boxes or drawers filled or nearly filled with fine white honey, and the little workers busily stowing away their treasures for the owner, who says, Go on, industrious bee; I will only take what you can well spare from your store. With these hives the honey can be taken at any time without destroying or disturbing the bees.

Respectfully, yours,

RAWSON HARMON, JR.

Wheatland, Monroe Co. July 17, 1841.

Berkshire Hogs.

A. C. Blackwell, of Round Grove, Mo., requests "a full description of the never-varying flesh marks of Berkshire hogs," adding that there are a great many imported into that State as Berkshires, some white with black spots, others black with white feet, face, and the tip of their tails. He wishes the necessary information to prevent imposition on himself and many other subscribers. We hope some one, properly informed in this particular, will give the necessary information in our next number; just observing at present, that a very large portion of the Berkshires now in this country are of the color our correspondent speaks of,—black, with white face, feet, and tail tip, (not exactly nine white hairs in the tail, as some have humorously and sarcastically said;) some others are spotted; and some are even noticed on the most respectable authority, as being white. We consider the shape, not the color, as the distinguishing feature, and as this cannot be easily described by words, we must either refer our correspondent to some well executed portraits, which we have rarely seen ourselves, or to

what is far better, to the living specimen, obtained from some honest and competent importer and raiser of the breed. We hope to see something more satisfactory from some of our correspondents under this head next month.

—
For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Sugar Beets Plough Late and Plant Early.

Messrs. Editors—Finding that some of our best Farmers had abandoned root culture, I inquired the reasons: "A puttering business—bired men won't work at it," "increase don't pay the maling," &c.

Now if the time employed in digging, and picking up small potatoes in the fall was spent in boiling long manure on to a single acre of ground and ploughing it under, this acre would be ready early in the spring for sugar beets with harrowing only. Plant as early as the ground is dry enough, thin out and transplant as soon as the beets are three or four inches high, and by the first July some of the beets will measure five or six inches in circumference. I admit that if a piece of ground is half ploughed in the spring and planted just before the droughts of summer commence, that the culture of beets will prove a puttering business, and the increase will not pay the maling.

SENECA.

Waterloo, July 18, 1841.

P. S.—I have now sugar beets in my garden, self-sown and transplanted in May, that will now measure four inches in diameter above the ground—heavy clay soil. S.

—
For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Wheat Culture.

Messrs. Editors—Having been a reader of the Old and of the New Genesee Farmer from their first establishment, I have observed that some branches of agriculture have been much neglected, while others of minor importance have received their full share of attention. I refer to our great staple wheat, as one of the much neglected, yet one that interests us more in this vicinity than all others. Now why it is so after so many repeated calls, I leave for others to say, and propose to break the ice on this subject by briefly giving you the results of my experiments.

The field contained six acres of land, principally occupied with Canada thistles, and on which a Florida war had been waged for twenty-five years or more, with little prospect of success or termination, easting, as is always the case, all that was obtained.

In 1837, in the latter part of May, I broke it up, and drew on it about one hundred and eighty loads of manure. I ploughed the ground deep four times, and harrowed it as often, in the heat of summer. From the tenth to the fifteenth of September, I spread the manure on the ground, sowed the wheat at the rate of one bushel and a peck per acre, and ploughed it in, and then passed over it lengthwise with a light harrow. The result was, that I killed three instead of two birds with one stone, for I harvested three hundred and forty one dozen sheaves, a part of which being thrashed by itself, gave one bushel to eleven and a half sheaves. The wheat was the red chaff bald, and the soil was a black loam with a subsoil of clay. Proof of the above can be furnished if needed.

In the above piece it cost me but little more than other fields of similar size, I received about twice as many bushels of wheat, killed the Canada thistles, and my ground is in good condition for sfer-cropping.

AUGUSTUS D. AYERS.

Romulus, June 26, 1841.

Pig Sale.—J. Lossing of Albany has sold a Berkshire boar and sow, the former for \$200, and the latter for \$300, to W. P. Curd of Kentucky. The boar with his cage weighed 890 lbs.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Inflammable Gas exhaled by Flowers.

Messrs. Editors—Having recently made some experiments on the Dictamnus rubra, or Red Fennel, I have thought it desirable to communicate the result of the same through the medium of the Farmer.

The Dictamnus rubra (and alba) is one of our most hardy herbaceous perennial plants, and is universally admired, not only for its great beauty, but also for its peculiar fragrance. Its bright leaves, its erect position, its long spikes of fine flowers, cannot fail to attract the attention of the most casual observer.

In some nursery catalogues it is stated that this plant exhales an inflammable gas; yet probably but few persons have tried any experiments to test this peculiar property of this plant. A few days since, having several of these plants in full bloom, (and it is only when in full bloom that they appear to emit the strongest odour,) I repaired to the garden in the evening to try the experiment. On applying a lighted candle to the base of the spike of flowers, it instantly exploded, and in a moment the whole flower was enveloped in a blaze. On applying the candle to the top of the flower, it had no effect. When applied half way down, the gas only above that point would explode, but none below; and thus the explosion was only complete when the torch was applied to the base of the stem or flower.

I also tried the same experiment on the Dictamnus alba, which produced similar results, only that the quantity of gas emitted from this plant appeared to be much less than that emitted from the rubra. The explosion is something like that produced from the ignition of a small quantity of gunpowder; yet it produces no injury to the flowers.

B. HODGE.

Buffalo Nursery, June, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Best Time for Cutting Timber.

Messrs. Editors—Your article in a recent number of the Farmer, under the above caption, is on an important subject, and contains some valuable suggestions. I coincide with you in opinion that the summer is the best time for cutting timber; but not that every period of the summer is equally good. In the early part of the season the flow of sap is so abundant, that the retention of the juices in the pores of the timber is liable to produce fermentation, and consequently, premature decay. If there be a period when the circulation is almost inactive—when the sap nearly ceases to flow and the bark to run—it appears to me that reason would designate that as the most proper time to perform the work. The qualities of the sap, instead of being watery and abundant, as is the case early in the summer, will have become concentrated and viscid; and instead of hastening decay, will no doubt contribute to durability.

That there is such a period, is a well known fact. It occurs in the month of August, a few days earlier or later, according to circumstances, but generally from the 15th to the 20th, and continues only for a very limited time. If the weather is dry, its continuance will be somewhat longer. Persons who are in the habit of measuring fruit trees, select the period of the autumnal flow of sap, which is from the 1st to the 10th of September, as the most eligible for propagating cane species.

I have frequently had timber cut in August, and I can certify that the wood is very compact and solid. It has a different appearance from that cut in winter—looking and feeling as if it had been oiled. My own experience does not extend further back than ten or twelve years; but I have known, and could cite, a number of cases of remarkable durability, when the

timber has been cut according to the old Dutch rule, in the dark of the moon in August,—which is as near the exact time, as any person, relying on lunar influence, could approximate to; and every third year the rule's might very nearly correspond.

The period mentioned, appears to constitute something of a crisis in almost all vegetation of a ligneous character. The simple boring of a tree, will effectually destroy vitality, that not a sprout will ever shoot up from the roots or stump. It is the only time at which I have ever even partially succeeded in substituting the "round top" (Cephalanthus occidentalis) which infests our meadows and bog grounds, and which grows from the smallest section of a root. I succeeded in entirely, by a single operation, so that there was scarcely a vestige of it for several years afterwards.

Close observation is necessary, to enable one to designate the precise time when the work should be performed. The moment to begin, is when the bark is found to adhere closely to the wood. T. S. P.

Virginia, 6 mo. 30, 1841.

The Hessian Fly.

Extract from remarks on the Hessian Fly, read before the Calthoun County (Michigan) Agricultural Society, by the president, Judge Hickox.

GENTLEMEN—We have a fine climate, less subject to high winds, to sudden changes from cold to hot, from too much wetness to drought, from deep snow to bare ground, than is enjoyed at the east. The soil of this country is for the most part a sandy or gravelly loam; and soon subsides in the earth, while the great protection of lime it contains, secures the crop against the dangers of excessive dryness. It is a fully cultivated, and its ingredients are exactly adapted for the production of wheat and for grazing; two branches of business which should always enter into our system of Agriculture.

But we labor under two evil circumstances; the one which is of paramount importance to all others, because it is the nursing mother of all of them, is the want of such a market for our produce as will induce us, by its profitability, to cultivate our farms as to have at least one bud or two thirds of our bits in grass while the others are under the operation of the plough. In practice, this will be found unobtainable, especially where the price of Agricultural produce is low, and the wages of our labor are high.

The second embarrassment arises from the prevalence of the Hessian Fly, which has the last season destroyed, it is believed, more than two-thirds of the wheat crop in this country. This formidable insect was first discovered in Long Island, about sixty years ago, and was supposed to have been brought from Germany in a ship which transported the Hessian Army to Long Island during the Revolutionary War. It has, however, been well ascertained that the insect is indigenous in the United States.

From the best accounts we have been able to obtain of the Hessian Fly, it chooses for its prey the weakest plant. In this respect it resembles most other insect depredators, who prefer to make their repairs on the delicate swarder to pieces of plants of a stunted growth. It is voracious, and usually deposits its eggs in the gutter on the upper leaves, and in some instances on the under as well as the upper sides. In four or five days the eggs hatch, and the caterpillars crawl down the leaf to its intersection with the stalk, where they may be found beneath the sheath, so minute as scarcely to be seen by the naked eye. This insect has two generations in a year, distinctly marked, although in scattered instances it may be found in all its various states of existence, from April to October. First generation. In spring, the eggs are laid in the latter end of April or beginning of May, and are hatched, and the caterpillars appear in May. In the latter end of May, or the first of June, they change to the chrysalis or flux seed state; at harvest part of the chrysalis are cut off the field with the grain, but most of them remain in the stubble in their original nest at the intersection of the leaf with the stalk. The latter end of July or first of August, they take wings and deposit their eggs the latter end of August and in September. Second generation. In a few days after the eggs are laid, they are hatched, and the caterpillars pass into the chrysalis or flux seed state in October, and in this state they remain during winter, and appear with wings and lay their eggs the latter end of April or beginning of May.

The fly is not found, at least rarely, on lands that are subject to early and late frosts, such as our prairies, or the high lands on the head waters of our streams. But it would seem that the outer parts of the State must be particularly subject to its ravages, and that there is no variety of wheat that can long resist this formidable enemy.

Prevention.—The preventives which are most likely to be efficient, are, not to sow until October; in the spring of the year, soon after the fly has deposited its eggs, while the plants are wet with rain or dew, sow the wheat field with manure, or feed down the wheat close to the ground, by a drove of cattle, or what is better, by a flock of sheep, sufficiently large to perform the operation in a few days—not to sow a field of wheat adjoining one from which a crop has been recently taken—plough under wheat stubble in autumn—destroy all the voluntary wheat plants that may appear on a farm in the spring and before October, by the use of a drag or in some other way, and cultivate land in the best manner, so as to have no weak or stunted plants.

Rotation of crops a preventive.—But all this trouble to guard against the Hessian Fly may be saved by the introduction of a proper system of rotation of crops. A strict adherence to the true principles of husbandry admits, nevertheless, of a considerable variation.—Western Farmer.

Important Discovery—Destroying Insects.

We embrace the earliest moment, after the receipt of the following letter, to lay it before our readers. The season is not yet so far advanced that the process may not be beneficial to those who put it in operation: M. P. WILSON, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

SIR—Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the Rose Slug, I wish to become a contributor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, I am convinced it will destroy the above insect, in either of the states in which it appears on the plant, as the fly, when it is laying its eggs, or the slug when it is committing its depredations on the foliage.

WHALE OIL SOAP, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water. I have used it stronger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. As I find, from experiments, there is a difference in the strength of the soap, it will be better for persons using it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution. In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say—"Whale Oil Soap varies much in its relative strength, the article not being made as Soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching oil. When it is of very sharp taste, and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, and when light colored and flat taste, the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but have tried the light colored, and find it equally effectual, but requiring a little more soap—say two pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

Mode of preparation. Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this way strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevent its stopping the valves of the engine or the nozzle of the syringe; then add cold water to make it the proper strength; apply it to the rose-bush with a hand engine or syringe, with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. What falls to the ground in application, will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its killing cost, it can be used with profusion. A hog-head of 130 gallons costs forty-five cents—not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects the above preparation will destroy as effectually as the Rose Slug, it may be of benefit to the community to know the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

The Thrips, of a red and the Vine Pruner, a small, light colored or spotted fly, in motion, which in some places are making the rose bushes nearly as bad an appearance as the effects of the slug. Aphid, or Plant Louse, under the name of green or brown fly, an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the Rose, the

Peach tree, and many other plants. The *Black Fly*, a very troublesome and destructive insect, that infest the young shoots of the Cherry and the Snow Ball tree. I have never known any positive cure for the effects of this insect until this time. Two varieties of insects that are destructive to, and very much disfigure Evergreens, the Balsam or Balm of Gilead Fir in particular, one an Aphid, the other very much like the rose slug. The *Acarus*, or red spider, that will known pest to gardeners.

The Disease Mellow on the Gooseberry, Peach, Grape Vine, &c., &c., is checked and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of the solution.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, if properly applied to all parts of the foliage. The eggs of most insects continue to hatch in position, during their season. To keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

The Canker Worm. As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees, but have collected the worms, which are killed by being touched with the liquid. The expense of labor and engines for dressing large trees, to be effective, may be more than the application of it will warrant; but I think by saturating the ground under the trees with the liquid, about the time the insect changes from the chrysalis state and ascends the trees, will destroy them; or, when the moth is on the tree, before laying its eggs, they may be destroyed without much labor; in either case, the mixture may be applied much stronger than when it comes in contact with the foliage. Laying it on the trunk and branches of the tree, at the consistency of thick paint, destroys the brown, scaly insect on the bark, and gives the tree a smooth, glossy, and healthy appearance.—N. E. Farmer.

DAVID HADGISTON.

Watertown, June 19th, 1841.

From the American Farmer.

The Rose-Bug.

This little insect wherever it is known at all, is known to be extremely destructive to some other flowers as well as the rose, and is sometimes so numerous as to destroy all the early cherries, the hawthorns, the grapes, and sometimes the more delicate varieties of the peach. Many years ago I have often lost all these fruits except some of the varieties of the peach by these insects. Of late years they have done me little or no injury, and they are nearly exterminated from my premises—they are only to be seen at the places of their destruction—these are *Linden trees when in blossom*. When these trees first begin to blossom about my yard and garden, at one of them or a hard naked wall, I was surprised to find the rose-bug, which had been vastly numerous and destructive for many years before, dead in great quantities under it—as many as a pint or quart might be swept up under it at a time dead. My first impression was, that the bugs died about the linden tree after depositing their eggs and terminating their natural career, but such is not the fact, and I now speak with confidence after several years observation and experience when I say, the blossom of this tree destroys them, and will extirpate, or nearly so, the race from its immediate vicinity, on the farm on which they grow. This fact seems to be out of the ordinary course of nature, for we are taught to believe that all animals in a natural state are led by the wise instinct of nature to avoid that which will poison or destroy them. In rushing into the enjoyment of the delicious fragrance and honey of this flower, they precipitate themselves on their own destruction.

I state this fact, for the information of florists and fruiters, and hope that those better skilled in philosophy and natural history, may solve the seeming heterodoxy. T. E.

No End to Improvement.

He that believes agriculture is perfect, and that we have nothing to do but pursue the old and beaten track, as blind animals move round the tread mill, deserves our compassion. Nature proclaims that neither agriculture, nor any other branch of natural science, can ever become perfect. The mind of man is capable of indefinite improvement, so are all the productions of nature. For examples, look at the valuable plants in the condition in which they were first found in their native woods. The various kinds of corn, potatoes, cabbages, fruits, &c., were all, before they were touched by the finger of culture, as unlike what they now are, as different species are unlike. They are all susceptible of continual improvement, all ever running into new varieties. It is not long ago, that

the potato was a useless, unhealthy vegetable in the woods of South America, where it was first found, but it has been so changed by the hand of care and industry, as to become large and healthy, and now supplies food for more human beings throughout the earth, than any plant, save corn and rice, and is no doubt destined to as much future improvement as it has received in the past. Compare the maize or Indian corn, as first seen in the feeble stalk and slender roasting ear round the wigwag, with its hundred varieties in its present maturity, yielding in value its countless thousands to national wealth. And we are just now beginning to see the improvement of which this valuable plant is still susceptible.

The succession of the seasons—the calm—the storm—the course of the winds—the revolution of the heavenly bodies—the nature of the earth—the food of plants—the influence of water, light, heat and air on the growth of vegetation—the proper composition of the various soils to furnish the greatest amount of production, will ever be subjects too broad for the full grasp of the most profound philosophers, and in the untathomable profundities of which, new discoveries will be made as long as the frame of nature shall endure.—Mo. Farmer.

Humbugs.

Almost every year gives birth to some new word, or some new and peculiar meaning to the old word, in the English, or rather American, language,—so that there will be a need of dictionary makers and new lexicons as long as the Anglo Saxon race exists. In the political vocabulary, the introduction and permanent use of new terms, has become very common. Take, for instance, the word "germyander"—an entirely original one, which was invented in the days of Gov. Gerry, or the words "twaddler," "loco-foco," and the like, which have obtained a political significance, that until lately, were unknown in the English language; are not such terms evidence of the lexicographical genius of our political fever citizens? The word "humbug," is another term which, of late years, has assumed a new significance; and for the harmless insect that hums its merry music in the nocturnal atmosphere, has come, rather, to signify whatever in politics, religion, science, agriculture or the arts, deceives the people by promising much and performing little. And so now, whatever does not come fully up to what was promised, or rather what was expected by a misinstruction of the pretension, is familiarly stigmatized as a humbug. There is danger that we may go too far in this unceremoniously bestowing opprobrious terms upon every thing that does not meet our expectations. By such a premature course, we may often do real injustice to men who are engaged in great improvements. Their inventions and improvements may at first not fulfill all the expectations which were raised; still they may be of some value and ultimately prove of great service when the full design is completed; at least their motives and intentions are good, and should receive the charity, rather than the unmeasured censure of the public.

Take, for instance, the experiments that are made and the suggestions which are offered, relating to Agriculture. No improvements can be had without experiments. It is not to be expected that all should succeed. But what then? shall more be made? Some may be partially successful—leaving room for still further improvement; others may be perfect at once. If now a person who thinks he has made, and actually has made some improvement, publishes the results of his experiments, under the influence of that partiality which is always bestowed on one's own offspring, and an expectation is therefore raised, in less partial minds which is not fully sustained—though there may be improvement—is it fair or generous, to denounce the whole as a "humbug," and as author as a base man and deceiver? We think not. Some how or other, whatever gets in print, some readers are apt to look upon as having a consequence—that authorizes higher expectations than if the same thing had come to them in precisely the same words, from the lips of a neighbor. Exorbitant expectations, in this case, are the fault of the reader, rather than the writer; and if disappointment follows, the blame is not altogether on one side.

We make these remarks now in relation to two articles in agriculture, which we notice many persons are disposed, off hand, to denounce as "humbugs," because expectations have been raised, either through the faults of readers, who ascribe an undue importance to what appears in print, or to the writers who under the influence of a parental partiality have described them. We allude to the Rohan potatoes and the China Tree Corn.

For ourselves, individually, there was always something from the first and earliest descriptions which we saw, that led us to doubt whether the Rohans were much better potatoes or greater yielders than the long rods; and so we never recommended or said much about them—not choosing to make any experiments, or to give the results of them to the public. But these are called a "humbug." Wherefore? Do they not yield largely? They do. Very largely? They do. So much then is gained. Are they not better than many other potatoes for cooking? It was never pretended that they were. On the contrary, it was always said, they were not very good for culinary uses, and were more appropriate for stock. In this, then, there was no deception. Call them "humbug" if you will; nevertheless they are great yielders; and if it so happened that we in Maine have another sort, not thus made conspicuous before the public by accounts of them, which yield so much—the good luck is ours—no one is injured by the Rohans. Why then should such terrible judgments be decreed against the New Yorkers who produced and complimented a new kind that yields so well in that state. People here were anxious to try them. The seed stores were called upon to procure them. They did so to oblige customers. Purchasers bought one or two each and tried them. If they did not find them the best potato in Maine, and the greatest yielders ever seen, why should the seed stores be blamed for enabling them to try the experiment?

And now of the China Tree Corn. We can speak more experimentally of this. We tried the experiment on a liberal scale, not for our own, but for the public benefit, and gave the result of our operations to the world—just as they were. So that others had the knowledge at our cost. We never said that the China Tree Corn was adapted to our latitude. That was a point to be ascertained. We found out that it is not, and we told the public so.

It should be recollected that Thorburn from whom the seed was obtained, resides in the city of New York. His crop was raised on Long Island. His descriptions of its capacities related to that latitude. He never said it would flourish and ripen in Maine; and if we choose to try the experiment here we must do it at our risk, and if it failed, not blame the corn for what it could do in the Middle States, but could not do in Maine or in Canada. We have no doubt that it is a very early corn for that latitude; and that what Thorburn said of it is mainly true, so far as relates to the region where he raised it, which was the place of his descriptions. He never said that it grew like trees bearing ears on branches. This was an emendation made by the conjecture of some secular editor, for whose description Thorburn was not responsible. The truth is, it is a tremendous great corn. It grows like a forest, and will yield, in climates suited to it, beyond any corn we ever saw. This we proved by actual experiment. The year we planted it, as we did on a large scale, the season was dark, cold and wet. It did not have a fair chance with us. But still fearful as the odds were against us,—the seed having been raised three or four hundred miles south of us, the most of it did ripen. Last year, we planted some from our own seed, and that was fully ripe long and long before any frosts. We are not sure yet, that it may not be acclimated and become a fine corn for us in Maine—bating its exhausting properties—for it will exhaust the land at a great rate, as is natural where a great crop is yielded.

People may call it a "humbug," if they choose, but it is no humbug in New York and Pennsylvania, for we very frequently see accounts in the agricultural journals of those states, setting forth examples in various places of its successful culture, and of its enormous yield. We ought not, in Maine, to expect a corn to flourish here, which is adapted to the Middle States.

People brought it here from curiosity, to plant. To gratify this curiosity our seed stores obtained some of it on sale. But who was really injured by it? Not one in an hundred bought even a single ear, which cost the capital sum of twenty five cents; and most procured but a few kernels at a price of a glass of rum. This expense, therefore, could not have been a great injury to any one, and certainly not much land was lost by its occupancy with the plants. People had the opportunity to try the experiment, and this they did without injury to themselves. If they were satisfied—well; if they were not, let them not grieve as if they had been imposed upon and robbed of a whole summer's work, and their farm to boot. It is well to try experiments, though they fail sometimes.—Maine Cultivator.



ROCHESTER, AUGUST, 1811.

Apologies and Promise.

The absence of the managing editor during the past month, must serve as an excuse for any defects that may appear in this number of our paper. For the same reason we have not yet completed the new arrangements alluded to in our last. We can assure our readers, however, that such measures are in progress as cannot fail to give them increased satisfaction. A new Power Press will be procured expressly for this work, and a better quality of paper will be obtained, so as to improve its appearance and secure punctuality. More attention will be paid to the editorial department than heretofore, and more aid is expected from valuable correspondents—so much for this time. Now have patience with us readers; and see if we do not perform all that we have promised, and more too, before many months.

The Fair at Syracuse.

Our readers will not forget the State Agricultural Fair to be held at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th of next month (Sept.) The place selected is a good one, and articles for exhibition can be transported there with little risk or expense. We trust the farmers of Western New York will do themselves credit on the occasion. For list of premiums, &c. see last month—further particulars hereafter.

Monroe County Agricultural Society Notice.

The Officers and Town Committees of this Society will please remember the meeting on the 2-th August. The Town Committees are expected to make their reports at that time, and arrangements are to be made for the coming exhibition.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Notices of the formation of a goodly number of county societies have appeared during the past month, but having been absent till almost our day of publication we are unable to give them that attention we could wish, and some must be deferred entirely till next month. We intend to publish a complete list of the societies in the State, and give the names of the officers and time of holding the fairs, in the western and central counties.

Cayuga County.

This society was organized at Auburn, July 22, 1811. A constitution was adopted and the following persons appointed officers of the society:

PRESIDENT—Humphrey Howland, Ledyard.
VICE PRESIDENTS—John M. Sherwood, Auburn; Loring Willard, Aurelius; Isaac Bell, Brutus; L. M. Hollister, Cay; Levi Colvin, Conquest; D. O. Durkee, Ira; Wm. F. Tompkins, Fleming; Matthias Butcherson, Genoa; Wing Tabor, Moravia; Samuel Bell, Menz; Isaac Sisson, Locke; Geo. R. Brankerhoff, Owego; Jonathan Richmond, Ledyard; Mr. Fuller, Seneca; John W. McAllen, Sterling; E. A. Howland, Venice; Matthias Vanderheyden, Victory; John Sizer, Sennett; U. P. Doubleday, Scipio; Luther Fuller, Niles; Henry Gane, Springport; Martin Butler, Summerhill.
RECORDING SECRETARY—Wm. Richardson, Auburn.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm. C. Beardsley, Auburn.
TREASURER—John B. Dill, Auburn.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Ira Hopkins, Auburn; Thomas Bell, Aurelius; Moses Davon, Brutus; Silas Dudley, Cay; Enos Wilberill, Conquest; Samuel Phelps, Ira; Elijah Sheldon, Fleming; William Wilton, Genoa; Isaac Cady, Moravia; Joseph Osburn, Menz; M. Sherman, Locke; John Austin, Owego; David White, Ledyard; Josiah Wilcox, Seneca; George Cooper, Sterling; William Bennett, Venice; Peter Bogart, Victory; Wm. Webster, Sennett; Joseph Pettit, Scipio; John Rooks, Niles; Peter Yawger, Springport; A. J. Vanarsdale, Summerhill.

Extracts from the Constitution.

§ 2 Every person desirous of connecting himself with this Society, shall pay to the Treasurer fifty cents at the time of his becoming a member, and one dollar annually thereafter on the second Wednesday and Thursday following in October, during his continuance as a member. Any person paying five dollars on admission may become a member for five years. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Society must pay all dues and give a written notice to the Recording Secretary of his intention.

§ 5 There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the 2d Wednesday and Thursday following in October, at Auburn, (or at such place as the Board of Managers shall direct) for the purpose of holding the regular fair and exhibition of domestic animals, manufactures, and articles, the produce of the farm.

The officers of the Society are requested to meet at the American Hotel, at Auburn, on the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Seneca County.

An Agricultural Society for this county was formed at Fayette on the 29th of June, 1811. The following persons were appointed officers:

PRESIDENT—G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls.
VICE PRESIDENTS—Dr. John L. Eastman, Lodi; George Woodworth, Covert; Andrew Daulton, jr. Ovid; Elijah Denton, Romulus; Thomas Burroughs, Varick; Dr. Oakley, Fayette; Joel W. Bacon, Waterloo; Silas Vandermark, Junius; Jason Smith, Tyre; Benjamin Boardman, Seneca Falls.

RECORDING SECRETARY—A. B. Dudley, Ovid.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Samuel Williams, Waterloo.
TREASURER—John D. Coe, Romulus.

TOWN COMMITTEES—Dr. Folwell, G. Miller, John Lefferts, Lodi; Judge Woodworth, Truman Boardman, Jeremiah Rappleye, Covert; Wm. R. Saylor, Benson; William Woodworth, James Barrett, Ovid; C. J. Sutton, John Kinne, Col. Folwell, Romulus; Tams Day, John A. Christopher, Orange W. Wilkinson, Varick; John King, Augustus Reading, Jacob Pearson, Fayette; William S. Dell, Shepard Gage, James Stevenson, jr., Waterloo; Clinton Perry, George Van Cleef, Henry Powers, Seneca Falls; Thomas M. Gee, Ebenezer Munson, Alexander H. Nicholls, Tyre; Israel Lisk, Aaron Southwick, Abel Birdsey, Junius.

Art. II. (of the Constitution.) Any person may become a member of this society, by paying into its treasury fifty cents on admission, and fifty cents annually thereafter, on or before the annual meeting, during his continuance as a member. Any person paying five dollars on admission may become a member for five years.

The list of premiums, &c., will be published in the "Ovid Bee."

Erie County.

A meeting was held at Buffalo, on the 22d of July, to organize an Agricultural Society—Henry Johnson of Lancaster, in the chair, and Aaron Riley, of Aurora, Secretary. Horace S. Turner, Benj. Hodge, jr. Alex. Hitchcock, John Webster, and Palmer Bowen, were appointed a Committee to report a Constitution and Bye-Laws, at the next meeting, to be held at the Court House in Buffalo, on Saturday, August 12th. **Attend, Farmers!**

Niagara County.

This society was organized at Lockport, June—. The officers are—

William Parsons, *President*.
 John Gould, jr., C. H. Skeels, *Vice Presidents*.
 D. S. Crandall, *Recording Secretary*.
 Joel McCollum, *Corresponding Secretary*.
 Wm. C. Brown, *Treasurer*.
 Other particulars not at hand.

Livingston County.

A meeting was held at Geneseo, and a Society formed about a month since, but the particulars have been mislaid in our absence—will give them next month. We again repeat our request that the Secretaries will send us accounts of the formation and proceedings of Societies.

What is doing in Wayne, Orleans, Chataugue, and several other counties in Western New York, not heard from?

To the Officers of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the meeting held on the 22d inst., for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for the county of Cayuga, that by Resolution, notice was given that a meeting of the Officers of the Society will be held on the 13th day of August next, to carry out the objects of the Society.

At this meeting all necessary Bye-Laws, Rules and Regulations will be framed and adopted to carry into full effect the design of the Association. It will be the imperative duty of every Officer, President, Vice President and Committee man, to be punctually present at this meeting. Too much pains cannot be taken in laying the foundation of the Society, for on this depend the durability and usefulness of the superstructure.

All the officers residing in the several towns in the county, should immediately make individual efforts to obtain members of the society, and if any such should be obtained, their names should be handed to the Recording Secretary, and the amount of their subscriptions should be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer, at the above mentioned meeting of the Officers.

From the spirit manifested at the meeting on the 22d inst., and the high character of the persons interested (myself out of the question,) I have not the least doubt that this cause will be eminently successful. Let no man be discouraged on the ground that a former

experiment of the kind, some 20 years since, has been tried and proved a failure; because the present circumstances under much more favorable auspices. The liberal bounty of the State, the increased wealth and enterprise of the agriculturists of the County at the present time are sure guarantees of its success.

The advantages to be derived from this Society, will be increased wealth, multiplied produce of the soil, a vast improvement to all kinds of stock, enhanced beauty and comfort from fruit yards and ornamental shrubbery, and a new impulse to moral and intellectual improvement, and the meetings of the Society, the addresses delivered on such occasions, the awarding of premiums, and the novelty and bustle of the annual fairs will be sources of rational amusement, happily calculated to take the place of other amusements of a more dangerous character.

WM. RICHARDSON,

Auburn, July 26, 1811. Rec. Sec'y of C. A. S.

New York State Agricultural Society.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society for June, was held at the Troy House, in Troy, on the 16th,—the President in the Chair.

Letters were read from Messrs. H. S. Randall, H. Munson, John H. Beach, Charles F. Johnson, A. Bergen and Jabez Burrows.

New members were admitted to the Society.

Mr. Tucker introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized and requested to open correspondences with such individuals as he may deem proper, in the several counties of our State, for the purpose of eliciting information on the following points:

The present condition of Agriculture in each County, with such changes as have already taken place since the period of their first settlement—Aspect of the county—Nature of the soil—What are the principal products?—Where are the products marketed?—What kinds of cultivation are in use?—What are the favorite breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c.? How are the stock generally fattened for market? What ploughs, harrows, and other agricultural implements are in general use? What is the general value of the land? What kind of timber generally prevails? What agricultural changes are requisite to advance the prosperity of the county?

2. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized and requested to open correspondences with such individuals as he may deem proper, for the purpose of eliciting information on

The most profitable breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, &c., for our county—the best and most economical method of rearing them—Their diseases and the method of treating them—The most profitable varieties and the best method of cultivating the several varieties of grains and roots—The best and most profitable method of making butter and cheese—the most economical method of fattening domestic animals—the best and most economical method of wintering domestic animals—the Cultivation of fruits—Horticulture—the most profitable Grasses—Draining—Rotation in crops—Manures—Diseases of plants, and the remedies—Destruction of noxious weeds, &c.—Construction and management of farm out buildings, yards, &c.—Fences.

3. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized and requested to open correspondences with such individuals as he may deem proper, in the United States and Europe, for the purpose of eliciting information on such agricultural subjects as may be of value to the farmers of our State.

4. *Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be requested to address a Circular to the friends of Agriculture in this State, setting forth the importance of the objects for which the New York State Agricultural Society was formed—its inability to accomplish those objects or any useful purpose, without the aid and co-operation of the farmers and the friends of agricultural improvements generally, and the consequent necessity of an appeal to them to extend their aid to the Society by connecting themselves with it, either as annual or life members, or by contributions in aid of its funds.

Mr. B. Bement laid before the Committee a communication from Solon Robinson, Esq., in relation to a convention to be held at Washington, to form a National Agricultural Society; whereupon,

Resolved, That the object is one of paramount importance, and the executive committee earnestly recommend it to the friendly consideration of the members of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Slugs on Fruit Trees.

ESSRS. EDITORS—

About the first of July there appeared on the leaves of pear trees in this vicinity, a small dark brown worm or slug, from one quarter of an inch to an inch in length, with head much larger than any other part of the body, and in each number as to threaten the trees with immediate destruction. Half a dozen of them might often be seen feeding on a single leaf, eating out the tender part like young silk worms. They increased in numbers for about two weeks, and extended their ravages to the cherry trees, but I have no other kinds were injured by them. After continuing their work of destruction for about three weeks, and stripping many trees entirely of their foliage, they began to die, and have now mostly disappeared. Now as I am entirely ignorant of the name, origin and history of these insects, I write this communication in hopes that you or some of your correspondents will throw some light on the subject.

A. B. C.

Bloomfield, July 25th, 1841.

REMARKS.—These slugs, as they are commonly called, have been quite too well known in this vicinity for three or four years past. We are not sure that their operations are confined to Western New York, although we do not recollect having seen or heard of them in other parts. It is evident, however, that they are every year extending the field of their operations, and they will probably continue to do so, unless some natural calamity destroys, or enemy devours them; however simple may be the artificial means for their destruction, it seems that people are generally too illiberal to put them in requisition. We last year published several articles on the subject, and suggested some means for their destruction (Vol. 1.)

This insect appears to be a *worm*: or at any rate we have been unable to find out its true name, or any account of its history. We have discovered, however, that in its first state it is a fly, about as long and half as large as the common house fly, but of slower motion. It deposits its eggs in the month of June, which appear like small glutinous spots or scales on the upper surface of the leaves. These hatch and produce the slugs, which feed for about two weeks—then curl up and appear to die and fall to the ground. But instead of dying as most people suppose, they change into the chrysalis state and escape into the ground, where they remain till the next summer, and then issue forth again in the form of flies—multiply their species, and renew their mischief.

The most common and simple mode of destroying them is, therefore, to have thrown dry ashes or lime over the trees for several successive mornings. It adheres to their body and kills them. If any of our readers have discovered any more easy or effectual method we should be pleased to publish it.—Eds.

Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture.

The appearance of this work at the present time, and the confidence which it has excited in the intelligence and good taste of our countrymen, inhabiting a region but recently made subject to the benefits of civilization, it is a matter of course that our thoughts should be chiefly occupied with what pertains to the necessities rather than the elegancies of life. We were, consequently, not without fears, that our author had mistaken his own zeal for a high estimate of rural improvement, for a somewhat corresponding feeling in the community, and therefore, like many other writers of merit, his labors would remain unappreciated, until a more refined public sentiment should do them justice.

But we are mistaken; and if the plea of ignorance does more credit to our honesty than information, all we can say is, that it is very gratifying to find the prevailing taste in advance of our anticipations.

We knew indeed that huge piles of brick and stone had been erected in the vicinity of our cities and large towns, with some pretensions at least, to care and labor, in planting about them; but we were not aware how much had been done remote from these, in the busy haunts of commercial life, to catch the inspiration of Nature, and make her beauties subservient to our comfort and elevated enjoyment.

We had often fested upon the works of foreign authors as they described the magnificent country

seats of the old world; but we knew not that the noble Hudson reflected from its silvery waters the light and graceful tracery, the pointed arch and the lofty pinnacle of the Gothic style; or that the warm and rich Italian, transported from its sunny home, had found an appropriate resting place on the quiet banks of the Delaware. But what has given us more satisfaction than all, and for which we think our author deserves much credit, is, his attempt to bring this species of enjoyment within the reach of every landholder, however humble. Republicans, as we are by feeling and education, we hope never to see the day when lordly castles, extensive parks, snatched from cultivation, and highly artificial and costly gardens, shall take the place of the elegant, but unostentatious villa, the well kept farm house, or the neat and comfortable cottage. The former how beautiful soever in appearance, constantly force the reflection upon us, that toil and privation are wrung from the many, for the gratification of the few. It is partly on this account, that an impression seems to prevail, unfavorable to ornamental planting, as being attended with heavy expense: hence also, when a wealthy individual, wishes to improve his grounds, he thinks his object secured by the application of large sums of money; he changes a gentle slope into huge terraces, lays out his approach road in a regular curve, racks his invention to produce a fence of the most showy description; and if, behind these, rises a naked, staring front of composite columns, his success is complete. After all this he looks for enjoyment, and wonders why it does not come; never reflecting that the mind derives its chief satisfaction from the contemplation of Nature in her varied, ever-changing forms. Let him then who seeks enjoyment in this particular, keep his purse strings undrawn, except to the calls of the poor and the needy; but let him with his own hands smooth and enrich the verdant turf: let him in this low corner, plant the bending willow; on that knoll, the graceful, towering elm; lead the circuitous path through this close planted grove, the dark maple and the shelving beech invite

us by their refreshing coolness; here, open to view the distant prospect; there, shut out by thick undergrowth an unsightly object; here, in an irregular plant, suited perhaps to the bend of the walk, plant a few choice flowers; and near by if possible divert the neighboring rivulet to gladden and complete the whole: Then our word for it, there will be no complaint of sameness. This would be a world within itself which would afford more of variety than all the architectural display of the city. But some of our readers are ready to say, perhaps, "all this is very well for the wealthy, but when shall we find time to accomplish a work so extensive? We reply, in the first place, we should be glad if there was a little more attention given to the comforts of life, and not quite so much exclusive thought, in relation to getting rich. And in the second place, let every man strictly conform to his circumstances, and if his front and back yards occupy but a few rods of ground, why let him improve them in the best manner. Is it absolutely necessary that the lawn gate opens precisely in front of the principal door? May we not have some reference to convenience? and must the straight walk be bordered with flowers in a straight line, and the whole area occupied with parallel rows of trees? In fact it is common to find places arranged in this manner which have required quite as much labor, as to have laid out the grounds in a simple and effective form.

We copy below as illustrating our meaning in part, an engraving, representing a plantation of the simplest description: let our readers observe the close planting near the house, the wide spread lawn and the graceful curve of the approach road, then let them in imagination cover the whole with straight rows of fruit trees, shut out the best prospects, if accident decide, and lead the approach in a direct line to the house, and then mark the difference.

We hope in future numbers to give our readers a synopsis of the work, as we conceive the information contained therein to be intimately connected with the real happiness of the community. S.



ITEMS

CONDENSED FROM EXCHANGE PAPERS, &c.

New Pasture for Cows—*Morus Malticaulis*.—The American Farmer says "In a recent conversation with a friend from Virginia, he informed us that he had tried the experiment of turning his cows into the field where his mulberries were growing, and found that they ate the leaves with great relish, and that the increase in the quantity and quality of the milk was perceptible in a day or two." Should like to know how many cows an acre would pasture.

Silk Culture.—Edmund Morris of Burlington, N. J. announces the entire success of his experiments the present season in the culture of silk, by means of his newly invented silk frames. His experiments were performed in the presence of crowds of visitors, and several testimonials are given of the complete success of his frames in other places. Those wishing further information may have it by reading his "Silk Record," a small monthly, sent to all without charge, who are personally interested in the silk business.

Hen's Eggs.—A correspondent of the Cultivator says he obtains fresh eggs the year through, by regularly feeding his hens as much Indian corn as they will eat.

A *Berkshire Hog* in the possession of E. Marks, Onondaga county, gained, while fattening, three pounds five ounces daily.

Working soil, according to Skinner of the American Farmer, is "the sovereignest thing" to prevent plants burning from drought.

Two Rules of Jefferson are very applicable to the times:—"Never spend your money before you get it;" and "Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap."

Large Yearlings.—S. Hecox of Lyons, writes, in the Cultivator, that he has two bull calves, raised from Thomas Weddle's stock of Darhams, the one a three-quarter blood, which weighed at one year old 1015 lbs., the other a half-blood, which at the same age weighed 915 lbs. Their feed during the past winter was hay and roots only.

I of as high a grade in blood as the nature of your land and the climate will permit. The admissions made before the close of this paragraph, of the enormous weights of the Durham ox with good keeping, admit to the fullest extent all that we claim, when abundance of food is given to the animal.

In the 6th and last paragraph, Mr. C. doubts whether the Durhams are, after all, not the best of all oxen to have, and candidly admitted that his mind is open to conviction. Now this, after making the admissions and denials that are above exhibited, is not exactly what we should expect from one of his servation and astuteness. It is indeed too much in vein of the old adage: "Hang him first, and try an afterwards." In this last paragraph all is admitted that the advocates of Short Horns desire. We never asserted that they would produce great quantities of beef, or of milk, without sufficient food; nor would they thrive under continual ill-treatment, neglect and abuse; nor indeed, will they bear so much privation and ill-treatment as some of our native oxen; but we do firmly assert that either thoroughbred or grade Short Horns will produce more beef, or more milk, each in their own proper time, with the same quantities of grass, hay, or other proper feed, in any breed of cattle ever introduced into this country; and so have they thus far done in England.

My own cattle have never been highly kept. On the contrary, owing to my farm being at some few miles distance from my residence, and therefore not receiving my daily attention, my herd always received ordinary care, and sometimes, I regret to say, not so much. But I do say, that so far as my experience is proved, they have from the highest bred Herd book leader, down to the lowest grade, (never less than half blood,) been as healthy and as hardy as the common stock of the country, kept side by side with them. The opinion, therefore, that Durhams are to be rejected for want of hardihood or constitution, is a prejudice that deserves to be exploded.

I am no enthusiast in this matter. I would not recommend every farmer to introduce into his farm the Durham cow. On the contrary, on very fine and light soils, I would not introduce them; nor any thing else that ever lived on a luxuriant one, if I do say so, on lands natural to grass, which afford an air yield of pasture and of hay, where either the rearing or the fattening of beef, or even the rearing of calves for sale, be the object, judging from my own experience, and corroborated by that of others who have tried a single cross upon our native, or any other breed of cattle, no matter what, even up to high grades, the Durhams are altogether the most desirable, both for appearance and for profit; with the exception, perhaps, of the Devonshire, if the climate be very mild; and they are no milkers. Were I a dairyman, I desired to grow up a race of the best and most profitable milkers, I would select the best native cows within my reach, then obtain a thorough bred Short Horn bull of a good milking family, and raise my cows to as high grades as in their natural course could be produced, always using a thorough bred bull, in no other way can the excellence and the true characteristics of the race be perpetuated. Did I however, admit of any other foreign admixture, it should be a cross of the Devon to give additional sweetness to the milk; and then but a single cross, for more than that would degrade the milking qualities of the herd. These animals, bred as they would be from native cows, would inherit their constitutions and habits; and become identical, as much as the most ordinary stock, with our soils and our habits of keeping. In any way should we at once gain all we desire, without sudden or prejudicial change."

Sugar Beet for Spring Feeding.

Sir—I have for a long time been falling between two opinions, as to the value of the sugar beet as winter food for stock, and really have been puzzled with a conflicting testimony of parties. I had recently a visit to a friend in an adjoining county, where I have been induced to take at the same time, your rejoinder at p. 205 of the *Calendar* for January, in which I can bear out in the remark, that such a mode of expending a small sum is the cheapest and the best way in which a man can study the science of agriculture, has, however, brought me short about, a strong advocate for its cultivation, and I will tell you by.

Before I left home, I was wondering within myself, how my poor stock were to subsist another month without a supply of fresh provender: my hay-barn on the other hand began to show signs of stoniness, the ribs of the latter rattling in the wind like a dried skeleton;

with scarcely a blade of grass left to be put to pasture, into which however, I had been a fortnight turning the poor creatures, in the hope that they might be able to pick up a little to put out. Knowing of the whole, that what they could extract from the stubble and soil must be at the expense of the covering crop of hay. In this state of mind and feeling, I called on my friend's house, and was indignantly surprised to find him heading all his credit and sheep, and indeed I might add dogs, which also came in for a share, to the full hock, as he termed it, with sugar beet, which he had reserved for this particular season, and which between the winter and summer crops, the value for which purpose, to use his own words, was "quite above all price." Said he—"While many are debating about the quality of the beet, and not able to determine whether its cultivation be the greatest good or the most considerable evil, I have gone quietly on, sowing regularly, and quantity no less, my winter consumption, being enabled to procure a full supply for the whole month of April, without regard to the stories that are told about its different and very dissimilar properties; and now you see me with plenty of food for every living thing about me for a month to come, obtained at a most trifling cost of production; for, from about an acre of land, I have produced a mountain of green food, to mix with my hay and straw, which has now become dry and hard from keeping; and by these means I am able to keep all my stock from the meadows and pasture until May—a perfectly inestimable advantage; for thus I am not only doing them *this year*, but adding astonishingly to my means for the next winter, as I almost fancy that by so doing I am able to increase the quantity of hay that I need to do. And this is not all; for the large quantity and excellent quality of the manure which I thereby obtain, is of far more value to me than all the labor and expense of cultivating the beets, twice told. You see that my stock are in good condition, contented and happy, and that their winter quarters, and not permitted to roam abroad, to the destruction of the fences, the loss of their dung, and the late mutilation of the future crops of hay; and if these are not advantages sufficient to induce us to go forward with the cultivation of the beet, I shall be glad to be told what more we have a right to expect. Let others argue what is the value of such a crop for winter food, and especially for spring use, while I am too happy to be able to create a *summer* amongst my stock during the most dreary winter, and procure my spring crop of grass; by the very trifling devotion of about a single acre of land to their cultivation. I repeat, my extra manure pays me for all my extra expense; and my peace of mind is above all price." I thought of my poor starving animals at home, and shortened my visit, but I might return and be prepared to practice the doctrine which my friend had been preaching.—*Par. Cabinet.*

Schuyllkill County, April 1, 1841.

The following remarks, from the N. E. Farmer, should be read in connection with the article on Hay Making in our last number.—

Drinking in Hot Weather.

Mr. Editor—In your number for June 23d, is an excellent article on Hay making. I rejoice to see so many of the simple, practical articles in your paper; and hope they will be read extensively, and be as extensively useful.

There are one or two thoughts, however, in the concluding paragraphs of the article to which I allude, which do not seem to me so much in accordance with general experience as I wish they were. You say—and I know others have also said—"None but the intemperate are injured by drinking cold water."

Now, unless you mean that the excessive drinking of cold water is itself intemperate, I am confident the statement cannot be true. That intemperance is injured most readily by cold water, I have no doubt; but that any man, who is at once over heated and over fatigued, may be injured by drinking cold water in large quantities, is at least equally certain. Indeed, it is certain that he who is either over heated or over-fatigued, may be injured in this way. Cases of injury from the former cause are of almost every day occurrence.

I know what is the main thing intended by the writer of the article in question, in the remarks to which I have here alluded; and I rejoice at the effort. To put down the use of food or even doubtless food, and put up cold water, is noble—and may God speed him who does it, or assists in doing it. Nevertheless,

we must have a doing even if we can't have our best of both. And his end of saying, "There is no danger from frequent drinking, in the horse," was far from taking cold water as often as has freely as you please—over a man's stomach, if you have not been too long without drink." And in proof of the matter, I wish with all my heart you had said something like the following—it is, had you liked it: "There is no special danger from frequent drinking, in the hottest weather, provided you use the following cautions: 1. To drink very slowly. 2. To drink but little at a time. 3. To have your drink, though cool, not excessively cold. 4. To use but little drink, with or nearly with meals. 5. To drink but little, very little, when over-heated and over-fatigued.

With these restrictions, you might have said, as you have—"Cold water is the best of all drinks for sick or hot; there is no danger from it (with the restrictions above,) if you have not been too long without drink." &c.

You say, "The lay implet must have a full supply of drink; perspiration will be free, and he must have something to support it." Yet I can point you to a laborer now over 80, and healthy and strong, who has drank almost nothing at all between his meals all his life long, though he has perspired very freely, and no man has enjoyed his life more. Yet observe, his meals are better than those of the average of men. I can tell you of another individual, whose employments are partly agricultural, and whose habits are very severe—calculated to exhaust them, in the common way of thinking, who has labor through the summer and drink nothing at all, and who for nearly ten months, beginning with August 6, 1840, did so. And not only so, but he suffered less from thirst during the time, than he ever did before in any of the months of his life. But then he lived right otherwise.

These facts are not mentioned, Mr. Editor, to induce your readers to go without drinking at all, for I cannot advise a person in the world to do that—at least as long as he retains his present habits in other respects. My object was simply to show that we need far less drink than is usually supposed, if we only exercise, eat, sleep and think as we ought.

But I am extending these remarks too far perhaps. Excuse the freedom—well meant, I am sure—which I have taken. I was brought up a farmer—and, thank God, an intelligent one for the time—and I still love farming and the farming interest, and the welfare and happiness of the farmer. Would that I had the means of being a New England farmer now, on a small, but truly rational scale and system.

Yours, &c. WM. A. ALCOTT.

Bedham, June 25th, 1841.

We thank Dr. Alcott for his strictures upon the remarks we made last week. His long continued attention to matters pertaining to health, entitles his opinions to much weight. We most cheerfully make them public. But at the same time we are far from receding an inch from the ground we took last week. Will the over-heat and over-fatigue occur, if cold water is taken with sufficient frequency? It is possible that the over-fatigue may, but if it should, we question whether cold water, to any extent which the appetite craved, would be instantly and excessively injurious; (for the injury done in these cases is the violent pain which often precedes death in a short time.) Our belief is, that if cold water is taken so frequently as to prevent the over-heat, there is no danger from its frequent use. We take, of course, to danger of severe attacks of pain. Whether it would not be permanently better for our laboring people generally, to use less drink, is a question to which we had no reference.

From the London Farmers' Magazine

Destructive Rafts.

Sir—The following is a reply to your correspondence, as to the best mode of destroying rats. Some of the methods of these methods exceed, I will be very ready through your paper.

1st—Corks, cut as thin as possible, or sawed, or sawed in grease, and placed in their tracks.

or—Dried sponge in small pieces, fried or soaked in honey, with a little oil or rosin.

or—Lard-line, in a wooden box, with a hole in the top, and cut as thin as possible.

If a rat be seen, it may be killed by putting it over with the rat and trapping it, or by putting it in a trap in the holes of the rat, they will be caught.

Reasoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode.

The proudest man on earth is but a pauper, fed and clothed by the bounty of Heaven.

Mr. Neff's Stock of Short Horned Cattle,
TO BE SOLD ON THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, NEAR CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The attention of the readers of this paper, in the West and South, is invited to the notice of a sale of cattle inserted in another column. Mr. Neff has for a number of years given his particular attention to the raising of improved cattle, and has spared no expense in procuring the very finest animals to breed from. His herd has now become so numerous that he has determined to sell off the whole or the greater part, in order that he may begin anew. The writer of this had the pleasure of viewing these cattle a few days since, and he does not hesitate to pronounce them the finest collection to be found at any one place in the United States. If any of the cattle-loving readers of the Farmer chance to be in that part of the country previous to the sale, they must not fail to **Go and see.**

On arriving at the Queen City of the West, first call on Mr. Ailck, the editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener, and if you are not already a reader of his excellent paper, subscribe for it at once, and in it you will find a complete list with pedigrees of Mr. Neff's cattle, and numerous fine portraits of animals, engraved by Mr. Foster. Mr. Ailck is a good judge of stock, and if not too busy he will offer to accompany you to Mr. Neff's farm. If so, happy are you; and with old Kentucky in the harness, you start off right cheerily down Western Row, and on a good turnpike road over the Cheviot Hills till you come to the Seven Mile House; then turning in at a gateway you enter the premises of Mr. Neff, and the first object that arrests your attention is a number of splendid two-year old heifers in a small pasture in front of the house. That very large and handsome red and white one is Louisiana; that beautiful white creature of smaller size is Clifford; the other, red and white, is Virginia, and the roan is Georgia. These four are all too perfect and beautiful for description. Then go into another field, and there you see Rosalia, Indiana, Belle-Creole, and some half a dozen other thorough bred heifers about two years old; and he must be a meek judge who discovers defects in any of them.

But pass on to the yearlings, and there you will find a dozen or so more, 'Gems' of the first water. Then follow your *Cicerone* to the stables, and you see Cincinnati, a beautiful large white two year old bull; and Young Prince, a promising son of Prince William and Lady Catherine, with a number of other two-year old and yearling bulls. Now take a look at that long row of beautiful calves. Are they not "Buds of Promise?" But hark! Is that thunder? Oh no; it is only the voice of old Brutus. Pass out that door; see here comes, with all the pride and dignity imaginable. What an enormous size, and yet how beautiful he is! Brutus is 7 years old, roan; was purchased at Mr. Whitaker's sale of imported cattle at Philadelphia in 1838. He is in rather high flesh and weighs about 2700 pounds. See how kind and gentle he is! Feel of his soft sleek sides; observe his fine limbs, noble head and neck; his splendid brisket and broad straight back! Taking him all in all, did you ever see a more perfect animal of his kind? But here comes another, who disputes the palm of excellence with him. This is Prince William, 4 years old, roan; also imported by Mr. Whitaker. He is not in so high flesh, nor so large, but some consider him superior to Brutus. If he had on more flesh he would nearly equal him in weight, and probably excel him in activity. See with what a stately majestic step he marches back to his apartment!

Here comes the boy with the cows. Walk this way and stand by the gate, so as to view them as they pass. Do not laugh at that old-fashioned looking

dame in the lead; it is true she is not handsome, but she is an imported cow of the finest pedigree, and, as is often the case, is a very superior breeder. Her name is Ruth, she is 10 years old, and the mother of some of the most beautiful animals in the herd; for instance Victoria, Louisiana, Sibella and Great Western. That fine large fat looking red and white cow, is also imported; she is properly named Beauty; and the only objection to her is, the difficulty of keeping her *poor enough* for usefulness. There are four other fine imported cows, Blossom, Profitable, Strawberry and Lady Catherine—six in all, from which the rest of the herd were mostly produced, and some of the younger ones are more beautiful than their parents. See that smallish roan cow; that is Ruth's eldest daughter, and one of which she may well be proud. She is aptly named Victoria, for like her Royal namesake her greatest defect is, that there is no more of her—both are rather too short!

Now look at those 'Swill Boys' in the barnyard. That long thrifty looking Porker is an Irish Grazer. Youder are more of them; how thin their coats are! They look as though they would freeze to death in winter; but if you ask Mr. Ailck he will probably inform you that they are a hardy and valuable breed of hogs, although not more profitable than some others. These black and spotted ones you at once know are Berkshires. They are generally considered the perfection of the swine family now-a-days. Here, under this shed, is a fine Berkshire sow, hung in a sling, so that her feet cannot touch the ground. See; her hind leg is bound up with splinters; it was broken by being run over with a wagon a few days since, and being a valuable animal, Mr. Neff determined to make an effort to save her—hope he may succeed.

I fear I shall detain you too long, and yet I cannot leave without taking you through this thrifty vineyard. Look at these Catawba, Isabella and Schuylkill grape vines: how abundantly they bear, and with very little attention. They are more sure to ripen and less liable to mildew or blight than in New York State. There, in that inclosure is a pair of Deer, but they appear to be out of their proper element. This small building at the bottom of the garden is the boys' Rabbit house, and it is well stocked with furry quadrupeds. Walk up this way through the garden, and pick some of these Ohio ever-bearing Raspberries. They are of good size and pleasant flavor, but not so delicious as the Antwerp. Their great advantage is their habit of bearing plentifully all through the season.

I find I must close this gossiping epistle, and have not time to speak of Mr. Mahard's splendid lot of Berkshire pigs, but you must go and see them nevertheless, and perhaps I may notice them hereafter, together with some other sights seen in Ohio.

Cincinnati, July 20, 1841.

M. B. B.

The Crops in Ohio.

Columbus, July 26, 1841.

Ohio claims the honor of producing the greatest quantity of Wheat, and may perhaps justly be considered the most important agricultural State in the Union. When we meet a friend, therefore, from this State, the first question that arises is usually in relation to the crops. And as this is a topic particularly interesting to the readers of an agricultural paper, I will give it my first attention. I have now spent two weeks in traveling over the State, during the height of harvest, and having taken particular pains to inform myself on the subject, I feel confident that my views will not be found erroneous, although they may differ from some of the published statements.

The *Wheat Crop* is very uneven: in some places, as along the lake countries, it is generally fair, although

not heavy; in others, as in the southern counties, it is very poor—some fields not worth harvesting. In the central parts, fields of all qualities may be seen—some being very good, others of medium quality, and others scarcely worth cutting. The difference being mainly attributable to the soil, and the cultivation. Taking the whole State together, I was disappointed in the wheat crop, and am confident the yield will not be as great as the papers have of late represented. My opinion is that Ohio cannot be set down for more than *two-thirds* of an average crop.

Indian Corn is the next staple crop of Ohio, and almost the *only* crop of some parts of the State. It has suffered materially this season from the cutworm and the drouth in some parts; but in other parts it looks very fine, and the whole state must yield an immense crop; although perhaps not quite as large as that of the past year. The immense corn fields in the valley of the Scioto, and along other streams in central and southern Ohio present to the eye of the traveler a very beautiful and luxuriant appearance, and afford striking evidence of the wonderful fertility of the soil. While sitting at an elevated window in the "Ned House" in this city, (the thermometer at 90 in the shade) I was shown a field of 160 acres, in the valley below, that had been planted with corn 40 years in succession, without any apparent diminution of its productiveness. I should judge the stalks now stand 10 or 12 feet high, and as thick as they can grow giving the whole valley the appearance of a dense young forest.

Grass, on dry lands was very light; but on moist lands it is pretty fair. Much of the hay in this state is not cut till after the wheat. Clover is much used in some of the best wheat counties, but not as generally throughout the state as I should think it might be with advantage. The *Clover Seed* crop is not very promising—owing to the drouth having checked the second growth.

Oats are much raised, and are generally fair, though not uniformly so.

Barley is but little raised, and is very light.

Potatoes, in some parts, have suffered from drouth but I think the crop generally will not fall much below an average.

In conclusion, it is evident that the *Buckeye State* will sustain her high rank for producing the necessaries of life, although the aggregate yield of *wheat* must be considerably less than for the past two years.

M. B. B.

Canada Thistles, &c.

"AID TO AGRICULTURE."—The Legislature lately passed a law appropriating \$8,000 to promote Agriculture, by encouraging the formation of County Societies, and enabling those societies to excite emulation among the Farmers by distributing premiums. This is all well enough; but we can point out a way in which the State authorities might still more effectually promote the welfare of the agriculturists.

Let immediate orders be issued by the Canal Commissioners, for destroying the *Canada Thistle* and other noxious weeds that abound along the Canals, on the ground controlled by the State. Even within the limits of the city of Rochester, there are thistles enough on the Canal and feeder, to seed all Western New York. Every man who has farm or garden, or who really wishes to "promote Agriculture," should aid in calling attention to the correction of this nuisance, which annually causes more injury to land by sowing them with foul weeds, than can be compensated by ten times the \$8000 now annually appropriated for "promoting agriculture."

ROCHESTER.

For the *New Genesee Farmer*.

Reply to S. R. W. on the Corn Laws.

MISS. EDITORS—Your correspondent S. R. W. decided that the lessons of patience and self-denial which S. W. attempts to "read to farmers" are years behind the age. It is hardly necessary to say that he has not gone back far enough by nearly eighteen hundred years—such lessons are coeval with the Gospel Dispensation—they were the lesson which Christ taught and Paul preached.

In my former articles on the national tariff, on the English Corn Laws, &c., I endeavored to impress farmers with the necessity of depending on the products of their own industry, and living within their own domestic resources, without looking too much to legislation, or to aid from without. If I have, by the statistics I have given, succeeded in convincing a single individual reader of the Farmer, that the years of high prices were years of unnatural inflation, extravagance, debt and ruin; and that the subsequent period of low prices has been one of liquidation, rearing industry, economy and consequent pecuniary health, then I am well paid for my labors. But as nations of political and domestic economy have some instances given dissatisfaction to the readers of the Farmer, I had resolved to abandon the subject, and should not now have adverted to it, but to defend some of my articles from the strictures of S. R. W.

S. R. W. felicitates himself on the progress of free trade in England, and its spread in the United States. He speaks of the landed interest of England as "selfish, and regardless of suffering humanity" and he predicts a much better market for our wheat when the English Corn Laws are repealed.

I should, as one of the readers of the Farmer, be allowed to learn from S. R. W. how England is to get along with her stupendous debt, without the landed interest. Who pays the great bulk of the taxes on the landed interest; who most supports the enormous home trade of £400,000,000 sterling, but the landed interest; who feeds the people but the landed interest. Selfish as they are, their selfishness appears wonderfully adapted to the wants of the nation. About feeding England from the United States I twenty-five years previous to 1825 all the foreign grain imported into England did not amount to more than one week's supply. Since that time in 1831, a year of very short crops, all the grain imported amounted to but twenty-five days' consumption, and in one-seventh part, or three and a half days' supply, received from the United States of America.

When the corn laws were repealed, Europe would supply Great Britain with corn at as low prices as it is selling in N. Y., adding the Atlantic freight, if lower; and the present prices in N. Y. are below the average, and certainly lower than S. R. W. with his improved modern notions, thinks they ought to be. In 1837 we imported nearly a million of bushels of wheat and Rye from German and Russian ports, and about for the duty of 25 cents per bushel (an American, not an English, corn law) wheat would often be imported into the United States for our own consumption.

S. R. W. says that the English corn laws are the cause of incalculable misery. There are thousands of people in England with wise heads and pure benevolent hearts, who differ with S. R. W. in opinion. It is true that even the time-serving Lord John Russell is altogether sincere in his eulogy of free trade, for it is only one thing but free trade that has made England what she is.

The introduction of foreign corn should cause the immense capital now employed in British agriculture to be only in part withdrawn, what would be the state of a great home trade, which is now the only trade

that remunerates the manufacturer and enables him to feed his operatives. Would not the laboring classes of England then resemble the Irish peasantry, *starving in the midst of plenty, for the want of that employment which alone can furnish the means to buy?*

S. R. W. says that "the interest of millions at the north are neglected by our Government," "while a few hundred thousand at the south have an accredited representative at St. James, watching every movement which may affect their favorite exports." It is somewhat illiberal, if not invidious, in S. R. W. to accuse the South with any thing more than their due quantum of social and political sins. The facts in the case are simply these: Corn is indigenous in England, but Cotton is not, and besides cotton is an indispensable article in her manufactures, hence the duty on our flour there, and the free admission of our cotton. The South is no more to blame for this discrimination on the part of England in favor of their great staple, than they are that the Compromise Law imposes no duty on imported silks and wines. The South was willing to have these articles taxed, but Mr. Clay preferred placing the duty on such correspondent articles as were manufactured in the United States. Yet by admitting silks free, the exports of the south are increased to the manifest prejudice of the nation at large.

I might extend this communication by dwelling on the importance, not of encouraging a free trade with the old over populated and cheap producing nations of Europe, but of diversifying our agricultural and manufacturing productions in order to build up a home trade, which alone can guarantee to the farmer and manufacturer a remuneration for their labor, secure from without. But I am aware that there are many readers of your paper, who still "sigh for the leeks and onions of Egypt." I therefore conclude with the Scriptural quotation, "Ephraim has joined himself to idols, let him alone." S. W.

Waterloo, July 10, 1841.

Remarks.—It is agreeable to our feelings (and we believe it is in accordance with the wishes of the majority of our readers,) that a small space in the Farmer should be devoted to the discussion of important subjects not strictly agricultural, (nor party political) but we hope our correspondents who write on these subjects will study brevity and perspicuity; and always aim at the elucidation of truth—remembering that discussion does not mean controversy.—Eds.

Practical Remarks on the Silk Culture.

To the Editors of the *New Genesee Farmer*:

It was with pleasure I noticed in your last publication your determination to devote more space in your valuable paper to communications on the subject of the Silk culture. I hope the day is not distant when a paper devoted exclusively to that subject will find ample support in this western section of the State. I have no desire to occupy any portion of your paper unprofitably; but the interest I feel in the success and permanent establishment of that business, has induced me to trouble you with a few remarks addressed to the Farmers of this section of the State, with a view of inducing them to make a fair trial—beginning small, and increasing as their knowledge and stock increases.

I have no desire to effect that purpose by exaggerated statements, and shall state nothing but what is founded on facts, in my own experience, or that of others within my knowledge. I make my statement of what can be done by what I know has been done.

I know that any farmer can commence at a very trifling expence. He can procure 500 *Morus Multi-calis* trees for little or nothing. He can plant them, root and branch, in a small spot of good land, in the

latter part of April or 1st of May; from the leaves of these his wife or children can feed 10,000 worms. The eggs may be purchased for ten shillings, 110 can in a few minutes erect shelves in a room of his house, barn, or any out house, to feed his worms on; if well attended, they will produce three bushels of cocoons, or 3 lbs. of reeled silk. He can in the fall take up his trees, preserve them through the winter, and plant half an acre in the spring. By doing this for three successive years, in the spring of the fourth year, he will have trees to plant five acres, and 20,000 to dispose of. Five acres of trees, with proper management, will feed 500,000 worms. Thenceforward he will have little or no trouble with his trees; he may leave them in the ground all winter, and the next year he may feed half as many more worms, say 750,000, the year following, double the quantity of the first year, or 1,000,000.

The following calculations may appear at first eight extravagant, but as it is well known one acre of trees will feed 100,000 worms, with proper management, five acres, with the same management, will feed 500,000.

I would here observe that these calculations are made without reference to casualties that may happen—such as accidents, mismanagement, unfavorable weather, diseases amongst the worms, &c. &c., though I have no doubt of complete success following constant attention, careful, good management, proper feeding, sufficient room for the worms, and a free circulation of pure air. From my own experience and observation I am perfectly satisfied it is a business worthy the attention of farmers, provided they can get their wives and children interested in it. If so, there can be no reasonable doubt of its complete success.

I have in the following statement valued the cocoons at an average of \$3.50 per bushel. The State bounty of 15 cents per lb. will make them worth \$5. By reeling the silk, which will not cost more than \$1 per bushel, the value will be yet more increased, and by adding the State bounty on reeled silk, fifty cents per pound, the silk, if well handled, will be worth \$3 per lb.

Statement of the produce of 500 trees planted the

FIRST YEAR.	
10,000 worms producing 3 bush. cocoons at \$5 per bush.....	\$15 00
Expence of 10,000 eggs.....	1 25
Profit.....	\$13 75
SECOND YEAR.	
50,000 worms, 15 bush. cocoons, at \$5....	\$75 00
THIRD YEAR.	
200,000 worms, 60 bush. cocoons, at \$5....	\$300 00
Expences, say.....	50 00
Profit.....	\$250 00
FOURTH YEAR.	
500,000 worms, 150 bush. cocoons, at \$5..	\$750 00
20,000 trees for sale, at \$1 per 100.....	200 00
(The State bounty ends this year.)	\$950 00
Expences, say.....	150 00
Profit.....	\$800 00
FIFTH YEAR.	
5 acres, the second year in the ground, 750,000 worms, 225 bush. cocoons, at \$3 50,	\$785 50
Expences, say.....	200 00
Profit.....	\$585 50
SIXTH YEAR.	
5 acres, the 3rd year, 1,000,000 worms, 300 bush. cocoons at \$3 50.....	\$1050 00
Expences, say.....	250 00
Profit.....	\$800 00

The floss and cocoons which have been spoiled for reeling to produce each year's stock of eggs, may be manufactured into cloth, which will contribute no small portion of clothing for the family. J. B.

Alabama, Genesee Co., July, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.
Natural Philosophy.

Why is it that so little attention is bestowed in studying the Works of God by which we are surrounded? How can the Power and Goodness of the Almighty be more gloriously exemplified than by reference to the Skill and Design manifested throughout all Nature?

From the minutest to the mightiest, the works of the Creator are every where characterized by the wise adaptation of means to end—by traits of Wisdom and Benevolence which proclaim with "silent eloquence" the glory of the Eternal God.

The Farmer is less excusable than any other man for neglecting the wide field of Practical Wisdom furnished for his contemplation by the objects constantly spread before his eyes. The Earth and the Heavens—from the soil and the dews of which his harvests are blessed—are everywhere replete with wonders. The millions of worlds which glisten around him, are scarcely more wonderful than the animalcules which sport in thousands through a drop of water!

The study of Natural Philosophy is replete with interest and instruction—it cheers the heart, elevates the mind, and promotes the love of God and man in the human heart. It should be one of the prominent studies in our schools, for nothing could more effectually enlist the interests and affections of the young—it should be a frequent theme in the sacred desk, for what more powerful auxiliary could Religion have in securing the attention and dignifying the character of manhood?

Let the Farmer consider well this matter—consult some of the writers celebrated in Natural Science—exercise his own powers of observation and reflection—and he will never regret that he has read this article, if what we write shall have the slightest tendency to encourage him in "looking through Nature to Nature's God."

ROCHESTER.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Education—Agriculture—Correct feeling well expressed.

Messrs. Editors—Much has been said and written on the subject of the education of the young of our country: and I am happy in the belief that a change has been wrought upon the public mind, on this important subject. So much has been said by persons capable of doing the subject justice, that it seems almost needless for me to say anything: But I consider it of so much importance, that I am anxious that it should be kept before the public mind.

A few years since, a large portion of our citizens seemed to think it worthy and mean to labor in any capacity—and especially as a farmer or mechanic. Our young men seemed to be bent upon getting a living "without work." And our young women, when any thing happened to be said about "work," seemed very careful, if perchance they had been guilty of such a crime, not to let it be known. This, I believe, was more generally the case among a certain class—a sort of "would be somebody."

I am in the belief that the public mind has changed on this subject. Young ladies seem not so fearful that it shall be known that they attend to household duties: And young men, instead of begging a situation behind a counter or in some dusty office, seem willing to employ themselves in that more noble and useful avocation—the cultivation of the soil. I say "more noble,"—because what is more noble than for man to cultivate those plants and animals that God has given him to exist and luxuriate upon? and in doing which he may more forcibly see the divine goodness and mercy exemplified in its bestowments upon man.

Besides, it is expressly declared that "man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." Now it is perfectly plain that bread cannot be obtained except by the "sweat of the brow." Some of us must work, or we all starve: And who does not know that the powers and faculties of both body and mind are much more vigorous when we subject ourselves to manual labor? The idea that hard labor cannot be endured by us, is all imaginary. A sound healthy person can work, and he cannot enjoy all the blessings of health without working to some extent.

Let the idea that all healthy persons cannot labor according to their strength, vanish—and let all idlers "cease to do evil and learn to do well." I understand that the doctrine, "man shall earn his bread," &c. includes all men: and that all men are in duty bound to supply themselves with the staff of life, as far as is possible. I do not say that all shall be farmers, or mechanics, or of any particular calling: but that each should earn his own living honorably: And I am quite sure that there can be no more honorable or sure way of getting a coin, hence, than by cultivating the soil.

But, gentlemen, as I am a new-comer, I will not trespass upon your patience longer. It has been said of some of our most eminent men, they were always brief, and spoke to the point. Would it not be well for us all, and especially our legislators, to think of this?

With my best wishes for your success and the advancement of agriculture, I am, yours,

A FARMER.

Orleans Co., July, 1841.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

More Large Pigs.

Messrs. Editors—I am a new subscriber to your valuable paper, and have just received the back numbers of the current volume. On looking over the March number I observed on account of some very dumpy pigs raised by Mr. Shelton Cook of Genesee county, who asks if any person has raised larger, of no greater age. Also, one by Mr. Samuel Lundy of Waterloo, who challenges the Berkshires to beat his.

I say, I hope these gentlemen will pardon me if I say I think I have outdone them. I slaughtered four pigs, January 1st, that weighed, when dressed, 1279 lbs., being an average of 319 1/2 lbs. each, or separately as follows: 396, 324, 363, 386. They were only ten months and eight days old, and were a cross of the Berkshire and common large breed. I think such a cross is a great improvement, and goes ahead of the full bloods.

I am only a young farmer, but I have had considerable experience in fattening hogs: and I have one word of advice to give to my brother farmers on the subject. Get fat more spring pigs, and not so many old hogs. Try the experiment, as I have, and you will become satisfied that more and better pork can be made, with far less expense, from young than from old hogs. Attention to this point is particularly necessary with those persons who feed but a small number, and where the trouble and expense of wintering store hogs is an important consideration.

Very respectfully,

JOHN STRATUCK.

Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y., Jan., 1841.

How to Ascertain the Age of Horses.

An esteemed correspondent requests us to publish directions for discovering the age of horses. The following answer must suffice for this month—when we find a better we will give it:—

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practised upon the credulous and uninitiated

farmer. The event, then, is of great extent, as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain method of ascertaining the age of a horse is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The twelve front teeth begin to show in the first two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called cut teeth and are shed in different periods and replaced by others. When the colt is about two years and a half old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is four and a half years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called corner teeth. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deepens when the horse is four and a half years old, they begin to fill when he is six and a half, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts, till the horse is seven or eight years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or tusks about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between 3 or 4 years old, and those in the upper jaw five or six months after. They continue very sharp pointed till six. At ten, the upper seem blunted worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradual; the lower they are the older the horse. From ten to fourteen, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is old, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the copiousness will be a safe one that he is worth but little.—So Colt. EQUESTRIAN.

An Address on American Agriculture.

Before the American Institute, in New York, April 14, 1841, by Henry Colman, is an able and interesting production, in the peculiarly pleasant style of the author. We make the following extract:

American Agriculture starts in the race of improvement in the enjoyment of singular advantages, having the benefit of all the improvements and discoveries of the philosophers and practical agriculturists of the old world. The Agriculture of Europe differs from that of this country on account of differences of climate and soils, and by various circumstances in the social condition, character and wants of the people.—But the great principles of vegetation and cultivation are every where the same. Their remarkable improvements in the redemption of unproductive, waste and wet soils, in the irrigation of lands, in draining and sub-soil ploughing, in the composting and compounding of manures, in the use of mineral manures and more especially in the improvement of their livestock, amounting almost to the creation of new races of cattle, sheep and swine, will not only stimulate our exertions, but serve as examples for our guidance under the qualifications, which the peculiarities of our situation require.

The French and Germans, if their progress has not been as great as that of Great Britain, are now advancing, in a course of improvement in Agriculture with an equal step. In the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, in comparative anatomy and botany in exact experiments, in the institution of model farms, where the most important agricultural experiments are carefully going on under the supervision of some of the most enlightened men of the age, and the expense of the state, and in efforts and provisions to create a interest in the art and to extend any information, which is acquired; and especially, by a systematic arrangement and organization throughout the kingdom, by which agricultural information is collected from every source, and again sent on through the itineraries into every part of the political body, the French nation is at this time in advance of all others.

American Agriculture, though comparatively in its infancy, having always had to struggle with the difficulties of a general and high price of labor, may nevertheless be abundantly supplied with a good deal of satisfaction. The early publication of American Agriculture was made in 1760; and Elliot's Essays on Field Husbandry will be read with interest and instruction for ages to come. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York early established Agricultural societies, offered liberal premiums for successful experiments in agriculture, and held cattle shows and ploughing matches, which have awakened a strong interest and created a most salutary competition. These three states, in the reports and memoirs of their agricultural societies, have given to the public more than twenty-three volumes of instructive and useful matter. Deane, Lowell and Pickering, in Massachusetts, Livingston, L'Hommedieu and Lock in New York, Peters, Mease, Lorain and Powell in Pennsylvania, Stiles and Humphreys

Connecticut, a e names which are bestowed, with-
t prejudice to any of the distinguished contemp-
ories or successors, to occupy the highest niches of
honor in the records of American Agriculture.

Physical Education.

Fast the daughters? Have a care of their body.

ECCLESIASTICUS.

The inhabitants along the shore in the old Bay
ate, are becoming less robust and hardy than their
thers were. The present generation has less vigor
d health than the last possessed. The causes are
able many—and not a few of them are hidden.
A hasty glance at society will disclose some de-
cay of the present generation from the habits of
e past age, which obviously tend to debilitate. The
ness of our dwellings, rendered desirable by the
gh prices of fuel, causes us to breathe a less pure at-
osphere than pervaded the dwellings of the yeoman-
in the times when the chimney corner would hold
lf a score of children; the extensive substitution of
ice and tea for milk, bean porridge and the like,
ve brought on a degree of feebleness;—the general
e of fine wheat in flour instead of the coarse rye and
lin of former days has over loaded and weakened
the gastric organs in many cases;—the fashion which
cludes the thick shoe and boot, and expels the foot
cold and wet, has helped to bring on many mal-
adies;—the abandonment of wrestling and other games
quiring great muscular efforts, (though perhaps the
indolence in wise) may be a cause of the increase
feebleness. In short, less of hard-ship and more
ary in modes of living, have excited their en-
rging influence upon our community for the last quar-
of a century. And though we are still a vigor-
 energetic and enterprising people; yet, as these
aracteristics are becoming less prominent, it is pro-
for us to inquire into the causes and help to stay
ir operations. We feel the duty incumbent, be-
cause we think that the intellectual, moral and relig-
ious character of individuals and nations, has a close
d intimate connection with the health and strength
of the body. The public good, (not its prosperity in
ney making merely)—the public good—in the
broadest, deep, extensive of the times—a slow-
interwoven with the general health and strength
of the people. Therefore necessity is laid upon those
o will be faithful and e teachers, to discommen-
ate all customs which tend to bring on general
bleness.

We commenced with a quotation from a wise man
olden times.—“Has thy son brought forth a
robust body; and it was our purpose to say dis-
tly, that the physical education of those who are
the mothers of the next generation, is the first
y of parents: yes, we do steadily put this branch of
ention first; for while we would have habits of
th and obedience early formed, we are persua-
ed that these and other good habits are of much less
rth to the world when found in one of feeble con-
tition, than when connected with a healthy frame,
has power to set out the promptings of the soul.
ke the child hardy; and to do this, the food must
simple, the clothing loose and comfortable, and ex-
ure to the weather in all its states, must be bal-
al. The dirt, and wet and cold into which the
ld will rush with delight, are all contribut-
s to its health and energy of character. There is much im-
udent profligence in keeping children with doors—
ch cruel kindness in keeping them from exposure
such weakening prison in the healthful delicacies
ashed for their feeble digestive organs. Let kind-
s to your offspring be far-sighted. Let it remem-
ber that health is promoted by vigorous exercise and
fresh air. Let not forget that winter's snows and
summer's suns help to harden and strengthen the
living body.

“Reserve the child from immoral habits and exer-
ce little more restraint than is necessary for this,
the foundation of firm health is apparently well
l. There has been a tendency for a few years past
to force the growth of the intellect in advance of phys-
ical growth; but this is a contravention of the
rse of nature, and must in many instances bring
er death or debility. He who formed the myster-
ous connection between the body and soul, has ob-
viously designed that the growth of the former shall
cede that of the latter; and any course which shall
maturely develop the mind and call it into high-
vigor exercise in early childhood, is necessarily
nded with danger of destroying the body.
But we designed to speak particularly of the phys-
ical education of daughters. Let them be accustom-
ed to regular and vigorous exercise, and that too in
open air. It is becoming almost barbarous to

send the girls to the milking stool and to the field-
work in the field. We are not violent at a sham of
the feeling on this subject which prevails in the vicinity;
and yet looking at the future and reasoning from
well known facts, the conclusion is irresistible that it
would be better—far better—better for them and bet-
ter for the next generation, that our daughters should
engage in the out-door labors which their grandmo-
thers performed. Then a fresher bloom would spread
over their cheeks, and more healthful blood would
flow in all their veins. They would discharge their
household duties with more despatch and less fatigue.
Their spirits, graduated by the fresh health, would dif-
fuse more life into the family circle—and the mind,
sympathizing with the body, would be clearer in its
perceptions, more prompt in its decisions, more effi-
cient in all its operations.

Looking forward to the future, we see not how it
is possible for any other than a feeble race to be pro-
duced from the pale faced girls, of compressed forms,
that are growing up in both city and country. The
subject is one of delicacy, but it is so closely connect-
ed with human welfare, that some obvious truths
connected with it should not be suppressed. We say
that the same laws by which, in brutes, the offspring
partake of the characteristics of the parents, operate in
the human species; and no female can expect to be
the mother of a healthy family of children, who has
not a firm robust constitution. The weaknesses pro-
duced by stimulants, by unwholesome food, inactiv-
ity, impure air, tight lacing, thin shoes, or avoidance
of vigorous exercise, will be transmitted to their
children. The sins of the parents are visited upon
the children for generations. These truths teach a
lesson that should be heeded. Could the young of
either sex, but be made acquainted with the facts
which we have witnessed, they would learn that the
marriage relation often—very often rests in a family
of feeble and infirm children, and this too in con-
sequence of such weaknesses in the parents that should
have departed them from entering into the married
state. For we hold it to be wrong for any intelligent
being to be voluntarily instrumental in bringing others
into existence, when the probability is strong that
the children will inherit such weaknesses as will ren-
der them unhappy or burdensome to society.

This subject of physical education is more closely
connected with human welfare than almost any other
that can be agitated. We have not diseased it; but
the hints here given may cause some of our readers to
make it a matter of serious and useful reflection.
Should we not feel it a duty to disclose all our con-
victions relative to this subject; and could our advice
be better, many of the young of each sex would go
down to their graves unwedded and childless, and this
too not often from any fault of their own, but from
the faults of parents and of persons, which have ren-
dered them prematurely feeble.—N. B. Turner.

The Working-Man's Dwelling.

“When we mean to build,

We first survey the plot, then draw the model;

And when we see the figure of the house,

Then must we vote the cost of the erection.”

King Henry IV. part 2.

There is such a satisfaction in having a house of
one's own, that most Americans begin to think of
building as soon as they are rich enough. It is pro-
verbial that this becomes a mania, even in the coun-
try, with men of wealth. In quantity, therefore, we
have no lack; the defects are in the quality of our ar-
chitecture. For want of observing the plain dictate
of reason contained in my motto, many great houses
are finished less splendidly than they were begun. As
I seldom take a walk without seeing the dwelling of
some mechanic going forward, I am anxious to make
a few suggestions on this point.

A good site is almost every thing; in such a land as
ours, few are compelled to build in bad situations. Yet
half the houses we see in the country are disad-
vantageously placed. How little advantage is taken of na-
tive groves! I have in my eye a very easily edified
just near enough to a beautiful cove to tempt the belief
that the proprietor wished to avoid its shades,
while he is making a strenuous effort to bring forward
some starveling trees in a miserable clay bluff his
door! The general design is next in importance;
this is what strikes the distant beholder. The eye is
shocked when, in a clever building, the door has three
windows on one side and five on the other. The pro-
portions of length and height, the pitch of roof, the
number, and size, and arrangement of lights, are all
matters which demand careful study, in order to pro-
duce a good effect; but in most cases they are left to

chance or whim. Symmetry is given in a dispropor-
tion, and rich men should not imagine all corners
and tastes. A good plan gives liberty to the painter
materials, while no expense can render a false propor-
tion elegant. A well-designed cottage, of the hum-
bled dimensions and simple architecture, fills the eye, and
gives repose to the mind. But finely executed hide bad
taste; it often betrays it. We may here apply Crabbe's
couplet—

“Faults that in dusty pictures rest unknown,
Are in an instant through the varnish shown.”

Men who come suddenly to wealth are greatly in dan-
ger of falling into this trap. The showy in architec-
ture is usually coupled with the vulgar; just as in
dress the finest are not the truly well bred. Pope has
parodied this abuse of ornament:

“Lest some vain church with old theatre state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate;
Reserve your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patched dog-hole creaked with wall

“Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That base l with legs of rustie makes a front,
Shall call the win through long arcades to roer,
Proud to eat their euld at a Venetian door.”

Some of our builders, I hope, will read these es-
says: their influence is of great moment. If well in-
structed, they will tell such as apply to them, that the
word Architecture is not confined to the massy piles of
public edifices, but that the very same principles which
dought the Birmingham Town Hall, or the Made-
laine, can descend to plan the cottage or the rustic
bridge. These principles ought to be studied, not only
in our colleges, but our lyceums, and other institu-
tions for the instruction of our well-to-do men. Books
of architectural plans should be compiled and abstracted
from the more costly European publications. I am
sure any one who is familiar with the Tailor's Maga-
zine, will grant that there is no insuperable obstacle
in the way of a builder's periodical. And not architec-
ts alone, but all planners and proprietors should fa-
miliarize their eye to the contemplation of good models.

The day it is to be hoped will come, when even the
day laborer will not think it necessary to be slovenly
because he is poor, and when the most incessant
struggles shall begin to see that there are some good
things to be seen and bank-rows. The practical
man whose eyes are enlarged, will not fail to see that
pleasures of imagination and taste have also their price.
Decorum naturally comes after use; we build our
houses before we decorate them. But in the advance-
ment of society, there is a stage at which men always
set a value upon ornament; and though these circum-
stances may breed luxury, they have fruits which are
desirable, such as increased contentment, pleasured
refined taste, cheerful domestic life, and the love of home.

Along the bank of a river, where, under a low, the
elderly, are taken out, which, in a morning's distance,
showed the origin of its elements. The opposite as-
sents, borne, carried, ya, there, without, borne's, windows
without glass, and a daughter at the entrance; these
afforded the symptoms of a hard. There was no deco-
ration, and I enquire concerning this settlement, that
there are no music and pleasures, no taste, no gentle-
ness, no lives of happiness.

Let me change the scene. Here was a family of Eng-
lish people, not richer than those who were at, who lived
in a dwelling no larger than one of these—but how
different! I see it yet in memory, its white iron pa-
nings and beaten walk, not a stain, not a gut side and
close roof, and especially the edge of summer flowers
around a plot of the clearest grass, and its roses and
woodbine creeping over every work. They were
poor, but they were tidy—tidier than this; they were
full of natural beauty, and kind of home, and there-
fore always anxious to make home lovely.

Every reader has in my mind seen the same thing,
and some have also learned the connection between
single direction and domestic virtue and peace.—
Why does an English cottage strike an American
with surprise? Why does he look, as at a strange
thing, upon the French peasantry taking their even-
ing repast beneath their trees and vines? Because
we Americans are so peculiarly practical, and so pos-
sessed of the demon of trade, that nothing is valuable
which cannot be sold. Value is becoming equivalent
to vendibility. Valuable means salable; worth means
money. If a flower, or a hedge row, or a cascade, or
a bust, or a prospect, add to the price under the ham-
mer, these things are valuable, and are straightway in-
serted in the lithographic view of the auctioneer. They
are useful. Usefulness is that quality of things where
by they bring money.—Working-Man.

The Orchardist's Companion.

Will the Farmer's Cabinet, or some one who knows, please inform us of the "Terms" of this publication? It is of course a splendid work, but is it not too costly for our republican economy?



The Ruta Baga Hook.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Ernestus Skinner, we give a description of his ruta baga hook, as published in the Cultivator.

The implement is made with a strong eye and a handle like a common hoe; the blade is a piece of a hand-saw plate, 4 inches by 6, riveted on to the eye, the hooks or prongs are six inches long, and of the same piece with the eye.

In using it, the man walks along the row, and by a light blow with the edge cuts off the top; then turns it and with the hook side pulls up the root. Any good common hand can top and pull from 600 to 800 bushels with it in a day.

Blight in Pear Trees.

There has been much complaint in this section of country, about blight in pear trees. The bark upon the pear tree is thinner than upon almost any other tree, and as the sap flows, the hot rays of the sun against the stock of the tree, stop the circulation; and the consequence is, that a space two or three inches wide on the sun side dies, leaving the stock dead. I would recommend to take the bark from a chestnut, something larger than the pear tree, place it sap side up exposed to the sun, until it rolls up, place it around the trunk of the pear tree, and let it remain during the hot weather.

Yours,
JONA. J. WATSON.

Bucks Co., Pa., 1841.

Wonderful Precocity.

FRIEND BATHAM—My beautiful half blood Durham Heifer "Nelly" aged ONE year and ten days, was this day safely delivered of a fine heifer calf, sired by "WELHAM." So far as my knowledge extends this case has not a parallel, and I am happy to say that the young mother and her offspring are apparently doing well. Respectfully,

J. C. HATHAWAY.

Farmington, 7 mo 3, 1841.

We have never known an instance of precocity quite equal to the above. Alexander Keley, Esq. of this city owned a heifer last year which calved at the age, we believe, of 11 months.—Eds.

"Gullibility" Gallinippers!

In our June number we copied from an exchange paper a short paragraph headed wonderful discovery, announcing the very important fact that Mosquitoes might be substituted for Leeches, in medical practice. But "one of our agricultural contemporaries" is so fearful, lest his readers will be humbugged, that he takes special pains to advise them "not to forsake their harvests to enter into this Mosquito Speculation!"

Now we are quite sure that our brother scribe would not treat this subject with so much indignity, were he not ignorant of its importance. If he had ever traveled in the Great West, he would have been aware that these animals form the principal part of the live stock of many parts of that country. Along the borders of the Maninee and Wabash rivers, they have an improved breed of Mosquitoes, called Gallinippers, which in size and action greatly excel the kind known in this state. They are easier raised than Berkshire pigs, and are in much more common use than hogs, for the purpose of depletion. We see but one reason why they should not become quite an article of speculation; and that is, the necessity of eging them in the spring of the year, to prevent their pulling up the Corn!

Does the Curculio fly up into the Trees!

A correspondent informs us that the Curculio can fly (!) and consequently any contrivance fixed around the body of the trees will prove of no avail. Now we readily admit the premise but the inference does not necessarily follow. We have not, as he imagines, "fallen into the common error of supposing that this insect cannot fly." But does it fly up into the trees?—that is the question. Who will answer from positive knowledge?

The Silk Bounty Law was passed as reported by the Assembly and published in the June number of this paper. It was not altered or amended.

Late English News.

The Steam-Ship Great Western arrived at New York, July 29, with London dates to the 14th.

The whole country was in a great state of excitement on account of the elections, which were nearly over. The returns were not quite all in, but it was certain that the Tory party would have a majority in the new parliament, and consequently an entire change would take place in the Ministerial Cabinet. This revolution renders it pretty certain that no modification of the Corn Laws will take place at present. This subject was made a test question in most parts of the kingdom, but a powerful influence of the landed interest that it controls the majority of voters. It is predicted that the triumph of the Tories will be short lived.—We think it likely.

The appearance of the crops is said to be promising, but the weather had been rather unfavorable of late. The prices of Wheat and Flour had advanced somewhat. American Flour in bond was selling at 24s to 25s. per bbl.

NEW YORK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.—The receipts of Flour to-day are trifling—the demand is moderate. We quote Genesee-1 \$5.50 a 5.56; Ohio \$5.25 a 5.37; Michigan 5.12 1/2 a 5.25—Southern \$5.50. In consequence of a temporary light supply of Ohio and Michigan, sales of these descriptions have been made at higher rates than we have quoted. The market is bare of Corn of all descriptions—sales 800 bushels Southern at 61c, small lots Northern at 67 a 68c measure. No sales Rye. Northern Oats are plenty and dull at 13 a 14c. Pot ashes are in fair demand at 5.50. Pearls dull at the same rate.

The following is from the Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday evening, July 29th.

Flour—Canal Flour is scarce and the demand better today. Sales were made of about 1500 barrels from store this morning at \$5.75.

Thursday, July 29—Flour—is better again to-day—good brands of fresh canal are sold at \$5.75, and Rye from store that is state, brings \$5.75. For Ohio, the rates are \$5.62 1/2 a 5.75. In Southern flour there is no change.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, JULY 25.—Flour has declined during the past week, and is now worth at our mills from \$5 to 5.25. A fall in the New York and Canadian markets, and improved prospects of the new crop about coming in, has given a downward tendency to prices. Five hundred bags changed hands on Saturday, at one of our mills, at \$5; while \$5.12 1/2 was refused at another mill.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, JULY 23.—Flour—The market is extremely dull, but prices are not altered. Genesee at \$5.50 a 5.36; Ohio \$5.25 a 5.34; and Michigan \$5.30 a 5.37. Ashes—Pot ashes \$3.50. Pearls, no sales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, JULY 25.—Flour—Since yesterday noon, 591 bbls. have been received by canal, about two-thirds of which were sold at \$1.15, one small lot at 1.25, and 99 bbls. a choice brand, at \$1.31. A sale of about 150 bbls. City Mills yesterday evening, at \$1.37—still selling by dry load at \$1.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, JULY 27.—The supplies of wheat by wagons, are very trifling, and \$1 per bushel is readily paid. Sales from boats have ranged from \$1 a \$1.06, according to quality. The quantity offered is small.

Flour has been offering more freely, than the demand required, and prices have given way, sales having been made at \$1.90 a \$5 from boats: the latter price is not accepted by some of the holders.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in this paper except such as relate to Agriculture, Horticulture or rural affairs; and none will be inserted more than three times in succession. Terms of Advertising—For 12 lines, or less, \$1, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

SEVENTEEN or Twenty kinds of the finest varieties of ENGLISH WHEAT are for sale at the Seed Store. Amateur farmers are invited to call and examine it. Aug. 2. BATHAM & CROSMAN.

FALL SEASON.

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH HORSE ALFRED

is now at my Stable in Greece, 6 miles west of Rochester, near the Canal—and will continue there until the first day of September.

All mares which may be sent shall receive the best attendance, accidents and escapes being at the risk of the owner. THOMAS WEDDLE.

Greece, July 30th, 1841.

Great Sale of Durham Cattle.

THE sale of cattle, advertised by the subscriber to take place at his farm, on West's L. V. 21st of July, has a consideration of circumstances, been postponed till MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 6th and 7th days of SEPT., next. On those days he will offer at public sale, a good reserve at his farm near Cheviot, seven milch Friesian Cattle (perhaps the GREATEST NUMBER of REALLY CHOICE INDIVIDUALS of the IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAMS, to be found in any one place in America.

There will be sold at the same time and place, a LARGE NUMBER of FINE BULLS, OF THE GRAZER and BERKSHIRE BREED, a variety of SHEEP, consisting of Southdowns, Bakewell, Cotswolds, &c.—the property of many of the best breeders of this region.

Also, a very fine farm of 115 acres, with good brick house and other improvements.

The terms of sale for the cattle, will be one year's credit, and for all sums over \$1000 the privilege of a further year time, by paying six per cent. interest—approved personal realty security.

The terms for the farm will be one fourth in hand, and its balance in three annual payments, with annual interest at six per cent.—with mortgage on the premises for the unpaid part. WILLIAM NEFF, Carriotti, O. July 15th, 1841.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their Nursery, near Macedonville on the Erie canal,

3000 Peach trees, of thrifty growth, at 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

500 Peach trees, (seedling stocks,) from 3 to 5 ft. high 37 1/2 cts. each.

700 Apple trees, 3 to 7 ft. high, 25 cents each, \$18 per 100.

And a large number, a few hundred pear, apricot, and nectarine trees, of smaller size and of the best varieties.

The Peach trees consist chiefly of the following varieties: Early Ann, Tallottson's Early, Large Red Rarering, Early York, White Imperial, Royal Kensington, Sealott's (large red), Yellow Alberg, Red Cheek Malawaton, Late York and Heath, forming a succession of fine fruit for more than two months.

The varieties of the apple are, Woolman's Early, Yellow Harvest, Bough, Sine Qua Non, Buffington's Early, Strawberry, Rambo, Bellflower, Swaar, &c.

The Cherries include the May Duke, Early Richmond, Black Tartarian, White Tartarian, Black Carone, Transperre, and Gignie, Carnation, &c.

All of which have been propagated from bearing trees and their genuineness or excellence fully tested by rigid examinations of the fruit.

This practice will be invariably adhered to, however limited in consequence may be the supply. In propagating, fre use has been made at all times of the fine collection of private fruit in the possession of David Thomas of Cayuga county, and no pains have been spared by the subscribers in extending their list of varieties for examination, selection from which, in addition to the above, will be offered to the public next year.

Orders from a distance, directed "Thomas & Smith, Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y." accompanied with remittance will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders may also be left with David Thomas, near Au Ora, Cayuga county. Purchasers will please state when any discretion is given the subscribers as to selection.

W. R. SMITH, Macedon, 8 mo. 1, 1841. J. J. THOMAS.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, AUGUST 2, 1841

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, PEARL ASHES, POT., WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, FLAX, and PLASTER.

The weather is fine, and farmers are busily engaged harvesting their wheat. But little business is doing in market; some small lots of new wheat have been brought in mostly for retail trade. The price of wheat is rather unsettled at present, and has declined a trifle, but we do not think the late accounts from England and New York calculated to depress the market's. Considerable quantities of flour have lately been shipped from this place for Montreal—canal trade dull.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL

I. B. BATEHAM, { VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1844. NO. 9. } JOHN J. THOMAS, }
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 Address BATEHAM & CROSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notes for the Month. Wheat and Canada Thistles. The Flowers of Summer.	126
Military application to Agriculture—The New World, or Mechanical System. Lenses. Foot Rot in Sheep. Resources of the West. Wheat and Flour Trade of Ohio.	128
Bran as Manure.	131
N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse—Committee & Regulations. Manure Co. Am. Fair Committee Erie Co. Jefferson Co.	132
Agara Co. Livingston Co. Wayne Co. The Drought. Acts and Demonstrations on Silk Culture—George Allen's Economy at Brockport.	133
Report on the "Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts," on the Importance of Systematic Cultivation.	134
Workman's Home Pleasures. Morn. Parkinson Lecture.	135
1st Annual Agricultural Society. Destructive Hail Storm. Sheep Pulling Machine—Ingraving.	136
Original Planting. The Subterranean Bee-hive—Ingraving.	137
1st Annual Report of the State. Daily Suppers.	137
in Laws. The products of labor the only real wealth. Religion. Hanging on. Lard Lamps.	138
Report of the H. H. in the West. Twelve varieties of Wheat.	139
ories. Progress of Trade and the Harvest in England. A Lecture on Female Self Education. Injuries to our Asses.	141
and the History of the Progress of Agriculture of Education. Seraps. Town and Country.	142
iculture in Missouri. Improved Husbandry.	143
Advertisements. Markets. Prices Current, &c.	144

To Readers and Correspondents.
 We are compelled to omit several communications, written in Canada, and various other matters intended for this number. Our friends must wait till the month to ensure their articles an insertion. Mr. Bateham has been absent most of the past month.

Hints for the Month.
Ploughing wheat is the most important operation to farmers during this month. It is a matter of consequence whether the cultivator obtains ten, or thirty bushels at next harvest. Let the business then be done right. Above all, do not sow after wheat of this year. Many of the mis-crops this season resulted from this practice. Plough deep at least once, where the soil will allow of it. If subsoil ploughing cannot be practised, plough as near to it as you can. A large portion of the soil of Western New York, as well as of other places, contains a portion of mail lime, and mixing with the rest of the soil, is one of the very best ways of applying this manure. Independently of this, ploughing is very useful. Plough evenly and run narrow furrows. This is the only way to do the thing right. Buy the best seed you can find in all the country, if it does cost a little more. The land we recommended on page 111 of last volume of this paper, sustains the character there given of it. Let the seed be as clean as possible, as it is exceedingly difficult to take such pains to plough and prepare your land for wheat, and then to sow cow-cake, &c., and such wretched stuff for a crop.

Lastly, plough in your wheat with a light plough, leaving it rough just as the plough leaves it. At last try the practice. We have known it to succeed admirably. And do not forget the well cleaned surface furrows for draining, where they are wanted.

Cut up corn this month as soon as it becomes hard, that the fodder may be well saved. The ripening process will be fully complete by the month's end afterwards derived from the stalks. Never mutilate corn by topping it.

Let your logs begin to have the dropping apples from the orchard, and they will fatten rapidly. Never feed unground grain of any kind, to hogs. Let your swill or hog-pomage be fermented if you cannot boil it—to do which, you must have two small tubs or barrels, feeding from one while the other is fermenting. But extensive hog-farmers should always boil the food.

Keep every thing in first-rate order—cattle in good keeping and fine condition—horses lively, and not over worked nor under fed—calves fat and growing, so that they may winter well—and every thing else in equal style—and finally, pursue the maxim of the distinguished classical American statesman,—"Be sure you're right, then GO AHEAD!"

Wheat and Canada Thistles.
 If the Canada Thistle should generally induce our farmers to cultivate their land better, its evil aspect would be greatly softened, though we should not dare to call it a blessing in disguise.

In years past we have frequently endeavored to call the attention of cultivators to this subject; and have given some details of the facility with which this weed could be destroyed; but our last number contains two communications, which we think deserve some farther notice; and we would hold them up for the encouragement of others.

"I commenced about the first of June," says our friend V. Y. on page 114, "and ploughed them about once a month, and harrowed them as often—till about the first of October. The result is, their entire destruction, except a few places where the ploughing could not be well done."

Not less favorable is the report of our correspondent, Mr. Ayers at page 117. "The soil contained six acres, principally occupied with Canada thistles, on which a Florida war had been waged for twenty-five years, or more, with little prospect of success or termination.—In the latter part of May, I broke it up—ploughed the ground deep four times, and harrowed as often in the heat of summer.—The result was [it] killed the Canada thistles, and my ground is in good condition for after cropping." In consequence of this superior culture, and high manuring, the crop of wheat which followed was very fine; and we are left to infer that nearly sixty bushels to the acre were obtained.

Two causes have conspired to make farmers slovenly, and to spread the Canada thistle: One is, the strong desire to raise all the wheat they can, by putting in as much of their land as possible; and the other is, the very short time they have to prepare the ground in business in the growing season of this climate, hurried by the farmer at every step. The getting in of spring crops is often greatly retarded by unfavorable

weather, and sheep-shearing, road mending, and sometimes continued rains, interfere with breaking up the fallow. Then comes the hoeing of corn, potatoes, and field-beets; and unless the farmer bestirs himself, hay-making will be on his heels. Harvesting the barley, wheat, and oats, is usually finished before the middle of the last month of summer, when many are beginning to sow their wheat—so near do's of time and harvest approach in this district. How then is manuring and ploughing the fallow once a month to be accomplished? Go over less ground—apply the same amount of labor to half the quantity of land—raise double crops to the acre (in weeds)—and reserve the remainder of the farm for pasture and meadow.

Sometimes however, slovenly management succeeds well with wheat; and to succeed once, like gaining a prize in a lottery, encourages the farmer to try it again, though there are ten chances against him. Success is always sure to be remembered. "Corn stubble," or potato ground is often sowed too late for the wheat to fill, for it rarely if ever tillers well in this district if sowed more than a week after the sun crosses the line; and then between freezing out in the winter and spring, and the rust or blight in summer, the crop stands but a poor chance. From lotteries of all kinds farmers ought to keep clear.

We now revert to another branch of our subject. Deep ploughing, or pulling up the thistles by hand, is not more destructive than to cut them off near the surface. In the latter case, the horizontal root with the upright stem attached to it, remains undisturbed; and the plant prepares to recover its foliage without delay. But when the plough breaks up the horizontal runner, or the harrow draws its fragments to the surface it soon perishes in dry weather. There is a profit in taking the most thorough course.

The Flowers of Summer.
 Very few annual flowers have succeeded this season, so severe has been the drought. We have not seen a Balsamine, except some that were watered by a small rill. *Carabidus tricolor* and *Zinnia coccinea* attempt to display their beauties, but they often droop in the parching air. Some species of *Ipomoea* (besides the following) are also in flower, but less vigorous than usual.

The Cypress Vine, one of the most delicate forms of the Vegetable Kingdom, requires a rich soil, and seems to enjoy a great of soap-suds. It is a morning flower, not intended for late rains.

The Tiger Lily, though shortened in its stem, has lost none of its richness: the *Galardia* continues to unfold its purple disk and yellow rays; and *Echinops sphaerocephalus* appears not to suffer from any lack of moisture.

The same remark will extend to the *Rust colored Fox Glove*, so erect in its stem, and so neat in its leaves; to *Hibiscus Carolinensis*; with its fine rosy flowers; and to *Cleome latifolia* with blue rays so perfectly fringed. Yet this plant is generally an officious because it is an intruder, hard to be restrained within reasonable limits, and then pertinaciously adhering to the spot it has chosen.

Silene Regina displays its brilliant scarlet; and the old Monthly Honey-suckle, like all other sweet flowers is less fragrant in dry air, but always interesting on account of its beauty, and of our early recollections.

The White Argemone, an old favorite—and the modest *Lychnis laevifolia*—blow, though feebly; while *Periphaca græca*, as if recollecting the hot dry air of its native land, seems to rejoice, and puts forth its long polished leaves of dark green, in abundance. Last year we mentioned a *Phlox* of sober purple in the morning, which changed to a rosy hue in the afternoon. The same phenomenon continues. *Buck's Seeping* is beautiful.

Machinery applied to Agriculture.

Masrns Editors.—I herewith send you a notice in the New York Tribune, of a work which promises great a saving in the manual labor pertaining to rural economy, as the power spent has effected in the production of cotton cloth.

I have often thought that if a portion of the great labor-saving improvement, which have in late years been applied to marine, canal and river navigation, could be so applied to agriculture as to enable the North to accomplish more, with less bodily exertion and expense of muscle, and the South to dispense with *slave labor*; that a greater social revolution would be produced by it, than our eyes have yet seen, or our hearts have yet felt. It may be said that man, to live well, must "live by the sweat of his brow;" figuratively speaking, that man does so live, who lives by artificial production; the high civilization which labor-saving machinery induces, only creates the renewed wants, which vary, improve, and stimulate production. The simple comforts which in past ages could only be indulged in by the rich, are now attainable by all; and if the time which Henry the Fourth wished for, when "every poor man could have his fowl in the pot," has not arrived, it is alone the poor man's fault.

It may be said that the cultivation of the potato in Ireland, by the introduction of a more cheaply raised necessary of life, has produced the same effect as labor-saving in agriculture, and that the result has trebled the population of Ireland without adding any thing to their social comforts. But may not the wretchedness of the Irish be attributed to other causes, than to an increased population? Is it not rather to a lack of a well directed manufacturing industry; to the want of that home trade which the *absentism* of the aristocracy produces, by leaving the workers of the soil to the grindings of the middle man and the tithing proctor: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," is one of those scriptural injunctions which is never read understandingly by the land holders of Ireland. If her aristocracy would stay at home and expend their incomes there, in properly encouraging and directing the industry of the people, there is no doubt but that the condition of Ireland would at least compare with either of the other United Kingdoms.

When reading Humboldt's description of the scanty and widely scattered cultivation in some of the most fertile sections of equinoctial America, I have felt that nothing short of the discovery of labor-saving machinery to be applied to agriculture, could ever bring all the usable land of those hot and debilitating regions into cultivation. What a stupendous revolution in the production of the edible things of the earth, may not be produced by the application of machinery to a soil where organic Nature is enlarged to such a gigantic scale, that not only the earth produces its semi-terrestrial vegetation, but trees their parasitic families, but even the air itself is filled to darkness by the pendant drooping of the *banans*, which hang in festoons from tree to tree at the height of more than a hundred feet.

S. W.

Washington, July 25th, 1841.

From the New York Tribune.

THE NEW WORLD, OR MECHANICAL SYSTEM, to perform the Labor of Man and beast by inanimate Powers that cost nothing, for producing and preserving the necessities of life, by J. A. FETTER. Published by C. E. Stollinger, Philadelphia, 75 pages.

The object of this little work is, as the author informs us, to show how to cultivate in a single manner 10,000 acres of land by one machine and three or four men, with a capital less than one dollar per acre,—how to clear land from trees and stumps, roots and stones,—fill and drain swamps,—make canals, con-

als, ditches, roads and perform any kind of work on the ground,—build houses, and furnish as much inanimate power for any place or stationary machine as is wanted,—all by the same system.

The author of this work is certainly a bold, an original thinker,—a man of a high order of talent. Men heretofore have only applied machinery to certain general purposes,—to manufactures, mechanics, navigation, &c., but FETTER has conceived the gigantic plan of applying it to the daily works of society,—to cultivating our lands, building our houses, roads, canals, &c. To do all this he does not make use of costly powers, like heat of barthen and steam, but of powers that cost nothing, such as the heat of the sun, the wind, tides, &c. He has invented machinery adapted to those powers, and so contrived it as to make use of them at all times. We of course can give no idea of his machinery or invention; the book itself must be studied; it contains plates and full explanations.

FETTER has foreseen and explained the immense ultimate results which would follow, if machinery could be applied to agriculture and to the various daily Labors of Man; he sees that it would do away with poverty, elevate the condition of the human race, fertilize and cultivate the tropical climates, which are now neglected and which are the fairest portion of the earth, and lead to a great and fundamental Reform in society.

We particularly recommend his work to attention, and we trust that he may find the means of making a practical experiment of his plan. The views of the most celebrated mechanists have been very limited; they have not conceived the possibility of applying machinery further than to a few specialties. Is it not pitiful to see our large canals dug out by single spadefuls, blocks of granite hewed by human hands; bricks carried to the tops of houses on human shoulders! It seems so to us, and no one has felt it more keenly than FETTER, and no one has undertaken before him to invent a general system of machinery for obviating it.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

ITEMS.

Corn-cob Feed.—The best way to dispose of cobs is of course to grind them with the corn. But we observe two substitutes which have been successfully made use of. One is to soak the cobs in a half hogs-head of brine, when the cattle eagerly thrust in their noses and devour them. The other, or better way, is to boil them. One farmer says he would as soon throw away his fodder as his cobs.

Preserving Cheeses.—S. Don Robinson says a neighbor has practised for several years the method of preserving his cheeses by placing them within a hay stack, where they are kept from freezing through winter.

Foot rot in Sheep.

An intelligent and successful wool grower informs us of the method by which he entirely prevents the inroads of this disease.

It is known that the sheep, when removed from its native mountains and rocks, to the soft and luxuriant pastures, no longer has its hoofs worn away as in a state of nature, by which as they grow they are preserved fresh and sound,—but the outer part, which is naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, grows out of all bounds, until it laps more or less over the sole, and retains the accumulated earth and filth which collects within. From this the disease originates.

According to our informant, by repeatedly and carefully paring off this crest of the hoof, as often as necessary, the disease is effectually prevented. Where it has already made progress, something more is necessary, as the application of turpentine, or tar with caution, the disease being very similar in nature to the "foul in the foot" in cattle, which is successfully treated by rubbing a hot iron rod with tar, between the hoofs. Although it had made such progress in the hoofs of our informant, as to cause indirectly the loss of several hundred sheep, yet he has

succeeded after a year or two of careful attention, in removing it entirely.

He thinks it rarely reaches that degree of malignancy described by European writers, by whom it is represented to become contagious, and occasion directly the destruction of the animal; or at least that several years would be required to produce such a result; death appearing here to be caused by the severity of winter operating on weakened and emaciated animals affected by the disease.

Resources of the West—Agricultural Riches.

How can we better promote the objects for which the Genesee Farmer was established, than by publishing some articles calculated to expand the thoughts of our Farmers by reference to the growing greatness and glorious destinies of the Mighty West? The dignity and importance of Agriculture can only be properly estimated by contemplating such views as are here presented in the annexed statements from Mr. Penfield—formerly resident in Rochester—a man whose talents and observation enable him to speak confidently on the vast topics which he discusses. Were Mr. Penfield unknown to us personally, we have an endorser in his behalf, whose testimony would alone secure an insertion for his statements. That endorser is JESSE HAWLEY—well known as one of the earliest and steadiest friends of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT in the State of New York. Mr. Penfield was formerly under the instruction of Mr. Hawley; and doubtless profited considerably by the practical knowledge and enlarged views of his friendly instructor. The article has not suffered in value by the delay in publication—though we must apologize for omitting it till this time—having had it in possession for some months. Let it be read carefully—let its statements be maturely considered—and let other statements bearing on the great questions, be attentively examined with a view to more thorough knowledge of the vast regions watered by our Inland Seas.

From the Cleveland Herald.

Wheat and Flour Trade of the West.

NEW YORK AND OHIO COMPARED.

MR. EDITOR—In making up some accounts on this subject for a private communication, I have since thought the figures would not be uninteresting to some of your readers; and hope I shall not be considered too tedious for your columns or their patience, in the closing remarks.

There arrived at Cleveland by the Canal in 1840, 504,900 barrels of Flour, and 2,151,450 bushels of Wheat. We compute the flour as in wheat, allowing as in other instances that follow, 5 bushels to each barrel of flour, making the aggregate 4,675,350 bush. There was bought from wagons besides 80,000 bush. of wheat and considerable flour; the exact quantity not to be ascertained, sufficient, however, for the consumption of the city. The exportation from this place then was equal to 4,755,350 bushels. Several other points on the Lake within this state also ship large quantities; at Huron for instance, equivalent to 472,878 bushels during the past season. The export of Ohio on Lake Erie we estimate from 5½ to 6,000,000 of bushels. That on the Ohio river we have not the means of stating with so much accuracy. Some portion of the 132,637 barrels of flour shipped east from Pittsburgh; the past season, was doubtless from Ohio wheat. There are several points on the river that send off more or less, besides those of Portsmouth, where the receipts by canal were 31,131 barrels of flour, and Cincinnati, by the Miami canal 165,762 barrels of flour, and 97,200 bushels of wheat. We put the river export equal to 2,009,000 of bushels, making that of the State, not less than 7,500,000 bushels.*

Governor Seward states in his message at the opening of the New York Legislature, in January last, that there was delivered in 1840, at the eastern termination of the Erie Canal, 1,805,135 barrels of flour, and 1,235,195 bushels of wheat, equal to 10,420,870 bushels. Deducting from this quantity, that part which went from the Western States, as will hereaf-

* A recent statement, purporting to be from the Cincinnati Chronicle, makes the export of the State from Cleveland, Huron, Portsmouth and Cincinnati, 8,000,000 bushels

re noted, and there remains as grown in the State New York, 4,729,487 bushels, giving to Ohio an export trade of wheat over Western New York of ore than 2½ millions of bushels, or nearly 50 per cent. If any flour has been sent from Rochester to Canada, this result will be so far affected, but we apprehend little if any has been sent.

There entered at Buffalo and Black Rock per statement of Custom House at Buffalo, 1,582,888 bushels of wheat, and cleared from Buffalo, per Canal collector's statement 689,635 barrels of flour. The assumption of Buffalo and vicinity of western flour several thousand barrels more; besides small supplies sold to ports between Ohio and Buffalo.

There entered the Welland Canal 203,916 barrels flour, and 1,833,765 bushels of wheat, which added to the figures at Buffalo and Black Rock, makes a entire export from Lake Erie 7,889,998 bushels.

The growth of the Western States—a staple we prebend not illy comparing, the relative extent of age and population being also considered, with that which was garnered by Joseph for Pharaoh, in years ten Egypt yielded even more than her usually amount harvests. We observe here, that in one county bordering on Lake Michigan, the harvest of wheat a summer was diminished by blight from what was expected as calculated by a committee, of 509,000 shels. This quantity, so large, has not been brought to by high prices, for the very opposite has ruled. Of the quantity passing the Welland canal there filed at Oswego 707,157 bushels of wheat, and 165 barrels of flour; and of this 83,830 bushels of wheat, 116,000 barrels of flour were shipped east on canal from Oswego, and 35,579 barrels of flour to Canada.

The quantity as before stated by Governor Seward, 10,420,879
 Product shipments from Buffalo and Oswego, 4,691,402

town in New York as before, 4,729,487
 shipped from Cleveland as before noted, 4,755,950

The average annual export of wheat and flour from the United States for an indefinite period past is not equalled that of Cleveland the past season. Next to New York, Baltimore has the largest flour de on the sea board; but the inspections there never reached 600,000 barrels till the past season by the person which the tide-water canal has effected, the inspections exceeded 700,000 barrels, or say 4,000,000 shels of wheat. New York receives flour from all its of the west and south, yet her inspections had never been so large as the receipt at Cleveland this season till 1833. Again, if we compare the receipts at New Orleans and the quantity sold on the river above at 500,000 barrels, the west, besides supplying a large emigrant population furnishes more wheat than the rest of the Union. We may remark here that the crop of corn the past season in Indiana and Illinois, cannot be estimated much less 100,000,000 bushels.

It would appear that the quantity of western wheat to Canada, including the flour from Oswego and small quantity of wheat to Ogdensburgh, was equal to 2,000,143 bushels.

The Canal Commissioners of New York in their annual report state the business of the Welland at 600 tons, whereas the wheat alone exceeds that amount; and if the produce of the west going through Welland had entered at Buffalo it would have effected the whole amount of tolls of the Erie Canal upwards of \$2,000,000. Less than one-third, it seen, of western wheat went to Canada to twenty different points above Montreal; and so did even this season fill these ports with an avalanche rush, that farmers, waking up to the threatened destruction their interests as they conceived, immediately petitioned the Home Government to lay duties on the portion of flour and wheat from the United States to the provinces, virtually shutting out the unwelcome flood. We heard also how the accumulation increased at one point of the transit, (Kingston,) a complete glut, choking up the St. Lawrence, and occupying not only all the facilities of transport a line of navigation traversed for nearly two centuries, but had so taken up all the means of storage at large quantities lay out of doors for some time, and finally, many vessels awaiting to be discharged formed long quarantine for that purpose. We see what effect this has on the exports of Montreal and Quebec, and how it tends to augment British commerce. The quantity exported from these places a past season was 72,725 bushels of wheat, and 3,094 barrels of flour; equal to 1,658,195 bushels, of which saving about 7,000 bushels was sent to

Great Britain. But it would seem that Canada has not raised her *own bread* for, deducting

For western money sent her, 2,309,411
 Her exports above, 1,688,195

The deficiency is, 621,216

But let us follow this flour to the ports of Great Britain, admitted as it is by a very singular and favorably constructed tariff for Colonial Commerce. There have been for several months shipments of flour, not to a large extent it is true, making from New York to England, and if the same amount of exportation of Montreal and Quebec above had been made from New York and the price in England equal to 62s. sterling per quarter, the duties would have been, \$1,075,558
 But being from Canada they were only, .. 420,398

The difference being the benefit to colonial commerce, \$-64,867
 or about 51 cents per bushel.

But to return—such is the West; the "garden" and the granary of America, sending her products from the interior of a continent in every possible direction, taxed as they are by the charges of an inland transportation of 1,000 miles before they can reach the open markets of the world; giving the staff of life to the languishing factories of New England, to Old England, to Canada, and the Cotton and Sugar plantations of the South.

We have stated the export trade of Lake Erie in 1840 at 7,869,938

The shipments of wheat and flour from Buffalo in 1836, the first year after the Erie Canal was completed—the Welland not opened, were "453 tons," or 11,945

Such has been the growth of this one item, of the commerce of Lake Erie in the short space of fourteen years, since the departure of the first canal boat from her waters was announced by the splendid and unrivalled telegraphic enterprise; marking an era in the commercial history of America, second only to that of its discovery by Columbus. Such is the past—of the future; imagination returns from the contemplation with fatigued wing and proclains, "tap Lake Erie" at as many points as you will, and with such dimensions as you will, the avenues shall all be filled. Here is a commerce suddenly washed into life, not diverted from other channels, but *not created*; yet more important than that which for centuries had traversed interior Asia, borne by the slow and weary caravan, halting at the gates of magnificent Palmyra on its way to renowned and commercial Tyre and other Phœnician ports of the Mediterranean, or that subsequently, by another route, for 1800 years deposited its wares in the ampler store houses and more splendid shops of more popular Alexandria and Venice; or which at a later period, without re-shipment, rewarded Portuguese enterprise in the success of a Vasco da Gama. If

"Westward the star of empire takes its way"
 westward too, moves the star of commerce.

The mind looking at this great change seeks to find what it is, that with such rapidity is transforming a vast wilderness into cultivated fields; where man had first to cut his path into that wilderness, build his cabin, and clear away the forest before this stream of commerce could begin to flow. The construction of lake harbors and the use of steam navigation have had a great influence in this matter; but towering high above all other agencies stands that of the Erie Canal. That was the key that unlocked treasures of ever increasing value and ever augmented growth. Truly fortunate among the sons of men was he whose mind was instrumental in effecting such a sales in his country's glorious career. Yet this individual, who more than a third of a century since, grasped the mighty thought and gave through the press publicity to the grand design in his "Declaration of the Erie Canal," has never had the slightest recognition from his own state that receives the yearly increasing revenue from its tolls. Not less has the National Treasury overflowed from the sales of the public domain to which the influence of that canal has so much contributed.

We mingled in the throng that in last summer's solstice congregated on the green spot of Maumee's banks, the story of whose defence had impressed itself so indelibly upon the memory of our boyhood days. Heard we not, mingling with the war blast of the brave, other bugle notes that came from the still gliding canal boat on the opposite side of the river.

* See essays, over the signature of "Hercules," republished in the appendix to Dr. Henshaw's "Memoirs of De Witt Clinton" in 1829

pursuing "the even tenor of its way" be on where the battle field of "Tippecanoe" echoes with thrilling tones—where the Wabash rolls its tide toward Mississippi's flood—see that boat bearing on its return the rich harvests from that celebrated field of song.— That canal is one of the daughters of the Erie canal, with others of a numerous sisterhood, bringing its tribute to the national improvement. But ere the clash of arms was heard on that field, there had been developed in another quarter the project, that laid the foundation of this northern line of commerce which has already encircled this interior spot with the arms of its mighty influence, and is fast pervading every part of the illimitable west.

But however unmindful of his eminent services rendered, the generation to which he belongs may be, posterity may do him justice. Indeed the enlarged canal itself and its increasing business will be a monument, raised still higher, and the record more indelibly made, of the merits of Jesse Hawley. It is quite beyond the limits of a closing article to even hint at the benefits which the West has derived from his labors. But while we survey with him the vivid panorama of human industry and happiness, which he was instrumental in producing, we would for a moment, point him to that part of the picture where, on a western prairie, he could see "one field of 20,000 acres of wheat" waving its golden head to the passing breeze; and putting with him who would not forget, that his hand touched the spring that set in motion a many thousand wheeled machinery, growing more complex and extended, the hum of whose noise shall be heard far down the vale of time.— It he is worthy of the gratitude of mankind who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, what shall be the measure of praise awarded to him, who had such an agency in the production of so great harvests as we have considered.

A. FENFIELD.

On Bran as a Manure.

Sir—As this is the season for preparing the turnip crops, I am desirous of calling the attention of your readers and the scientific agriculturists, to the consideration of bran (the husk of wheat) as a manure, not only for turnips, but also for wheat and grass. The great facility that every farmer has of obtaining it from his neighboring miller, and its exceeding cheapness, (now about £1 10s. per ton,) warrants their trying a series of experiments in drilling it with the turnips and wheat, and putting it over their grass lands as a top-dressing; substituting it for bone and other manures, which are costing two or three times as much as the bran would.

Experiments have been tried but not extensively enough to warrant its being said how much is saved in expence, and what quantities per acre ought to be used to render the best return.

It is to this point that I wish attention to be directed, and as Sir Humphrey Davy in his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" writes—"Nothing is more wanting in agriculture than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed"—would some of your readers assist in this object, and drill a small portion in each of their fields of wheat and turnips, with bran in quantities from 3 to 6 cwt. per acre, and report the result in your paper; that is, the quality of the other manure used, the respective cost for manuring an acre, the yield, and the quality of the ground experimentalized upon.

The following extracts from Liebig, would leave, in theory, bran to be at once the cheapest and best manure that could be employed:

"Phosphate of magnesia, in combination with ammonia, is an invariable constituent of the seeds in all grasses. The bran of flour contains the greatest quantity of it.

"The perfect development of a plant according to this view, is dependent on the presence of alkalies or alkaline earths; for when these substances are wholly wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient, it must be impeded.

"So likewise none of our corn plants can bear perfect seeds, that is, seeds yielding flour, without a large supply of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; substances which they require for their maturity.

"It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a soil is owing to the loss of humus—it is the mere consequence of the exhaustion of the alkalies."—*Mark-lane Express.*

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism and virtue—aided by science makes a great man. All the energy of the hero and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of one single farm

New York State Agricultural Society.

CATTLESHOW AND FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society held at Syracuse, Aug. 17, 1881—Present, Messrs. Nott, Johnson, (of Oneida), Carter, H. Randolph, T. Tucker, &c. the following Viewing Committees were appointed to award the Premiums offered by the Society at their Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th days of September:

ON CATTLE

- Class I—Bulls—Of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.
Class II—Bulls—Of any breed, under 3 years old.
Class III—Cows—Of any breed, under 3 years old.
Class IV—Cows—Of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.
Class V and VI—Heifers—A improved breed, under 3 years old.

ON HORSES

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON SHEEP

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON SWINE

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON PLOUGHS

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON CULTIVATORS, HILL, BARROWS, AND HARRIOWS

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON THRASHING MACHINES

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON HORSE RAKES AND STRAW CUTTERS

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON FARM IMPLEMENTS

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON SAMPLES OF GRAIN

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON SAMPLES OF WOOL

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

ON HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

- Class I—Long Wooled.
Class II—Middle Wooled.
Class III—Fine Wooled.
Class IV—Cows—Not recorded.
Class V—Cows—Not recorded.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

- 1st Secy., H. S. Rusk, Jr.
2d Secy., Harvey Baldwin, Jr.
Treas., J. P. Ketchum.
W. S. Frazer, Jr.
M. B. Bateman.
Comptroller, C. W. Keedy.
P. N. Rust.
J. S. Savage.
M. D. Burnett.
L. J. Williams.
J. M. Dyer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit members and funds for the Society at Syracuse:

- M. D. Burnett, Esq.
H. Baldwin, Esq.
J. R. Lawrence, Esq.
P. D. Norton.
P. N. Rust.
J. Sanford.

Additional Premiums TO BREEDERS.

F. Retch, Esq. having given the Society \$50 for that purpose, Premiums will be awarded to breeders as follows: To the breeder of the best thoroughbred Bull, \$10 00 To the breeder of the best thoroughbred Cow, 10 00 To the breeder of the best thoroughbred Heifer, 10 00

FOR WORKING OXEN.

Will's Gaylor, Esq. having contributed \$20, for that purpose, a premium will be given For the best set of working Oxen, \$20 00

In awarding this Premium, particular reference will be had to the close matching, excellent training, and docility of the animals, as well as to their general good appearance. Committee—Abel Baldwin, David Bundy, and Dan Hubbard.

FAT CATTLE.

Mr. Rust offers a sweepstake, twenty dollars entry, for the best yoke of fat cattle. Committee—B. P. Johnson, B. D. Noyon, and M. D. Burnett. A PLOUGHING MATCH, under the direction of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, will take place immediately after the Trial of Ploughs, on the second day of the Fair.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FAIR.

- I. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of five members, will in conjunction with a committee consisting of the same number, appointed by the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, exercise a general supervision and control on the day of the Fair.
II. Clerks shall be appointed by the committee of arrangements, who shall occupy a convenient stand near the place of exhibition, who shall give to every one entering animals, cards, with the number of the pens which such animals shall occupy, and the premiums for which such animals are entered, written thereon—and such cards shall be conspicuously placed upon the pens containing the animals. A list of all such entries shall be kept by such clerk.
III. No animals shall be removed from the pens until the close of each day's exhibition without permission of a member of the Committee of Arrangements.
IV. Applicants for premiums on animals will be prepared with written statements accurately detailing the age and method of feeding such animals; and those drawing premiums will be required to make oath to the correctness of said statements. Such written statements will be delivered to the clerks on entering the animals.
V. All animals will be examined and premiums awarded on the first day of the Fair, and the viewing committees will commence their inspection at 10 o'clock, A. M. No spectators will be admitted to the yard until after the viewing committees have performed their duties.
VI. Implements, products, &c. will be examined on the second day of the Fair. Implements, particularly ploughs, will be put to a full and fair trial.
VII. Any exhibitor of any article will be suffered to compete for premiums on articles and products, and any exhibitor of the United States for premiums on implements, on the payment of one dollar, if not already a member of the Society.
VIII. Viewing Committees shall in all cases have power to examine if applicant for premiums personally, when more particular or satisfactory information is desired.
IX. No premium shall be awarded without a competition, unless the viewing committee shall deem the amount of product or implement exhibited, highly meritorious—in a case where there is competition, unless they shall consider such product or implement worthy of the award.
X. All reports of viewing committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members entering thereon.

NL. All persons intending to compete for the premiums on animals, should give notice to take effect on or before the 20th Sept. to LEVIN TUCKER, Albany; H. S. RANDALL, Cortland Village; M. B. BATEMAN, Rochester; or P. N. RUST, Syracuse—in order that the necessary accommodations may be made for them. It is desirable also that those who intend to compete for the prizes on Implements should give notice as above by the 20th September.

Owners of stock throughout the State and manufacturers and agencies of agricultural and horticultural implements, throughout the United States, are invited to present their animals and implements. Samples of farm and garden products, silk, cocoons, domestic manufactures, &c. &c., are also solicited.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded on articles not enumerated in the Prize List.

The Society will dine at Rust's, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on each day of the Fair.

The officers of the Society and the Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at the Syracuse House on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25.

Monroe County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Society held at Rochester on the 25th day of August the following persons were appointed inspecting committees to award the premiums at the exhibition of the Society to be held on the 15th and 16th of October next.

ON HORSES—Theron Brown, Wheatland; Steph. Charles, Rochester; Henry Olmsted, Greece.

ON CATTLE—George Steifer, Wheatland; Samuel H. Davis, Sweden; Jacob Strawn, Chili; Alonzo Frost, Rochester; J. Allen Frost, Brighton.

ON SWINE—Stephen Merry, Wheatland; Thomas Wilcox, Mendon; Arthur Clark, Rochester.

ON PLOUGHS—Edward Chapman, Rochester; John Fuller, Chili; Gibson Ramsbell, Perrinton.

ON FARM IMPLEMENTS—Lawson Harmon, jr., Wheatland; John Ayrault, Perrinton; Nathan Lusk, Sweden.

ON FINE WOOL—Lewis Brooks, Rochester; Nicholas Reed, Greece; Eliza Harmon, Wheatland.

ON MIDDLE WOOL—Henry E. Rochester, Gates; Caleb K. Robbie, Irondequoit; Hiram Nash, Rochester.

ON LONG WOOL—Joseph Allyn, Rochester; Henry S. Potter, Pittsford; Melvin P. Parker, Ogden.

ON IMPLEMENTS—Mathias L. Angle, Henrietta; Jereh Brockmar, Wheatland; H. N. Langworthy, Irondequoit.

ON HORSE RAKES—Mathias Corral, Gates; Alexander Kelsey, Rochester; Henry O'Reilly, Rochester.

The Executive Committee sincerely hope that all the gentlemen named will consent to serve on the Committees specified; but if any of them cannot consistently do so, they are requested to notify one of the Secretaries as soon as convenient. The gentlemen composing the committees, and the officers of the Society are requested to meet at the Arcade House at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day of the Exhibition.

The Rules and Regulations are published with the list of premiums, in leaflet form, and circulated through the county. Lists of the day will be published hereafter.

The Town Committees and officers of the Society generally, are requested to make special efforts to obtain members and funds previous to the time of exhibition.

L. B. LANGWORTHY, President

H. M. WARD, Secys. M. B. BATEMAN,

Jefferson County Agricultural Society. (Organized June 19th, 1811.)

LIST OF OFFICERS.

President—Graville Hunzicker.

Vice Presidents—W. C. Porport, Eliza Camp, Robert Dasher, George White, D. B. Clarke, Wm. Carls, Geo. Brown, Abner Johnson, Geo. Woodruff.

Executive Committee—Edward Kirby, John L. Gottwald, A. M. Woodruff, Abner Dasher, Jr., John A. Sherman, Cyrus Goodrich, Samuel C. Allen, Sterling, Watertown, T. W. A. B. Brayton.

Resolving Secretaries—Abiel Fry

Eric County.

At an adjourned meeting held in the city of Buffalo, on the 14th of August, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society for Eric County, a constitution was reported and adopted, and the following named persons were elected officers:

PRESIDENT—Lewis P. Allen.

VIC. PRESIDENTS—Cushing Smith, of Hamburg; Horace S. Turner, of Aurora; Jesse Vaughan, of Cheeky; Henry B. Ransom, of Clarence; Calvin Bishop, of Allen; John Foster, of Bolton; Isaac Allen, of Collins; Timothy P. Hopkins, of Andover.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Warren Dwyer, of Buffalo.

TREASURER—Benjamin Hodge, of Black Rock.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Moses Case, Alben Robert Person, Aurora; John Beslow, Andover; Reuben R. Hancock, Buffalo; Benjamin H. Keston, Boston; Job Haswell, Brant; Amos Bryant, Black Rock; Orestes Warren, Chateaufort; G. Adner J. Kipp, Chertokowaga; Richard Sweet, Colton; Samuel Peck, Collins; Emory S. Fry, Canandaigua; Levi Bunting, Ellettsville; Aaron Salisbury, Keeseville; David P. White, Hamburgh; Isaac Humphrey, Holland; Clement Walker, Lancaster; William Miller, Newstead; Bela H. Colegrove, Sardinia; Uriel Briggs, Tonawanda; Henry B. Stevens, Wales.

Niagara County Agricultural Society.

(Organized June 23d, 1841.)

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—William Parsons.
VIC. PRESIDENTS—J. S. Stebbins, John Gould.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—J. M. McCollum.
SECRETARIES—David S. Campbell.
TREASURERS—William C. Brown.
RESOLVED, That the following compose the Executive committee:—Timothy Earhart, Dr. Townsend, Richard Snell, Joseph W. Walden, Freeman, Alanson T. O'Neil, Lewis B. Horton, Royallton, Martin S. Douglas, Samuel Coleman, W. Babcock, Somerset; Samuel Deveau, Theodore Whitney, Gen. P. Whitney, Niagara; Stephen Baker, W. Wheeler, Harry Harrington, Hartland; James Wisner, Peter McCollum, Thomas W. Morrill, New Fane; Daniel Dwight, Daniel H. Jones, Morgan Johnson, Wilson; N. M. Ford, John Sweeney, Henry Miller, Wheatland; John Tappan, Ebenezer Bristol, Jacob Moot, Porter; Rufus Phillips, Abner H. Peterson, Eli Thayer, Leviston; Hiram McNeil, Daniel W. Craggy, David Gould, Candaria, Aaron Parsons, John Baker, Alfred Post, Pendleton, (Annual fee of membership fifty cents.)

Livingston County Agricultural Society.

The Fair of this society will be held at Genesee on the 15th of October. Owing to the lateness of the season, it is deemed inexpedient to offer premiums on crops this year; but a liberal amount will be awarded for all kinds of live stock, implements, domestic manufactured goods, &c.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—William S. Mills.
VIC. PRESIDENTS—H. Clowry Long, James S. Waldron, Daniel H. Fitzhugh.
RESOLVED SECRETARIES—C. H. Bryan.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES—C. R. Bond.
TREASURER—Allen Ayraud.
MANAGERS—M. Brool, Mount Morris; S. W. Smith, Hart; R. H. Carroll, Groveland; W. H. Spencer, York; W. W. Wadsworth, Genesee; W. W. Webster, Leicester; H. Peter Brecheed, Genesee; Edward A. Le Roy, Candaria; Ashael Warner, James H. S. Tyler, Springwater; man Gibbs, Livonia; John E. Thompson, Avon.
POWERS COMMITTEE—Gurman Shepard, Jan. Reuben Jones and Charles Velt, Genesee; Alfred Hubbard, Wm. Morgan, Moses Barren, Mount Morris; Charles Shepard, M. Scott, M. S. Fullerton, Morgan Hammond, Sparta; W. M. Nair, John White, Wm. Ewart, Groveland; Abel H. Warner, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Stevens, Linn; James Campbell, John Adams, Rufus E. Lake, Livonia; Lee H. Pease, Hiram Pease, Zeas; A. J. Day, Springwater; John Henderson, James DeGraw, John Clark, Tonawanda; John Cutler, Jeremiah Bondard, Allen Cragg, Leicester; John Haddock, James Day, Wm. Cragg, John S. W. S. Cragg, James B. Harris and A. McLean, York; Lucy T. H. Newbold, John McKay, Candaria; John Key, Asa Nowlen, LaMott.

Wayne County Agricultural Society.

The Annual Fair of this society is advertised to be held at Newark on the 15th day of October. We have not seen a list of the officers but they have published a respectable list remains, and ought to have the co-operation and support of the farmers of Wayne. They can get up a good exhibition if they try; and now that aid is given by the State, surely will try.

The Drought.

According to our recollections, no drought as severe as the present one, has occurred in this district within the last thirty-six years. Periods of longer duration without rain to saturate the soil, perhaps happened, but they have been later in the season when the heat was less intense; and the greater length of the nights afforded some refreshment to the fields and pastures. The following statement may serve to show how seasons of similar character often cluster together: In the fall of the year 1829, having been short of water four cattle, not only in that year but in several that preceded it, we dug a well nearly fifty feet deep, at once found an abundant supply. So wet have been the summers since that time, however, that we have never drawn a gallon, having kept it closed as one of our wells; but it will in a very probable soon be opened. Other wells have been in a very low state. The effects of the drought are not only visible in the streams, and the dusty surface of the soil, but

some trees are absolutely dying of thirst, and a few others dropping their leaves as in autumn. Where the leaves simply fall, the branch will retain its vitality; but when they dry on the tree, it is dead.

Yet notwithstanding these appearances on land uncultivated soil, wherever the ground has been made mellow to a good depth, we have never seen young grow faster, or seem to suffer less with drought. Some peach trees in particular, have made great growth; and even now while the meadows and pastures are parched, their vegetation is in the height of its vigour.

Not less encouraging is the appearance of some field beets that were not forgotten. It has been well said that a man can produce more moisture by his hoe than by his pit; in other words, it requires less labor to keep up a healthy vegetation by making the ground mellow, than by carrying water. We think the truth of this proposition may be easily shown. If rich ground be well hoed once a month, it becomes a fountain of itself, to the plants that stand on it. Turn it up in the driest and hottest weather, it will be found moist; while a hard heavy soil will require watering every day.

A hard heavy soil cracks open in time of drought; exposes the roots to the sun and air; and allows the moisture from the depth of the fracture to evaporate. It possesses very little absorbent power. A light shower can hardly penetrate it from above, or the moisture rise up into it from below. On the reverse, a deep mellow soil never cracks open, exposes no roots, and the moisture that rises from below enters the whole mass of loose earth, and supplies the plants as they require it. But such a soil also imbibes moisture from the atmosphere; and, like a sponge, yields it to the roots while it imbibes more. It is a perpetual though an invisible fountain.

Another cause however, should be taken into view. Every weed or blade of grass, operates like a pump to draw out and dissipate its moisture; and from this heavy loss well cultivated ground is exempt. Further when decaying weeds are mixed with the soil, they increase its absorbent power, so that instead of diminishing, they add to its nutriment.

Perhaps some qualification to these remarks should be made on account of some plants requiring more moisture than others. While we were writing the above we have had fruit trees chiefly in view, round which the soil may be well cultivated without cutting the roots; but some other objects of culture, even with the best hoeing, would scarcely produce good crops in a severe drought. We think indeed that all the soap-suds from the wash-tub may be profitably applied to many plants in the kitchen garden at such a time as this; and that the cucumber, potato, and cabbage, would pay well both for culture and for drink.

Facts and Illustrations, in Opposition to Speculative Opinions on the Culture of Silk.

MRS. S. FLETCHER—I last week promised you some communication on the subject of Mulberry and Silk Culture, but incessant occupation has hindered me from fulfilling my engagement. You are aware of my reluctance to write for publication. I am unaccustomed to it; and have felt a reluctance to add to the mass of speculative and inconclusive matter which has been thrown upon the public during the present year. I ask therefore your indulgence while I now proceed to comply with your engagement, with all consistent brevity.

My farm of 35 acres lies within the corporate limits of Brockport, bounded upon the north by the Erie Canal, and situated in the southern part of the village. It is a rich and fertile plain, once covered with forest trees and a strong wind-swept plain, the surface of the

two species of Mulberry, best known viz: *Morus Alba* and *Morus Multicaulis*—commenced with both kinds in my garden in 1833 and upon my farm in 1836—adjacent to the plantation I have this year fitted up in a barn erected last season, partly with a view to this object—a cocoonery, &c., embracing a loft and garret 42 by 22, a proprietary room on the first floor, and basement for leaves, in which is a furnace for keeping up a proper temperature in the feeding department.

The cocoonery is fitted up with the feeding and spinning frames and apparatus, invented and patented last season, by Edmund Morris, Esq. of Burlington, N. J. The establishment altogether, furnishes pretty conclusive facts in illustration of the following propositions, viz:

That in Western New York, the culture of Silk, is a perfectly practical and profitable business.

That in order to render it so, reliance must be placed upon an equal proportion of the *Morus alba*, or some other hardy variety, and the *Morus multicaulis*.

That the *Morus alba* may be transplanted at any age not exceeding 7 years, (my experience,) and that at any age after the 3d year, its foliage may be used with benefit to the tree—that by the best method of detaching the leaf, (pruning shoots,) it may be fed without injury, the tree and rendered unfit for food.

That the *Multicaulis* on suitable soil and aspect, needs no protection from winter.

That its adaptation to the worm depends upon its management.

That it succeeds admirably by being grafted upon the root of the *Morus alba*, upon soil; and locations unsuited, where standing upon its own root.

That it may be transplanted, (roots one year old—) I have 11,000 plants done this season (between the 25 and 30 of June, when in full leaf, and now, 25th Aug. be used extensively for feeding.

That Morris' frames combine decidedly more advantages for insuring success, in the important operations of ventilation, (applied to each individual worm,) feeding and spinning, or winding, than any other system now known.

I have now feeding several hundred thousand worms in various stages from hatching (5 oz., say 10,000 now in chry.) to spinning, and of course, they will continue through most of September or later. I invite attention and investigation—and will be at all times happy to exhibit and explain to respectable strangers desirous seeking information, and to citizens, on Thursdays and Fridays, between 7 and 11, A. M. and 3 and 6, P. M. His curiosity must seek its resources of gratification elsewhere.

I am joint proprietor with Mr. Morris, for the sale of his right for all the District of Western New York, being west of Genesee River, and repaired to furnish frames immediately. Apply to E. Morris, Burlington, N. J. or to me at Brockport—Letters must be post paid. Yours truly, GEO. ALLEN.

Brockport, May 1st, 1841.

P. S. AWARE of the extent of the reaction which followed the speculation in *Morus multicaulis* plants a few years since, I am prepared to meet with liberality and opposition, and therefore refer to further facts to support my position, to the operation of Mr. John Adams, at Adams' Basin, on the Erie Canal, 15 miles west from Rochester, and 5 miles east of the present. Mr. Adams has made 100,000 cocoons this season, at an expense of less than two dollars per bushel; and is confident that he could have obtained suitably eggs for hatching, (my own were received from Burlington, per mail 17th inst.) he could have materially increased his present crop. Mr. Adams has already made 100,000 eggs, which I desire to and can sell, will satisfy all who are competent to judge of its value.

Mr. Adams has published a list of 11,000 eggs, and Morris' frame is superior to all others. It is a new and interesting article, every farmer who has a child of 10 or 12 years old, should have one. G. A.

"A Report on the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts."

PUBLISHED agreeable to an order of the Legislature by the Commissioners of the Zoological and Botanical Survey of the State. Cambridge, 1841.

The Botanical Survey of the State of Massachusetts was assigned to two individuals. The trees and shrubs to E. B. Emerson, Esq., and the Herbaceous Plants to our esteemed fellow citizen, Rev. Chester Dewey, Professor of Chemistry, Botany, and Natural Philosophy in the Berkshire Medical Institution of Pittsfield. (Now Principal of the Collegiate Institute at Rochester, N. Y.)

In making his report, Prof. Dewey has avoided the objection commonly made against Scientific reports; namely, that they are too technical and abstruse to be useful or interesting to common readers. He has adopted a systematic and scientific arrangement, and at the same time made the descriptions popular and easy to be understood; and taken notice of facts of interest or importance to cultivators and others. So that the work is highly useful and interesting, not only to Botanists but to common readers.

The following notice of Indian Corn will serve as an example:

Zea. L. 19. 3. Indian Corn.

The Greek name of some kind of corn, from the Greek word *lice*, on account of its nutriment.

Z. mays. L. Maze Cultivated, but indigenous to America. It is more abundant at the South, larger, and more productive, and its flour is whiter and more excellent. The necessity of hot weather to ripen this grain in this latitude, is well known and verified by the heat of the last summer, (1839) when the corn was, to a considerable extent, ripened at an early day in September, even in Berkshire County. It is probable that seed which would ripen earlier, or had become better adapted to the climate, was planted, and the favorable season early matured it.

There are many varieties of Indian Corn, of which *Maze* is the South American name; all of which may be reduced to one species. Some are far more hardy than the others. One of this kind is mentioned by Nuttall as cultivated by the western and northern Indians, and called "Early Mandan Corn." Same grow and ripen in England. The value of this grass is immense. Its stalks and leaves are excellent fodder for cattle.

Indian corn was introduced into England in 1562. The species *Z. Carroga*, W. Cross Corn, from Valparaiso, and which parries into a cross-like form, is probably cultivated in some parts of the State.

As our corn is liable to be affected and sometimes cut off by a too early frost, it is important to obtain seed from a more northern section, which will be firmer likely to ripen here. Though it may bear a smaller ear, the advantage is obvious. But, when the crop is injured by the frost, it was clearly ascertained a few years since, that more corn was ripened by cutting it up from the roots and placing it upright in small collections, than by leaving it to stand. In the latter case, the juice of the plant seems to be drawn to the root, in the former to be carried into the kernels on the ear, and to bring more of them to maturity.

The *smut* of *Maize* is *Uredo zea*, Schw., a fungus of dangerous properties. Only a little is produced in our country, and it is avoided by animals. It is said to have a deleterious effect on those who eat it.

In reply to the objection that many of the plants noticed are nothing but weeds, the Professor makes the following interesting remarks:

Of the Useless Plants.

A large number of the plants which are considered useless, because they have yet no known application, are particularly described in this Report. They occupy space; they aid in covering the earth with vegetable life. They are, indeed, weeds, and often considered as mere nuisances. What is the advantage derived from them? What object is designed by them? Can any one be in truth, useless? Certainly not, is the reply to the last question. The others may receive the following answers:

1. The vegetable kingdom is the great means of purifying the atmosphere, so that it may sustain the animal kingdom. Respiration of animals and various operations in nature, produce such a change as tends to make the atmosphere unfit for its great office. It

oxygen has become combined with carbon, or the essence of charcoal, and cannot be separated by the lungs so as to support life. This separation is effected by vegetables. They take up the carbon and restore the oxygen to the atmosphere. They do this as they grow in the air, and also as they grow in and under water. Provision is made for the absorption of carbonic acid by water, and thus food is supplied to plants, and life to animals. This is one of the most beautiful provisions in the economy of Divine Providence. It has sometimes been doubted whether vegetables were able completely to accomplish the object. None have maintained, however, that they did not operate largely and chiefly to this end. Even the general opinion seems to be strongly in favor of their perfectly effecting this purpose. To accomplish this object, vegetables must be spread widely over the earth. It might not be sufficient to depend upon the results of cultivation. Besides, the vegetables must be formed for growth through all the warm season of the year, and in all the variety of soil, situation, climate, condition. Plants that are directly useful would not be more likely to effect this end in all this variety; it is doubtful, indeed, whether the useful plants would be so well adapted to this state of things, as they generally require a more favorable combination of circumstances.

To secure this end, too, it is important that a host of plants should have no natural attractions for animals, that they may grow without molestation, and exert their influence upon the atmosphere without interruption.

This end is secured by the foliage of forests, which is chiefly removed from all access of destructive agencies.

It is a general fact that animals multiply nearly in proportion to the supply of food. If all vegetables were food for animals, the entire action of a great multitude could not be employed, as it now is, in purifying the atmosphere.

In this grand respect, all plants are performing a work of the highest utility. Unseen and silent, they renovate the very pabulum of life.

2. Another end of the vegetable kingdom is food for the animal. All animal life is ultimately supported from the vegetable world. But animal life abounds; tens of thousands of smaller animals, and especially of the insect tribe, must be dependent, as well as the larger animals and man, upon vegetables. By their foliage and seeds, the plants now considered as useless by many, may give far more support in the article of food, than is commonly imagined. We know that many small birds derive much food from seeds, as also a host of insects; and yet we may be in relative ignorance on this subject. Even the animals of the seas must have no inconsiderable dependence upon vegetable substances for their support. A great amount of decorated vegetables must be annually poured into the great reservoir by all the rivers.

3. Plants enrich the soil, and fit it for the production of vegetables in greater quantity. This is true of vegetables generally, when they live and die and decay on their place of growth. Cultivation often exhausts land, because no adequate return is made for the vegetable matter removed from the fields. The vegetables, often considered useless, will, by their decay perform another important service, in enriching the earth, and improving the soil. It has long been remarked, that this effect follows, because the atmosphere contains the elements of vegetable matter, and plants derive their support from the air as well as from the earth. Experiment has proved that a plant will grow and flourish without any food except that obtained from water and the atmosphere. The reason for giving up exhausted fields to the growth of any vegetables for a few years, is philosophical and conclusive. Without the great fact of vegetables enriching the earth, the reason could not exist.

4. Many important properties and applications of these plants may yet be discovered and made, so that they may be seen to be more directly useful. Great discoveries have been made in this respect within the last fifty years. It cannot be doubted that the progress of discovery is only just commenced. The beautiful colors for painting, called *lakes*, are many of them obtained from vegetables and many more may yet be procured. Combinations too of vegetable matter may develop important powers. Without this, indeed, important uses have already been seen.

5. The beauty and variety of vegetable life are in them a great and useful end. In this way are displayed the wisdom, power, and contrivance of the Creator, the illimitable means at his control, the effecting of the same ends by objects so diverse; the adaptation of means to ends; the constant supervision of his

agency; the countless variety amidst surprising uniformity.

These are reasons amply adequate to produce an interest in respect to all parts of vegetables. The purification of the atmosphere alone, and preserving it in the due proportion of oxygen in a state to support life, invests the world of vegetables with new attractions.

On the Importance of Systematic Cultivation

"Hate not laborious work, nor the husbandry which thy Master Hith has created."—BIBLE.

Agriculture is the oldest art of which we have an account. It was the occupation chosen by God for the first man, Adam. By it, nations and communities are kept together. It is the bond of union that unites all society. It is an art more conducive to health, and more strictly united with religious and moral virtue than any other. It is important, that it should be well understood. It requires laborious work, and constant application. Inquiries in the principles of agriculture are like the key of knowledge, that will open unto us an extensive field for inquiry. Intelligent and patient observation will disclose vast riches for the mind to delight in, and no vast resources for physical happiness. As nothing comes by chance, as there is a cause, a law for everything that occurs in the universe, the inquiring cultivator of the soil may trace those laws, and ascertain correctly the theory of nature in the production and re-production of plants; and when he prosecutes the interesting inquiry, he will obtain the most profitable results for his labor, both mentally and in the increased product of his lands. He will be a *scientific or natural farmer*.

Why not? Let every man understand thorough the fundamental principles of his own business. With a fund of knowledge may agriculturalists acquire.

Many farmers are contented to abandon their practice to their own taste and prejudices, without attempting to make serious investigation into the science or principle of their business, or of trying experiments, that they may be led to adopt improved modes of practice. Such farmers, though they may succeed in obtaining a living by their labor, will never advance in knowledge or wealth, or experience the true happiness, dignity and independence, which the calling, under intelligent and systematic direction, so well calculated to produce.

Practice, to be beneficial to the land, and profitable to the cultivator, must be in accordance with natural laws; and so far as any success attend the labors of the most ignorant and careless, it is only because these laws have been partially observed. It is not enough that a man was born and bred a farmer, to enable him to secure the most desirable results, for, may be, that his breeding has not been of the best order, or, that he has been brought up on a good farm and his mode of culture produce him better crop keep his land in better tillth, and yield him more profit than his neighbor receives, yet the experienced others will be highly useful, for the field of enquiry large; the knowledge obtained from good books, being the record of scientific and systematic experiment conducted by farmers, as good, not to say better than himself, will be found highly serviceable to him.

When a man of superior genius applies himself to the arts, experience shows us that he does it with greater ability, force of mind, industry, taste, and with more inventions, new discoveries, and various experiments; whereas a common man confines himself severely within the common road, and to his ancient custom. Nothing opens his eyes, nothing raises him above his old habits, and after many years of patient labor, he still continues the same, without making any progress in the profession he follows.

One reason of the small produce of farms, and the small return to the industrious farmer, is, that agriculture is not generally regarded as an art, that requires *rules, reflection and study*. It has too long been regarded as a mere manual occupation. A man is called a farmer, and is thought to have performed his part, when all that he does is to plough, plant an harvest, without regard to rules or system. It is strange, indeed, that farmers, who, above all others ought to understand the theory of soils, and the production of plants, and to observe the phenomenon of nature in these particulars, as a means not only of adding to their knowledge, but to their ease and profit should neglect them most.

Experience is above all precepts, and makes even the faults we have committed conduce to our advantage, for from doing wrong, we often learn to reform. The experience, then, of the thousands of intelligent minds, who have elucidated and brought out truths

n subjects directly and indirectly bearing upon agriculture, is to be regarded.

In continuation of this subject, we shall endeavor to point out a good method to pursue, to enable us to adopt a natural system of cultivation. We must lay our foundation well, commence with primary principles, and the results must be successful.

The Working-Man's Home Pleasures.

"I crown thee king of intimate delights,
Fireside enjoyments, home-born happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturb'd retirement and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know."
Cowper.

Cowper.

The family relation implies community of interest; as there is a common stock, so there are common sorrows and common joys. Put a dozen of people together in a house, and let each lead the life of a hermit: this would be no family, even though they might be blood relations. There is more of domestic life even in the stowage of a packet-ship, where like seeks like, and little congenial groups are formed before the voyage is over. The true glory of home is in the middle region of civilization: it is absent alike from the highest and the lowest. What can be more cheerless than the sullen selfishness of the Indian wigwag; where the relentless savage wraps himself up in indolent dignity, while the squaw and children are spurned, as unworthy of a look—unless it be the elegant and fashionable household of the prince or noble, where each is independent of the other, and has his separate equipage and peculiar friends. Compare with his the cottage of the poor laborer, who returns at twilight to be welcomed by every human being, and every domestic animal; who tells over, or hears, all the occurrences of the day, and who feels that there is no interest which he does not share with every one round him.

There is more value than all believe, in the simple maxim, *let family enjoyments be common to all*. If here are few who deny this, there are still fewer who act upon it in its full extent. Something of it, as I have said, there must be, to make a family at all. We occupy the same house, sit around the same fire, and eat at the same table. It would seem churlish, and almost inhuman, to do otherwise. But I am for carrying the matter much farther, and for knitting more closely together those who cluster around the same hearth; believing that every influence is evil which severs father from child, and brother from brother. The morsel that is eaten alone becomes sooner or later a bitter morsel.

Members of the same household should feel that they are dependent on one another, and should be as ready to ask, as ready to give, assistance. Each should rise in the morning with the impression, that no duty of the day is more urgent than to make every individual happy, with whom he is brought into contact. And this contact should be sought not shunned. It is a bad sign, when members of the same household are shy of one another. I do not, of course, allude here to those horrid instances of unnatural, brutal temper, where persons of the same blood, daily gathered around the same board, refuse to speak to one another; malice and envy must rankle deeply where this can be the case. I refer to a more common fault, which sometimes exists where there is a degree of real affection, but where the members of a family have separate pursuits and separate pleasures. The hasty morning meal is swallowed with little intercourse. When it is done, each hurries to his or her peculiar line of employment. The mother is busy in the kitchen, the father in the shop, the sons go their several ways. This might do well enough, if it were confined to business, but it becomes the habit of the hours of leisure. The father has his evenings abroad: the sons are seldom within doors till a late hour, and too often, she who most needs the cheering influences of the family circle, the mother, is left to patch or darn by a dim candle, with the cradle moving at her feet, during those hours in which her daughters are laughing or singing among their young company. All this is highly undesirable. The evenings of the industrious family may be, and ought to be, delightful seasons of joint satisfactions. If we must have evening parties of friends, let there be a proper mingling of sexes and ages. The presence of the old may to a degree moderate the mirth of the young, but in the same proportion the aged will be enlivened. This parceling and assorting society, like labelled packages in a shop, is becoming too common and in my judgment injurious. The young folks must be all together; and the children must be all together; and if matters go on thus, we may live to see parties of greybeards and parties of sucklings. Not

wherever it is possible, let the family chain be kept bright and whole. In the houses of the industrious, it is surely broken often enough by separation at work during the day.

Instead of thus living apart, which engenders selfishness and moroseness, I love to see the members of families flowing together, like congenial drops. There are some houses in which no one makes a confidant of another: if one would learn the secret of his brother, he must go abroad for it. This is unnatural, and wholly evil; incompatible with the frankness of simple love. Show me the father often walking with his sons, and these sons often with one another, not in business merely, but in sports; and I shall think I see a virtuous and happy household.

There is one particular in which the principle I have laid down may have a very important application. I mean the cause of mental improvement. The rule should here be, so far as possible, let the pursuit of knowledge in every family be a joint pursuit. For many reasons this is desirable in every house, but it is almost indispensable in the house of the working-man. It wakes up the spirit of improvement; it saves time and expense, and it gives tenfold zest to the refreshments of leisure. To take one of the simplest instances, I would, in two words, say to every working-man, *Read aloud*. If the book is borrowed, this is often the only way in which every one can get his share. If the family is very busy—and the female members of all industrious families are as much so in the evening as in the day—the reading of one will be as good as the reading of all, and while one reads, a dozen may knit or sew. There are many persons who enjoy much more and retain much better what is read to them than what they read themselves; to the reader himself, there is a great difference in favor of reading aloud, as it regards the impression on his own mind. The members of the circle may take turns, and thus each will have a chance of learning, what so few really attain, the art of correct and agreeable reading. Occasion is thus offered for questions, remarks, and general discourse; and it is almost impossible for conversation to flag, where this practice is pursued. With this method, the younger members of a family may be saved in a good degree from the perusal of frivolous and hurtful books; and, if a little forethought be used, a regular course of solid or elegant instruction might thus be constantly going forward, even in the humblest family.

But the moral and social effects of such a practice are not less to be regarded. Evenings thus spent will never be forgotten. Their influence will be daily felt in making every member of the circle more necessary to all the rest. There will be an attractive charm in these little fireside associations which will hold the sons and daughters back from much of the wandering which is common. It will be a cheap, wholesome, safe enjoyment, and it will be all this, *at home*.

The gains of an affectionate family ought to be shared and equalized; the remark is true of all degrees and kinds of learning. Study has a tendency to drive men to solitude, and solitude begets selfishness, whim, and moroseness. There are some households in which only one person is learned; this one, however amiable, has, perhaps, never thought of sharing his acquisitions with a brother or a sister. How seldom do men communicate what they have learned to their female relations; or, as a man once said in my hearing, "Who tells news to his wife?" And yet how easy would it be, by dropping a word here and a word there, for even a philosopher to convey the chief result of his inquiries to those whom he meet at every meal. I have been sometimes surprised to see fathers, who had made great attainments, and who, therefore, knew the value of knowledge, abstaining from all intercourse with their sons, upon the points which were nearest their own hearts. In families where the reverse of this is true, that is, where the pursuits of the house have been a joint business, it is common to see a succession of persons eminent in the same line. Thus, among linguists, the Baytells; among painters the Vernets and the Pellers; among musicians, the Garcias; in literature, the Edgeworths, the Taylors, and the Wirts.

There are some pleasures which, in their very nature, are social; these may be used to give a charm to the working-man's home. This is more true of nothing than music. Harmony implies a concurrence of parts, I have seen families so trained that every individual had his allotted part or instrument. Let the thing, however, be conducted by some rule. Let proper pains be taken with children, while they are yet young, they may all be taught to sing. Where circumstances favor it, instrumental music may be ad-

ded. It is somewhat unfortunate that American women practice almost entirely upon the more expensive instruments; and it is not every man who can or ought to give two hundred and fifty dollars for a piano-forte. In countries where the guitar is a common accompaniment, it is within the reach of the poorest. There may be lovely music, however, without any instrument. The most exquisite music in the world, I mean that of the pop's *Sistine Chapel*, is known to be such. There is great room for selection, however, both as to music and words. It is the height of folly to buy every new thing which comes from the music-sellers. So far as words are concerned, a full half of what they publish is nonsense, or worse; and I have blushed to see a young lady turning over what she very properly called her "loose music." These persons, therefore, deserve our thanks who from time to time are publishing in a cheap form such secular music as is proper for families. I here refer chiefly to such works as Kingsley's *Social Chor*, Mason's *Odion*, and the *Boston Glee Book*.

But, after all, and without any reference to religion, the best music is sacred music. It is on this that the greatest masters have laid out their strength; it is this which most suits the chorus of many voices. Secular pieces, as commonly published, are intended to be sung by few, or by a single voice; but sacred compositions admit of the strength of a whole company. And it is truly delightful to drop into one of those families where the evenings are sometimes spent in this way. There is the eldest daughter at the piano-forte, accompanied by the eldest son upon the violin. Another son and two daughters lead off vocally, with the principal melody, while a neighboring youth plays the tenor, and sings the same part. The old gentleman in spectacles labors at his violoncello, and two or three thus come in modestly to complete the orchestra; while nieces, nephews, cousins, friends, and, perhaps, suitors, fill up the sounding chorus with right good will. This is, indeed, something more than a mere family meeting, but it is what grows out of it; and when the evening ends, and some little refreshments have gone around, the transition is not abrupt from this to the social worship, when all voices join once more in a happy evening hymn.—*The Workingman*.

For the New-Genesee Farmer.

MOB.

BY D. W. C. ROBERTS.

Whistling far through ether, springs
The early ark on soaring wings;
The sombre mists of midnight flee
With the dew of grass and tree;
As Morn, all decked, and smiling led,
Peers o'er the mountain's distant head.
Lo! her chariot's joyous train
Sweeps the heavens' cerulean plain!
Flowers, gemmed with diamond dew,
All the crystal pavements strew;
Airs of richest fragrance blow
Floods of rarest music low;
The merry song of chanticleer,
And loo of kine, fill on the ear;
The milkmaid, singing, seeks her cow;
The Farmer listens to the plough,
'Tis his life and joy, on every hand,
Prevail when Morn comes o'er the land!

Black-thorn Hedge.

Many gentlemen wish to see a beautiful black-thorn hedge, they are gratified by stopping at the residence of the editor, in Cambridge. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that farmers might adopt this mode of fencing enclosures with success. It would be a perfect protection against all animals that usually trespass on their grounds. The plant is not only useful for this purpose, but is highly ornamental. No worm or beetle attacks the root of the stem; no insect preys upon the foliage. It is also of rapid growth; and in six years it may be raised from the seed to a state of maturity sufficient to afford the protection required. And the best recommendation of all is, perhaps, that it will live as long as its owner or his heirs may need it. Our plants were procured six years ago, from Mr. Derby, of Salem, who it is well known, has a specimen of the hedge which surpasses any thing of the kind in Massachusetts.—*Boston Courier*.



ROCHESTER, SEPTEMBER, 1841.

Grand Agricultural Fair at Syracuse, ON THE 29TH AND 30TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The arrangements and regulations for the N. Y. State Fair will be found on page 132 of this paper. (The list of premiums was published in our July number.) Judging from the preparations which are making, and the general interest which is manifested in this respect, we are confident that this exhibition will be a grand affair—worthy of the farmers of the Empire State. We will not merit the good name of our readers by flinging any arguments to convince them that they will derive both benefit and pleasure from attending this Fair, for we believe every intelligent farmer is aware of it; and we trust every such one who can, will be there. Those who cannot or will not go are more to be pitied than blamed; for their's will be the loss. But we wish to remind our readers that if they intend to go, and expect to be benefited thereby, it is their duty, to contribute something to the common stock. They ought to join the Society, and pay at least their dollar, and if possible carry something for exhibition. The Executive Committee have placed much reliance on the farmers of the Western Counties for aid in getting up this Fair, and if they are disappointed the reputation of Western New York will suffer. Those who live near the line of the canal can easily transport animals to Syracuse from almost any distance; and those who cannot send animals should send something else, so as to help to give interest and variety to the show.

Two Packet Boats and two trains of Rail Road cars leave Rochester daily for Syracuse—both pleasant, cheap, and expeditious modes of travelling. Quite a number of farmers in this county have already expressed their determination to attend—we expect to see at least a cart load from Monroe.

Mr. B. Barnum, of the Rochester Seed Store, it will be seen is appointed one of the Committee of Arrangements. He will be happy to receive the names of members for the Society, and those in this region who intend to exhibit animals or implements, are requested to notify him thereof, previous to the 24th inst.

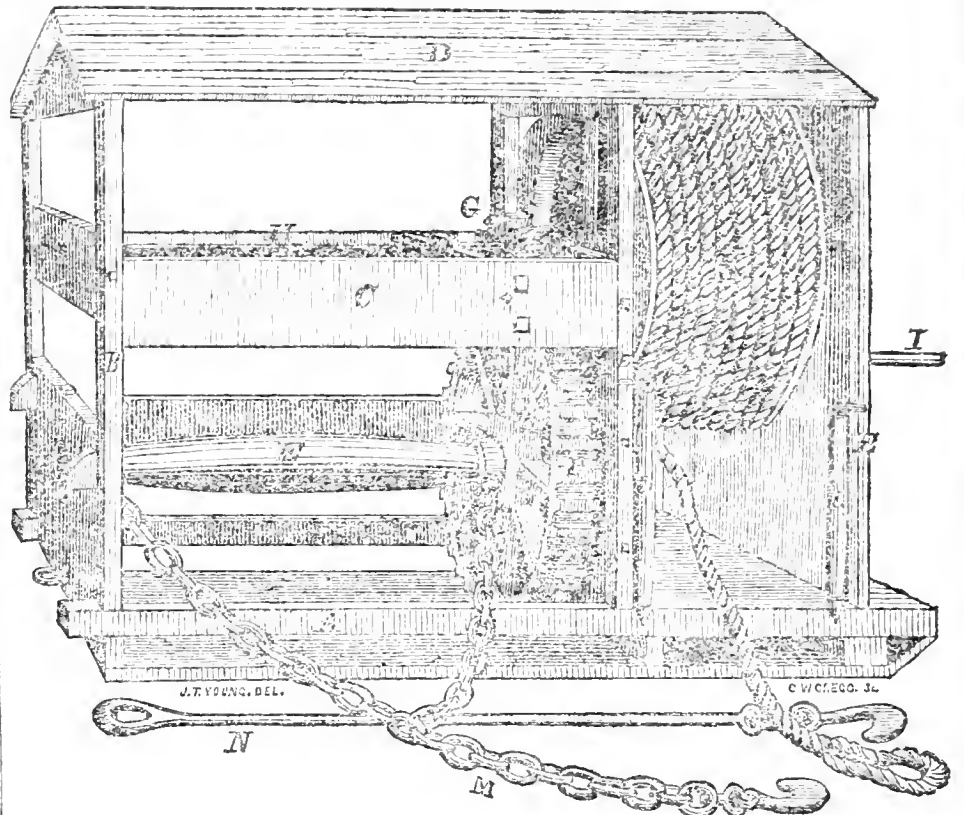
Devastative Hail Storm.

A most destructive storm of hail occurred in this vicinity Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29th. It commenced at three miles south of the city, and passed off in a North-Easterly direction, over a space about seven miles in length and one in breadth. The hail stones were very large; many of them measuring from 1 to five inches in circumference; and being accompanied with a gale of wind their force was very destructive to windows, orchards, and crops.

The first point where it commenced near the County Poor House, in which building it destroyed 250 lights of glass. The fine new green house of Edwinger & Barry, near Mt. Hope, had almost every light of glass broken, amounting to nearly 2,000 feet of lead, which great damage was done to their choice stock of plants, and young fruit trees. Their building was partly destroyed by fire the following day! The loss sustained by these enterprises may only be very severely, and much to be regretted. Passing over the eastern part of the city, the hail broke the windows of numerous dwellings, including the Seward Seminary, Alexander's Tavern &c., and greatly injured the fine garden and orchards which abound in that vicinity. Several market Gardeners have lost nearly all their crops—the produce of a whole season's labor. Mr. Skeneel of Bingham, had about \$1,000 worth of peaches and apples destroyed. Messrs. Pitkin,

Woodman, Hayward, Colver, Lockwood and others, have also suffered great loss of choice fruit. Mr. C. Crozman has lost a large portion of his crop of garden seeds &c. It is said that birds, and even some were killed by the hail; and some cattle in an open field, which were slaughtered in the evening, were covered with the marks of bruises, when their sides were taken off. Watermelons were brought in

to town the day following, some cut entirely open with the hail, and others with holes in them, showing where the stones had entered. The crops of corn and potatoes were mostly too far advanced to be destroyed, although late pieces are much injured—the leaves being literally cut into shreds. Such a storm was never known before in this region, and we hope may never be again.



STUMP PULLING MACHINE.

Having been repeatedly requested to publish a description of a Machine for extracting Stumps from land, we have, at considerable expense obtained a description and engraving of the most efficient one for the purpose within our knowledge. The above representation, admirably drawn and engraved by two young artists of this city, will convey so accurate an idea of the machine that but little explanation is necessary.

A, the sills on which the frame work is erected; the side ones 7½, and the cross ones 4 feet long, made of 5 inch square timber. Under these sills are three more cross sills under which planks are fixed with the front end turned up like the front of a sled or stone boat, to facilitate the removal of the machine by dragging over the ground. *BBB*, the upright posts, three on each side 4 feet high, 3 by 4 inch stuff, the middle one standing 2 feet from the front and 4 feet from the rear of the machine. *C*, girths 12 inches wide, 2½ thick, framed into the posts. Several short girths of this description are framed across the machine and contain iron boxes for the shafts to turn in. *D*, the roof or cover, with 1 foot slope to protect the machine from wet. *E*, a large cast iron shaft 4 feet long, 5½ inches in diameter at the ends and swelled to 6½ in the middle, on one end of which is a strong cast iron spur wheel (*F*) 3½ feet in diameter, with 51 cogs. *G*, a pinion wheel 7½ inches in diameter, with 9 cogs to mesh into the spur wheel, and placed on a wrought iron shaft (*H*) passing through the whole length of the machine, 2½ inches square near the pinion wheel, but tapering towards each end. *I*, the crank, outside, in front of the machine, on the end of the wrought iron shaft, by which to wind up the slack of the rope, and at the same time around the drum. *K*, a wooden drum, 3½ feet in diameter, and 1½ wide, attached to the shaft by iron arms, around which winds a strong rope 1½ inch in diam-

eter, 150 feet long, to the end of which the power is applied. *LL*, two rollers to prevent the friction of the rope against the sides of the machine.

The chain, *M*, is attached to each end of the iron shaft, by a strong belt and screw, and extends about 4 feet double, where it converges together and is united by a triangular link and then extends single 4 feet further and terminates with a hook and swivel as shown in the engraving. The chain must be very strong, made of the best of iron, the single part of 1½ and the double 1½ inch wire, the links small end short like ship cable. Another strong chain 10 or 12 feet long, with a hook one end and a ring the other, is placed around the top of the stump intended to be extracted, and this is connected with the chain attached to the machine by a number of connecting rods (*N*) made of 1½ inch iron, 10 feet long, with a strong hook one end and an eye the other, as represented above. There should be a sufficient number of these rods to extend 100 feet or more. These rods cost less, and are much easier handled than heavy chains.

Now go on the other side of the machine, and on the upright posts, level with the large shaft you see two strong rings attached to heavy plates of iron reaching to and forming boxes around the ends of the shaft. To these rings two strong chains are attached by which the machine is anchored to a stump or some other immovable object. It will readily be seen that the power acts as much on one side of the machine as

the other, and consequently it must be firmly secured to prevent its being displaced or turned over. By placing the chain around the top of the stump to be extracted, and anchoring the machine to the bottom of the one on the other side, the former will give way first although it may be larger than the latter. The usual plan is, to commence operating near the outside of the lot, and after fastening the machine to a firm stump, extract all within reach of the chains, leaving only one good one within reach to which it may next be fastened in order to extract the former one. If it be desired to extract a stump where there is no other one to which to fasten the machine, a hole must be dug in the ground and a strong post set in it, well braced to the top on the side towards the machine; place the chain around it close to the ground, and if the stump is not very strongly rooted it will come out without much trouble.

The manner in which the machine operates must now appear obvious to all. A yoke of oxen draw on the rope; this turns the drum and the small wheel, and that turns the large wheel and shafts so as to wind up the chain very slowly but with immense power. A single yoke of oxen drawing on the rope gives a power equal to thirty-five or forty yoke on the chain; so that something must inevitably give way. It will readily be seen that the machine must be well made, and the chain very strong, especially if large and firmly rooted stumps are to be pulled.

This machine was a good deal used in this State 10 or 12 years ago, but we have not seen or heard much of it of late. It was called "Pratt's Patent Stump Extractor." A Mr. Drake, we believe, was proprietor of the right in this State; but whether the patent or the patentee, is alive now, we have not been able to ascertain. We will endeavor to give information on this point next month. One of the machines can be seen on the farm of Mr. Whitney near this city, from which the above drawing was taken. If any person within a few miles of this place desires to see it, it can doubtless be hired on reasonable terms.

It weighs about 1500 pounds and is hung on wagon wheels so as to be conveniently transported.

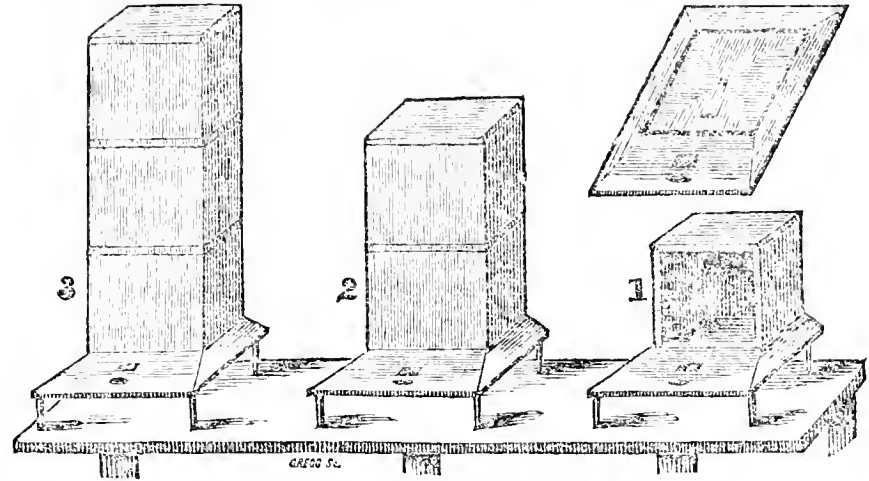
In an old paper handed us by Mr. Whitney, an engineer on the Chemung Canal certifies that one of these machines extracted 65 stumps between 2 o'clock and sundown, and on another section 230 were extracted in one day. Another certificate, signed by eight persons, states that they saw this machine with a yoke of oxen, extract 17 white pine stumps of no size in 52 minutes, without any of the roots being previously cut; and remove a barn 22 feet square containing about 2 tons of hay and grain, with only the power of five men applied to the rope. Another certificate that a large green pine tree, measuring 12 feet circumference and 150 feet in height was drawn down by this machine, the chain being applied 22 feet on the ground. The depth of soil broken up by the machine was between five and six feet, and the width 22 by 25 feet.

Autumnal Planting.

A friend has requested us to caution our readers against planting out trees in the fall of the year in some clays. When the hole is dug, it holds water like a tub—the tree is put in and there amongst loose stuff it has to soak till spring. Hardly indeed, must be the one that can bear it. In our last volume, page 8, we mentioned a remarkable case of this kind, with the complete success that followed under the same; and we can now state another. Last fall, the present Corresponding Secretary of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society planted sandal trees in front of his new mansion in Auburn, part in a sandy loam and part in a heavy clay. All the latter died, and all the former lived.

A trench sufficiently deep may be made with the plough, by turning out the earth from the same line several times in succession. When the bottom of the furrow is made smooth, straw, corn stalks, potato tops, chips, brush or old rails, may be laid in, the

trees planted, and the earth returned to its place. With a proper descent, all the soakings of the ground will pass off, and the trees will be fully established in the soil before those substances decay; but even then, there will be a seam through which the water can percolate.



THE SUBTENDED BEE-HIVE.

We some time since acknowledged the receipt of a little work entitled, "Bee Breeding in the West," by Thomas Adcock, Editor of the Western Farmer & Gardener; and having given it a careful examination we find it so interesting and instructive that we make some extracts from it. The main points at which the author aims, are, 1st, Preventing the depredations of the moth or worm, and, 2d, Obtaining the surplus honey without destroying the bees. These advantages he contends can best be secured by the use of the *Subtended Bee-Hive*; and his arguments are the more convincing from the circumstance that his object is not to favor any patent right, or maker of bee-hives; for the invention he describes is not patented, and he gives directions by which any common joiner can construct the hives. He points out several objections to the different "improved hives" now in use; the principal one of which is, that they compel the bees to work upwards, while their natural habits always lead them to work downwards. This point he requires should be kept constantly in mind, and contends that no apiculturist can long prove successful who practically disregards it; as by repeatedly robbing the bees of the new comb and compelling them to breed successive swarms in the old, the progeny will inevitably deteriorate in size. We should like to hear the opinions of those who have long used the Vermont and similar hives, on this subject. But to the work:—

When the bee is left to itself to seek a home in the woods, it seeks for a hollow tree or a crevice in the cliffs, and commences at the extreme top, there forming its first comb. As the cells are formed, the Queen Mother deposits her eggs in them, regularly using the new ones for this purpose, and that only once; she rarely places an egg in the same cell a second time, so long as there is space for the formation of new ones. So soon as the young bee leaves the cell, the workers clean it out, removing everything but the nymphal robe, or white covering within which the larva underwent its transformation, which is pressed down to the bottom and covered over with a thin coat of wax. Thus, of course, it diminishes the size of the cell, which is then used for the reception of honey; while the succession of eggs, as before remarked, the Queen's instinct teaches her to deposit in the newly formed, full sized cells. So long as their supply of food is abundant, and sufficient space is allowed them below, they go on increasing; but to what extent has not yet been determined. It seems probable that there must be a limit to the procreative powers of the Queen; and as no two queens can exist in a state of freedom, in the same hive, all plans which are intended to prevent their following their natural mode of increase—by swarming—must end in failure.

engaged in the lower part of the hollow or crevice, and do not even perceive the theft; nor do they suffer by being deprived of these upper combs, which have become superfluous, by the new sack of provisions, which they go on, inactively accumulating, in their uninterrupted descending operations. Here the whole secret of nature is laid open—how to rob them without doing them the least injury!"

They thus go on, as is their habit both in a wild and domesticated state, working always downward, leaving their winter's store of honey at the top of the hive, and congregating with their Queen, round those cells which contain their eggs and larvae.

Those who have adopted the plan of adding an empty box on the top of the permanent hive, think they have made the same discovery, and that they are acting up to it. But they overlook, in their method several most important facts—that it compels the bees to breed, year after year, in the same box; and of course they must use the same cells for the repeated broodings, which thus become continually diminished in size, by the addition of two or three nymphal robes in a season; until the difference between the bees from such a hive and from a thriving young one, is apparent to the most careless observer. Then, when so managed, they breed but little; the swarms occasionally thrown out are weak and inefficient, and rarely exist through the first winter unmolested.

It was his observation of this fact, that such was their invariable practice, that led the French writer, to whom I am indebted for the first idea of the subtended hive, and who originated the two-storied hive, to adopt the plan of adding his boxes below, and allowing the bees to follow their natural course. In his treatise he remarks, that "it is evident, if we intend to rob bees, thus lodged in a hollow tree or cleft of a rock, without injuring them, we must attack the store at the top. There the combs are easily removed, because the bees have left them, and are busily

By a careful comparison of the young bees from an old hive, the cells in which have become much diminished in size, with those from fresh hives, the difference in their size and thrifty appearance will be at once perceived. New honey, or that which has been made the same season, though both winter and later to the eye, is neither so fine flavored nor so wholesome as that which has undergone, as it were, a fermentation in the hive. In a good, thrifty hive, there is just that degree of heat kept up, that is necessary to prevent the honey becoming candied in the cells—if once allowed to get into that state, age does not improve nor affect.

If the farmers of the west will think of these things, and bestow a few of the many hints which they may throw away in idleness, on the care of a few stands of bees—acquire a knowledge of their nature and habits, and apply that knowledge judiciously, in their management of them—sowing and putting in each

plants as in clover and white clover, to yield them pasturage—they would improve their condition as men, add greatly to their own wealth, and save annually to the country some millions of dollars that are now lost.

The certain destruction occasioned by the moth, if it effects a lodgement, is the principal and most serious barrier to successful bee-breeding in this region at the present day.

Numerous plans have been published for their prevention, some of which were good—others worthless. The only ones that have been successful, are those that have had for their object the entire exclusion of the moth; and the keeping each hive in a strong, healthy condition, in a box or hive proportioned to their strength, so that they were enabled to defend themselves from all invaders.

In adopting a plan for the keeping and management of bees, several important points must be considered. It must combine simplicity with convenience; and cheapness with durability. It must allow of the inmates proceeding in their own natural way; of the proprietor removing honey when it can be spared, without disturbing or injuring the bees. It must afford them, during winter, a warm and dry habitation; and in summer a cool and airy one. Its entrances must be so arranged, as to allow the bees a free passage, and yet enable them to defend themselves from enemies. It must afford, with a reasonable degree of care, complete protection against the moth; and facilities for putting two or more weak swarms together, where they come off late in the season. And it ought to give the proprietor control over his bees, as perfect as the nature of the insect will admit of.

All this and more can be attained by the use of the

SUBSIDED HIVE.

It is a simple and economical plan; of easy management; and one within the means of any farmer who can handle a saw, a plane and a hammer.

The boxes of which it is composed, are formed of good, well-seasoned pine planks—if possible, free from knots and wind-blakes. It ought to be at least one inch thick. The boxes may be ten, eleven or twelve inches square, in the clear. Let the plank be dressed on each side, and jointed on the edges, so as to fit close, without being tongued and grooved. Before nailing them together at the sides, lay a thin strip of thick white lead paint on the edge to be nailed, which will render it impervious to the ovipositor of the moth. In the top cut two semicircular holes at the front, and two at the back, of one inch and a half in diameter—the straight side being in a line with the back and front of the box, so that the bees may have a straight road in their way from one story to the other. Put the top on without any layer of paint, using eight stout screw nails, that it may be taken off to facilitate the removal of the honey. Give the outside of the box two coats of white lead paint, all except the top; and let it be done so long before it is necessary to use it, as that the smell may be dissipated, as it is very offensive to the bees. Pour a little melted bees-wax, while pretty hot, over the inside of the top, which will enable the bees to attach their comb much more firmly. Let three-quarters of an inch of the thickness of the lower edges of the box in the inside be beveled off, so as to leave but about one-fourth of an inch of surface to rest upon the stand—this will afford less shelter for the eggs of the moth.

We will suppose the boxes thus made, to be a cube of twelve inches inside. In that case, the tunnel stand will be made thus: Take a piece of two inch plank, free from knots and splikes—a carpenter's term *clear stuff*; length 25, and breadth 18 inches. Ten inches from one end, and two from the other and from each side, is marked a square of fifteen inches. From the outside of this square, the board is dressed off, with an even slope, until its thickness at the front edge is reduced to half an inch, and at the other three edges to about an inch. The square is then reduced to twelve inches, in the centre of which is bored an inch square hole. In this hole, the inner square is also gradually sloped to the depth of an inch; thus securing the bees from any possibility of wet lodging about their hive, and affording them free ventilation. There will then be a level, smooth top of one inch in width, surrounding the square of 12 inches, so that to set the box or hive. Two inches from the front edge of the stand, commence cutting a channel two inches in width, and of such a depth as to carry it out, on an even slope, half way between the inner edge of the hive, and the ventilating hole in the centre. Over this, fit a strip of wood as neatly as possible, dressing it down even with the slope of the stand, so as to leave a tunnel two inches

in width by a quarter of an inch in depth. Under the centre hole, and over the outlet of the tunnel, hang small wire grates, the one to prevent the entrance of other insects; and the other to be thrown back to permit a current of air to pass, or rained down to keep them at home in clear, sun-shining days in winter. For fast to the stand, use four or five inch screws, screwed in, from below, far enough to be firm. The lower side ought also to be planed smooth; and the whole should have two coats of white paint some time before it is wanted.

Rotation of Crops.

This is a subject of great interest to the Farmer: And yet few points in Agriculture are less understood. The importance of the systematic rotation in crops is nowhere set forth in briefer or clearer terms, than in one of the Agricultural lectures of Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford. (By the bye, why are our American Colleges so destitute of instruction in that branch of knowledge?) Annexed is an extract from that discourse; an extract which, if properly appreciated by our farming readers, will alone be worth more than the cost of the New Genessee Farmer for an ordinary lifetime.—Read it, my friend—reflect on it—and guide your operations by the important principles which it develops:

"Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients," says the intelligent Professor, "so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in an equal ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime and magnesia, which are present in the grain, nor without the silicate of potash, which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of the above ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of them present in the soil by a crop of wheat or of any other kind of corn. But on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as beans, are well calculated to succeed to crops of corn, because they contain no free alkalis, and less than one per cent. of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even where these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the ground to obtain a fresh supply of them by a further disintegration of the subjacent rock. For the same reason, wheat and tobacco may sometimes be reared in succession in a soil rich in potash, because the latter plant requires none of these phosphoric salts which are present in wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished at the different stages of their growth, a labor which has hitherto been only partially undertaken. It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the beet root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warmer parts of France.—The explanation of this difference is probably as follows: Beet root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter but also nitrogen; and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be effected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter; and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fail off. Now it has been shown by Liebig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia; and it is concluded by him that the last products of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold climates, and in that of nitric acid in warm ones. Hence in proportion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and consequently that of the saccharine matter present in it may be diminished.

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noting that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I enquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from these trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in any country, would but be an invitation to attack them."

"*Habens sic hinc erholen.*" (Have you no schools? was his significant rejoinder.—Prof. Stoeck.

From the New England Farmer.

Early Suppers.

By late suppers I do not mean a fourth meal, such as is often taken in fashionable life, for I have seldom known our plain agricultural families addicted to this practice. They leave it chiefly to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, to go to the closet at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, when they ought to go to bed and take a meal of cold ham or tongue, and bread and butter, or something else quite as difficult of digestion.

But by late suppers among our farmers, I mean the usual third meal, deferred to an unreasonable hour—to 7 or 8 o'clock, or even later. I have known many a farmer who made it his constant practice at all seasons, to work as long as he could see, and not to take supper till his work was finished; consequently his hour of supper, during a part of the season, would be from 8 to 9 o'clock—never earlier than 8, and often when the fields were but a little distance from the house, as late as nine.

The best and most thriving farmers I have ever known, however, take supper at precisely 6 o'clock, even in haying and harvesting. I know that a thousand objections may be brought to each early hour, especially in the month of June, July and August; but I know too, they can be met.

Some years since, having finished our haying, (I resided then in New Coventry, Conn.) I took my scythe and went into the employ, for a short time, of David H. Warner, in Litchfield county, whose grass was rather later than ours, and consequently was not yet all cut. At that time I had not known of any other way than to work till dark and eat supper when we could.

But Mr. Warner had supper uniformly, at six o'clock. Whatever the weather might be, and however pressing the work might seem to be, he required us all, at six, to suspend work and "come to tea," as it was called. This consisted of a light repast; wholesome and perhaps rather too solid, or I might say heavy, but not luxurious. When this meal was finished, which occupied, including a little conversation, about half an hour, we were permitted to go to work again if we choose. In general, however, all we did was to grind our scythes and get ready for the next day.

I do not say that when, by some unforeseen occurrence—an accident or a shower—a very pressing necessity seemed to exist of deferring supper half an hour to get in a load of hay or oats, it was never done; for I believe it was so; though I saw nothing of the kind while I was there. It takes no longer to grind scythes at evening than it does in the morning; and Mr. W.'s workmen were ready to go to mowing in the morning, in the cool of the day, and while the grass cuts easily, instead of being compelled to spend a part of the best of the morning in making preparations which ought to have been made the night before. And having begun betimes and got ahead of their day's work, they were not obliged to mow so late in the forenoon in the great heat. As soon as the ground and swath were dry enough to spread, their mowing was finished for the day, and they were ready to attend to it. And thus by being an hour or two earlier in the morning, and by keeping *before* their work, they found it as easy to get through at six, as others at eight.

But there are other and numerous advantages which are enjoyed by those who take supper at six.

1. They are not quite so apt as others are to over-eat. Our farmers—especially those who do not take any luncheon in the afternoon—and there are some who do not—and who do not get ready to sit down to supper till 8 or 9 o'clock, are very apt to eat too much. Some, it is true, lose their appetite, instead of having it increased, but these cases are not very numerous, and are diminished somewhat by the custom of taking something to give an appetite. My old friend, Levi Atkins, used to defend the practice of taking a little spirit before supper, to give an appetite—but *this is a before the temperance reform commenced.*

2. They do not so often go to bed with a load on their stomachs. He who eats at six, has not eaten less in quantity, is not so apt to go to bed till nine, by which hour the digestion is partly through. Whereas he who takes his supper at eight or nine, and goes immediately to bed, is apt to have a mass of food in his stomach either undigested or but half digested, for a considerable time; and is apt to toss in bed and dream a good deal, or else sleep *too soundly.*

3. And what is a natural consequence of this over-loading the stomach, he who *supers* late, gets up with a

bad taste in the mouth, bad feelings in the head and stomach, if not with diseased eyes; out of which feelings, or rather upon them, comes in no small degree the habit of taking a morning dram. How much clearer the head is, and how much better the feelings are, generally, after taking an early, light supper at six o'clock, they best know who have tried it.

3. There is one more advantage which I must not pass over, which is worthy of consideration, and which is highly in favor of early suppers. It is, that by taking our repast at six o'clock, we may have the society of the female portion of the family. They will not wait for their supper till eight or nine o'clock, or at least many will not, and none of them ought. But they will wait till six. Need I say that such a custom would be as favorable to good manners as it would be to true enjoyment? Besides, we are apt to reproach them now-a-days, with retaining their tea, to excite their nerves—while they demand of us to surrender our cider; but how do we know that they would not, for the sake of our society at six, dispense with the tea? Is not the experiment worth trying?

I have not exhausted the subject, Mr. Editor, but my sheet is full, and I may have exhausted the patience of your readers. Yours, &c.

Dedham, July 12, 1841. W. A. ALCOTT.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Corn Laws.

I am a plain man, and have controversy,—but one or two things of "S. W." I think I ought to object to, as I cannot, being a reader of the Farmer, silently admit them. I was indeed greatly surprised to find a citizen of Western New York, the advocate of a hereditary aristocracy; and attributing the payment of the great bulk of the English taxes, and even the support of "THE PEOPLE" to them. The "landed interest" be it remembered, is nothing else than the interest of a number of petty monarchs, whose ancestors obtained their possessions by conquest or force, and from whom they have descended to the present occupants. They "pay the taxes?" We might as well say the British Government itself pays the taxes which it exacts from the people. They "feed the people?" No! the people, by whose toil and sweat those domains are rendered productive, support the aristocracy; and without the labor of the people, they would starve in the midst of their own plantations.

It is a narrow policy, which must fall away before the light of civilization and Christianity, for notions to exclude one another's products from their people, because they can be furnished cheaper from other sources. Let the immense wheat country of the northwest throw its supplies into England, and she in return pour her manufactured articles through our country; who would be the worse off among the whole, because the necessaries of life were cheaper there, and the comforts cheaper here? But I must not enlarge, but respectfully beg S. W. to read *through and attentively* Leavitt's wheat memorial, published in the Farmer two or three months ago; only observing in conclusion, that his objection to the repeal of the British corn laws, on the ground of the little foreign wheat ever carried there is very much such a one as this:—"Why make a canal across the Isthmus of Darien? No ship has ever, since the beginning of the world, been across there—why then make a canal where there never will be any navigation?"

A READER.

A Public Benefactor.

Among the enlightened friends of Agricultural Improvement, the name of COLMAN of Massachusetts is emblazoned with the living lustre of a Public Benefactor. His services to Massachusetts—a State which honored herself by making him her Agricultural Commissioner—are invaluable; not merely for promoting agriculture, but for rendering farmers contented with, and proud of, their employment. If he could be spared from Massachusetts, we doubt not that thousands would rejoice to see him appointed a Commissioner for making an agricultural survey of the State of New York—a enterprise which should

follow the Geological Survey that has proved so advantageous to the interests and credit of the state.

The Product of Labor the only Real Wealth.

Agriculture is the foundation of wealth. The sea renders her tribute; but the earth presents to skill and industry richer and infinitely varied contributions. Money is not wealth. It is only the representative of wealth. Money is coveted because it can command labor; but of what use would it be, if labor would not be commanded. What would it avail to possess all the riches of Potosi, if thereby we could not acquire the products of agriculture? What are manufacturers concerned in but these products? What freights do the banks of commerce in their liquid flight, threading every channel and whitening every post, but the products of agriculture? Whence does the government derive its revenues but from the fruits of agriculture? What constitutes the wealth of the country but her cotton, hemp, sugar, rice, tobacco, wool, wheat, beef and pork? Agriculture only can be considered as the creator of wealth. The merchant, the manufacturer, the sailor, the various artisans and tradesmen perform their part in making the products of agriculture more valuable; in transporting them so that the advantages of climate are equalized, and in putting them in a condition for use; but agriculture alone produces. Like the leader of Israel, she strikes the rock, the waters flow, and a famished people are satisfied. She supplies, she feeds, she quickens all. Agriculture is the commanding interest of the country, which with no singular interest of a secular nature combined, can be brought into competition.

HENRY COLMAN.

Michigan.

This noble State, though sadly cursed with wild-cat banking, is steadily improving in her Agricultural character. Readers in various quarters may be interested by the following letter—which embodies many interesting matters respecting the Agricultural wealth of the Peninsula State.

MARSHALL, JULY 8, 1841.

"J. D. BEMIS, ESQ.—"DEAR SIR—I see much in the papers relating to the wheat, and other crops, in Western New York; from all which, there can be no doubt, they have suffered greatly from drought. The wheat, in this region, undoubtedly, was seriously injured, in the early part of the season, from the same cause, and somewhat, also, by the fly; but I am happy to say that timely showers in the early days of June, operated so effectually, that although there will not be a great crop, there will be a fair supply of wheat. The miserable low price of flour, for the two last years, added to the great expense for transportation, had discouraged the farmers from extending their fields, and indeed from sowing all which were broken up; so that the *acres* in cultivation are scarce equal to some former years. Yet, after all deductions are made, there will be a much larger crop than has heretofore been harvested. I have no doubt that Michigan will have from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels, at least, of surplus for market. With a steady demand, at 75 cents per bushel, the present population would at once furnish 5,000,000 bushels for export, with ease, for it is cultivated with far less labor than in New York.

The other crops about here, without exception, present the most animating and delightful aspect. The Indian corn surpasses any thing I have ever seen, in vigor, richness and luxuriance. But it will all be needed, for the "swinish multitude" has waxed amazingly prolific. There are, I think, over 600,000 of these animals now in the State; and if so, the surplus of pork the coming fall and winter, will come up to near or quite 300,000 barrels.

The people of this State—(although lying under a curse, resulting, in a great measure, from early legislative mismanagement; in unwisely, if not dishonestly, incurring and squandering a \$5,000,000 loan in that breeding a litter of wild cat banks, and then commencing a senseless hostility to all banks)—are enterprising, industrious and economical, in an eminent degree; and with their rigid habits of privation and self-denial, the surplus products of the present year, at fair prices, will pay up all individual foreign debt, and leave a very handsome balance of capital, for useful and profitable investment at home.

But the most profitable staple article for exportation by the Wolverine, will, hereafter, be wool. With-out deducting at all from the present produce of the State, 5,000,000 sheep may easily be kept. It is only necessary for a farmer to purchase 500 or 600 acres of

these oak openings, which he may get for \$5 per acre, enclose the whole, cultivate 100 acres, or enough to sustain his stock through our generally short and mild winters, and he is prepared, off hand, to keep 2,000 head of sheep. There is no doubt that all cattle, and sheep especially, thrive better upon the native grasses and shrubs, found in the openings of this State, than they do upon the best cultivated grasses of New York. I have no doubt it is the best State for sheep-husbandry in the Union; and the great ease and cheapness with which wool can be marketed, at Boston or New York, renders it admirably fitted for the staple of our interior country. Our farmers are becoming convinced of this, for every one is trying to commence or increase his flock. The numbers now coming in from Ohio and other States, are immense, and I have no doubt the sheep now in the State doubles the last year's return. Money to buy them, alone is wanting, and that number would be ten-fold in twelve months to come.

I know that a serious prejudice prevails abroad, against this State, on account of the onerous taxes imposed upon real estate. Four fifths of these taxes, however, have been imposed by school and highway districts. In many cases they have been justly condemned as unequal and oppressive. Doubtless a more correct public sentiment is pervading the State; for the most intelligent men have become convinced that the prosperity of a new country is never promoted by the imposition of unnecessary taxes, so exorbitant as to drive its own citizens away, and attract all immigration from abroad. Such appears to have been the consequence of the high taxation in this State. But, as I said, a more correct feeling exists. Indeed the taxes are now much lower than in former years.

I ought to add, that for near nine months in which I have resided here, I never knew a healthier land—the green hills of New England, thus far, do not surpass it.

With great respect, yours,

HENRY W. TAYLOR."

Evaporation.

A correspondent inquires "if water or maple sap, when heated to a given degree, evaporates according to bulk, or surface."

Water (of which maple sap almost wholly consists) when heated to 212° Fah. evaporates rapidly, and this heat cannot be exceeded (unless it is confined) so long as it remains in the vessel in a liquid state. The evaporation only becomes more rapid, as the fire is increased. And the rapidity of evaporation depends wholly on the quantity of heat which passes from the fire to the boiling water. Of course the larger the surface, the greater will be the quantity of heat passing, the intensity of the fire being the same. If a kettle has one square foot of surface exposed to the fire, the evaporation will be the same whether one foot or ten in surface, of the water, be exposed to the air above. And the evaporation will be the same, whether the vessel be high, and contain a barrel in measure, or flat and contain only a gallon. Consequently it depends on the *extent of surface exposed to the fire*, the intensity of the heat of that fire being the same.

Domestic Economy.

MORE LIGHT!—Lamps may be easily arranged for burning Lard, instead of oil. Many of them are now in use in Rochester. Ordinary lamps may be fixed for this purpose—with a thick wire so arranged as to be kept hot by the flame, and thus secure the lard in a fluid state. There is but little smoke and the light is pleasant. It is certainly far preferable to making candles of tallow; and will be a great convenience to thrifty housewives, on the score of neatness as well as economy. This mode of burning lard was devised by Mr. B. W. Oakley, of Tecumseh, Michigan. Oil is extracted from corn, by distillation, to some extent, at the west. The Niles (Michigan) Republican says:

"We have been burning in a common lamp, for the last few weeks, oil extracted from corn, in quantity of which we received from Mr. R. A. Ward, of Niles, who manufactures the article. It gives a clear, beautiful light, and burns longer than the common white oil, and emits no offensive smell. On the whole we should think it better and cheaper than any other kind of oil for lamps."

By the New Genesee Farmer.

Crops of 1841 in East Bloomfield.

MISERABLE HARVEST.—It is getting so fashionable to write of the crops and harvest, that we can scarcely take up a paper, either practical, religious or agricultural, but we find a column headed the "Crops;" and sure are the contradictory and extravagant statements given, that it is coming to be almost as necessary to inquire whether the writer be not a consumer, interested in representing the crops as superabundant in order to lower the price, or a producer wishing a round price for his surplus commodities—as in reading a political article to enquire to which party the writer belongs. As the public feeling has become somewhat calmed, now that the harvest is past, and the true state of the case is becoming more and more apparent, I may be less liable to the imputation of an interested writer, if I continue the record of the crops in this town. In the *Old Genesee Farmer*, the record is continued from 1831 up to last year. Last year our crops were so uniformly good, and so much was said of the crops everywhere, that it seemed irksome to repeat the story.

Wheat, our staple crop, is decidedly a failure.—Whatever may be said of other sections of the country, wheat has not been so universally poor for many years. The cause I believe to be the same throughout the country. Our farmers were very forward with their sowing last fall—much of it being done in August, under the impression that early sowed wheat is much the surest. The fall growth was good, although a few pieces of very early sowed showed the ravages of insects. The winter was as favorable as usual. The latter part of April and the month of May were trying months. Freezing nights and thawing days with dry and cold winds, continued for so long a time as we had them, last spring, would seem sufficient to destroy every vestige of winter grain, and almost preclude the possibility of sowing any spring crops.

As we are liable to such seasons, and have our wheat more or less injured every spring, it becomes a matter of interesting inquiry in what manner we can best guard against them. Protection, whether by hills, forests, orchards, or even fences, is the most efficient guarantee against cold chilly winds, which dry up the life of the wheat and prevent that thrown out by frosts from taking root again. Early sowing on land under thorough cultivation, thereby giving the roots firm hold of the soil, is next in order to protection, and more under the control of the farmer.—Draining all surface water is of the utmost importance. A regular rotation of crops, inasmuch as the land is thereby supplied with the requisite nourishment for the crop, is of more consequence than usually imagined. The skimming system of cropping with wheat every other year, so very generally pursued among us, is the best calculated to culture such seasons, and has in the present crop received a most favorable rebuke.

Of the kinds of wheat, little discrimination can be made in such unpropitious seasons. The quality is good, and the yield will be greater in proportion to the straw. There has been much complaint of a scab in many fields that were injured by the spring—but I have seen no appearance of the wheat worm which could be found so plentiful three or four years since. Smut and rust we have generally escaped this season—but scab cannot be made no rapid advances upon us. The darkening path may be traced through the length and breadth of the town, and some fields have this year appropriated exclusively to it.

Beside the power of the scab, we have a new enemy to contend with, which, from its rapid strides, we have reason to fear will outstrip all others in de-

stroying our wheat crops. I mean couch or quack grass. If this is the worst weed the English farmer has to contend with, it must be still worse for us, as we have no cheap laborers to spare for hand weeding.

Spring wheat promises to be a fair crop. The season was so backward that but little was sown.

Barley was also unfortunate in its seedling time.—What little I have seen promises an ordinary yield.

Oats.—It used to be an old proverb, sow flax in the fire and oats in the mire. If therefore the proverb is good for any thing, we ought to have good oats as the ground was moist enough surely. It is generally supposed that seasons like the present are not good for oats, yet the crop is with us more than ordinarily we get. During the month of June, they looked as if going to head out before half grown. The straw is indeed short, but the heads are of good length and well filled. What is remarkable they all stood up well, there scarcely having been a severe rain storm since they were sown.

Corn.—On some accounts this has been a good season for corn, and some fields of early planted will come off very fine. In general the drought has injured the growth and will prevent its being well filled.—The prospect is that it will be early ripe. The stalks being now much shrivelled and dried up. The amount raised will I think be less than usual.

Grass.—This is our poorest crop. Less has been cut and less pasture for our stock than we have had for many years. The prospect is now that fall feeds will be scarce and we shall have to feed our cattle from our barns unless we have rains soon.

Potatoes and all root crops have suffered severely by the drought, and if we get any it will be from early planting. Potatoes I think will lose in reputation, and if the order is not reversed, one peck from twenty bushels planting, instead of twenty and thirty bushels from a peck of seed, it will be because they are better than they look to be.

R. clover.—I have seen none growing.

Peas are generally said to be good, although I think they will not be found to yield well.

Wool.—The quantity of wool grown in town is constantly increasing, and is second to no crop except wheat. It has this year been freely sold at fair prices.

Fruits of all kinds are in more than usual abundance; and although we are short in a few important crops we have abundant reasons for gratitude for the prosperity which hath attended the tail of the luncheon.

Yours, &c.

ADAMS.

E. Bloomfield, Ont. Co., Aug. 25, 1841.

Twelve Varieties of Wheat.

Gen. R. Harmon, Jr. of Wheatland, has for several years past cultivated many different varieties of wheat, with a view to test their relative value, of a adaptedness to our soil and climate. At our request he has left at the Rochester Seed Store, samples, in straw and grain of twelve distinct kinds raised by him the past season. The seed of several of these varieties was imported from England last year by Mr. Bateham; but the past winter and spring being unusually severe for wheat, several of these kinds were a good deal injured by frost. This, however, should not be considered decisive proof that they will not endure our ordinary winters; for many cases might be found where common varieties were almost entirely destroyed the past season. The experiments of Gen. H. are valuable, however, and he will much accept our thanks for the samples and the following paper which accompanied them.

By the New Genesee Farmer.

Mr. M. B. BATEHAM.—The following is a list of the names and a short description of the twelve vari-

eties of wheat, samples of which I have left at the Seed Store:

No. 1, **TUSCAN.** This variety was introduced into this town four or five years ago, by Abram Hanford. The seed I believe was imported. It has large straw, chaff white, bald; grain large and white, ripens a little later than the common Flint. I have tried it on different soils, but it appears too liable to injury by frost for profitable cultivation in this climate; still it may possibly become acclimated so as to be a valuable variety.

No. 2, **TUSCAN BEARDED.** This variety was found mixed with No. 1, but is very different from it in appearance. The straw is very large, with long heads; chaff white, with a long stiff beard; grain large and handsome. It appears to be less hardy than the preceding; more than two-thirds of it being destroyed by frost with me the past two seasons.

No. 3, **VIRGINIA WHITE FLINT.** This variety was introduced from Virginia, and is said to be the kind of which the Virginia flour is made, which stands so high in the markets. The straw resembles that of the White Flint, but is rather lighter. Chaff white, bald; grain very short and round, of a reddish cast, somewhat flinty. It weighed last season sixty six pounds to the bushel; ripens about a week earlier than the White Flint; endures the winters well, but has suffered more from the drouth this year than most other varieties.

No. 4, **VIRGINIA BEARDED.** This variety I obtained from No. 3, by sowing it in the spring. Head large and heavy, chaff white, with very stiff beard which I consider an objection to it.

No. 5, **WHEATLAND RED,** obtained in the same manner as No. 4. Straw large, heads rather short but heavy; chaff red, bald; grain reddish; has the appearance of yielding well, and is very hardy.

No. 6, **COMMON WHITE FLINT.** This name was probably given from its white straw and white flinty grain. Heads short; chaff white, bald; grain very white and flinty with thin bran, and yields flour of superior quality. It is more generally cultivated than any other kind in this county, but the seed can seldom be obtained pure. It is a very hardy variety, being more seldom injured by frost than any other kind I am acquainted with.

No. 7, **IMPROVED WHITE FLINT.** Selected from among No. 6, and resembles that kind, but the heads are larger and the grain not so flinty; makes very superior flour and a greater quantity per bushel than any other kind within my knowledge. (Gen. H. has left seed of this variety at the Seed Store for sale.—Eps.)

No. 8, **WHITE PROVENCE.** This was imported from France. I obtained it at the Rochester Seed Store, and have raised it two years. The straw is smaller than any of the varieties I have cultivated, grows thick and is apt to lodge. Heads large; chaff brown, bald or with short beards near the upper end; grain white, very large and fine, and has the appearance of yielding flour well.

No. 9, **PIGOT STRAW.** This is an English variety imported last year for the Rochester Seed Store. Straw short and bright; heads very close set and heavy; chaff white, bald; grain white and fine. This variety is considerably injured by frost, and I doubt whether it will prove sufficiently hardy to be valuable here.

No. 10, **ELIEST,** from the same source as No. 9. In growth and appearance this variety resembles our Red Chaff Bald, but the grain is a darker red. It does not stand the winters as well as some other varieties.

No. 11, **GOTTEN DRUM.** Imported the same as the last one. Resembles the White Flint in growth and appearance, head larger, grain reddish, large, with

rather coarse appearance and thick bran. Did not stand the winter very well.

No. 12, BELLEVEU TALLAVRA. From the same source as the last three. Straw large and white, bald; grain large and fine. This is the most promising of the four English varieties. It stands the winter well and is as early as the Flint. I believe it will be found valuable.

You will perceive that the grain in most of the samples is a little shrunk, which is owing to the very dry and hot weather just before harvest. Several of the imported varieties were so much injured by the winter, that the straw was very thin, which made them several days later in ripening. I shall continue my experiments with them till better situated of their character. Yours, &c., R. HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, August 26th, 1841.

REMARKS.—Any thing which tends to increase or improve our wheat crop, is of the first importance to this country. And as there can be but little doubt that improvements can be made in the kinds of wheat, we hope some of our readers will unite with Gen. Harmon, to test the matter by experiments. The proprietors of the Seed Store have been at considerable expense this season to import some 15 or 20 of the finest varieties of wheat to be found in England; which will be sold at \$1 per peck—this barely pays the cost and expenses. How many farmers will try them all?—Eps.

Cherries.

4 Supplement to our Last Article on this Subject.

The Early Richmond ripens at the same time with the White Tartarian and the Black Coronet; and may be used for culinary purposes a fortnight sooner than the Kentish, or common red cherry. We value it very, chiefly as a dessert fruit. When it becomes very ripe, it loses with its brightness most of its acidity; and in this state, it is chosen by many in preference to the sweet cherries. The delicacy of its juice surpasses that of the common red cherry.

How long it would retain its excellence on the tree, has not been ascertained to our knowledge. We have kept it there more than six weeks after it was ripe. It is not inclined to rot; but its sweetness at length attracts many insects, including the yellow hornet, the humming bird also comes in for a share; and we have seen it insert its little bill both when it was on the wing, and when it was sitting on the branch.

The Early Richmond is but a shrub, and may be trained very low; and if its fruit was protected by a net, like the currant, it would probably keep as long. In our estimation it is far more desirable.

W. R. Prince says this variety was brought by his father from Richmond in Virginia. It is probably a fine fruit.

The drought of the present season, has been very favorable to cherries that are liable to rot in wet weather; and it has given us an opportunity to observe what happens when the fruit dries up on the tree, it is generally in consequence of the punctures of insects. We remember to have seen many years ago near Philadelphia, one branch of a cherry tree well loaded, a month or two after the usual time of ripening, and when not a fruit remained on any other part of the tree. Its appearance was very singular. On approaching it however, we found it was guarded by wasps and no living thing could go nigh them with impunity.

The Transparent Guigne is a heart cherry; and of those of its class, not generally liable to the charge of worms, though the fruit had a sharpness this season we had not noticed before. Was it occasioned by excessive sunshine? We consider the Transparent Guigne as one of our most delicious cherries.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Liverpool Times.

State and Prospects of Trade—the Harvest in England.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be very unfavorable, with the exception of those from the woollen districts of Yorkshire, in which there is some slight improvement. The state of trade in Lancashire is truly deplorable, confidence having been excessively shaken by the losses and embarrassments of the last two years, and the demand for goods being at present miserably low. Nothing but a good harvest can restore the cotton manufacturers to prosperity, by increasing the power of the middle and laboring classes, who are the great consumers to purchase clothing, and by restoring confidence generally. At present, unfortunately, the prospect of the country, so far as the harvest is concerned, is far from encouraging, for the weather continues very cold for the season of the year, and the great weight of rain which has fallen must have done some mischief. It is still possible that the harvest may be an average one, but there is no reason to hope that it will be more than that, and without a change of weather it will be much less. Should there be any great deficiency, the consequences will be very serious indeed, for the supply of breaded grain in the country at present does not amount to more than four hundred thousand quarters, and any further supply which may have to be got from the continent of Europe will have to be purchased at very high rates, as the crops are by no means promising abroad, and the foreign markets are unusually late. For the last three weeks the prices both of free and bonded grain have been rising in all the principal markets, and wheat has already reached a price much too high for the comfort of the people or the prosperity of trade. Unless there should be a decided improvement in the weather, a still further and much greater rise will take place, and one which will do more the merchants and manufacturers to another year of gloom and embarrassment, and the poorer classes (those whose wages, as we are told by Lord Sandon and other great political economists, rise with the price of bread) to short work and still lighter earnings for twelve months longer. However willing party politicians may be to deride themselves, and adhere to the maxim of the corn laws, another deficient harvest, unfortunately it should take place, will open the eyes even of the most obstinate. There has been very little change in money matters during the last week. Money continues to be abundant, but there is a great want of confidence in any saving it. We are glad to see that the bulion of the Bank of England is still increasing, though slowly. It now amounts to £5,170,000, which is an increase of £72,000 in the quarter. The weather of the next three weeks will decide whether it shall continue to increase, or again decline much more rapidly than it has advanced. Both the Bank of England and the joint stock banks have increased their issues during the last quarter, though they are still low in comparison with what they usually are. The rise in the price of grain has already begun to affect the averages, and it is believed that some decrease of the duty will take place either this week or next. The average prices of wheat have advanced as follows during the last six weeks:—The week ending the 13th of June, the average was 62s. 5d.; on the 25th June (6s. 5d.); the 2d July, 63s. 11d.; the 9th, 63s. 11d.; the 16th, 64s. 11d.; the 23d, 64s. 11d. These returns do not include the sales of last week, which were at considerably higher rates. The duty at present is 23s. 8d. and the average price of the six weeks, 63s. 6d. An increase of a shilling per quarter in price diminishes the duty one shilling per quarter, until the price reaches sixty-seven shillings, when the duty declines two shillings for every shilling in the increase of price. At the same point the duty on Canadian wheat falls from 6s. to 6l. per quarter, and the duty on the barrel of flour to 35l. As the exports of Canadian wheat and flour are becoming very great, an unusually large quantity would be let into the market if the average of 67s. should be reached.

From the North-Lane Express of Aug. 2.

"In the early part of the week we had two or three days of fine weather, and hopes were beginning to be entertained that the rain had at length left us on Thursday, however, it again became overcast, and since then heavy showers have fallen in various parts of the country. The temperature has, throughout the week, been exceedingly low for the time of year, and the absence of bright sunshine is greatly retarding the maturing of the crops, so that it has now become certain that the harvest must inevitably be late, and

consequently more than usually precarious. With regard to the probable yield of Wheat, the reports are increasingly unfavorable; and unless a decided and total change of weather takes place, it is much to be feared that the produce will prove materially deficient both in quantity and quality, and even under the most auspicious circumstances we much doubt whether an average can be secured.

The high value which Wheat has now attained has induced the Farmers to thresh out rather freely, and the dealers have been somewhat more liberal at a few of the leading markets in the agricultural districts; and the very high price asked by sellers having tended to check the demand, there has, on the whole been rather less life in the trade, notwithstanding which prices have continued to creep up.

Our Scotch letters inform us, that though the weather had rather improved in that country it still continued cold and gloomy, and the want of that general heat so much required at this season to ripen the crops, had caused all species of grain to remain in an unhealthy state; of positive damage, however, we are happy to say there are fewer complaints than might have been expected.

From Ireland we learn that a good deal of rearing was left there respecting the effect of the recent heavy rains on the outstanding crops. Hedges of grain had taken the alarm, and enhanced rates were asked for both wheat and oats at most of the leading markets.

The last London average is 2s. 3d. per qr. higher than for the week previous, being 3,750 qrs. at 72s. 3d. per qr. This is of course not included in Thursday's general weekly return; and as a considerable advance has, so far that was made up, taken place at many of the leading provincial towns, the next average for the Kingdom will probably be about 2s. per qr. higher than the last, and the duty will shortly recede materially."

A Letter of Inquiry on Female Self Education.

Ms. Dutton—The kind regard which you have manifested for the interests of the female readers of your paper, induces me to hope that you will pardon the Liberty Breeze in asking for the use of a small space in its columns. I am one of my youth and ignorance, I do not seek to give, but to obtain instruction; and if some one who possesses the information I desire, will give it through the medium of the Farmer, I think it may prove of great benefit to others besides myself. My father is a farmer in moderate circumstances, and like many others in our land is unable to afford his child in any but the most ordinary means of education than can be found at a common district school. That I have attended as long as appears beneficial, and now, wishing to make higher attainments, I am determined to prosecute a course of private study or self-instruction. I do not in this way expect to obtain a perfect, much less a fashionable education; but I hope to become familiar with the most important and useful branches of knowledge, so as to be able to instruct the younger members of the family, and to employ my life a good blessing to myself and to those around me. My situation at present allows me from four to five hours leisure each day, and I have the means of obtaining a limited supply of books; but I find myself at a loss to decide how to proceed. I write therefore to entreat some person who is qualified for the task, to advise me on this subject. I wish particularly to be informed as to the relative value or importance of the different branches of study; the best order to observe in relation to the time of commencing and the manner of presenting them; the most suitable books, &c. &c., reference being had to my situation and circumstances.

A full and explicit answer to this, will be very much obliged. Your sincere friend, HELEN.

Our Valley, July 1-41.

REMARKS—It gives us a sincere pleasure to publish the foregoing letter of our fair friend; and we have some little of experience and education will assist her in her present worthy efforts. We see no reason why farmers' daughters, even in moderate circumstances, may not elevate themselves, to an intellectual standard far beyond the many of those who boast of personal advantages. We trust Helen will pardon us for making some alterations in her communication.—Eps.

Inquiries about Ashes.

Messrs. Gorton—I wish to ask the following questions respecting the use of wood ashes in agriculture:

- 1st. What quantity of ashes is it proper to apply to an acre of grass land?
2d. What kind of soil is ashes of the most benefit upon?
3d. What time in the year is the best time to apply ashes?
4th. Will ashes be beneficial upon land that has been ploughed, as elsewhere. AGRICOLA

Rhyme and Reason--Political Economy set to Music.

However dry some may consider Political Economy, a rhymester onward shows that rhyme may be readily manufactured from some branches of that useful science. Only think of the statistics of cotton! interwoven with the flowers of rhyme! If people will not study Political Economy more thoroughly in its simple form, some rhymester might render himself a public benefactor by rendering the great truths of that science familiar to our ears through the aid of rhyme.

From the Northern Light.

COTTON STAPLEPLUS.

BY BERRY WHEATING.

Egyptian, Greek, nor Roman ever knew
That such a plant as cotton grows;
Or, if, before known,
'Twas only as a common, useless weed,
Which idly sprang up, flourish'd, went to seed,
By no one sown.
The eastern loom grew it, spun, and wove;
But, wanting "cotton," and from their looms to move,
The trade was small,
Their bales, torn up as rags among mankind,
Would scarcely serve its bleaching works to bind,
Mustans an ill.

A century since 'twas thus. The distaff, and
The shuttle, slowly thro' a from hand to hand,
Exhausted art.
Spindle and power loom their race began
When England brought to light those "Wrights of man,"
Her Lads, and Girls.

What now? Why tak'st the thread, by England spun
In one short year, and to and from the sun,
In course of time,
Trail'd thro' the spheres of plane, bright and star,
'Tis odd strength, soft as flesh, through all those journals far
(The "Wrights of time")

Or, tak'st the world's looms, of giant strength,
In dis-ant times, and but--what is its length?
As girls' hand!

'T would span the earth's enormous waist,
Where fashion left its longest line has trac'd,
The "Wrights of hand!"

As here these vices, which thus could swathe the globe,
Sent out that man alone may be lord'd?
'Tis even so.

It is the age of cotton. Full on fell
Of its smooth texture, 'Tis the young and old,
The high and low.

And whence the "Wrights of hand" which simplify
These countless "Wrights of hand" which face us all,
They give to me?

From the warm South, 'Tis there the genial earth
With cotton brings forth these things, pliant to birth--
'Tis there it blooms.

But 'tis not England only that uplifts
The age with steam. That power with Empire shifts,
New-England long
Has felt the mighty impulse. Soon will be
Weave for the world--old England's rival be,
As rich, as strong.

Then let the North and South in union live,
Nature and art, and thus their sanguine give,
And hand in hand,
Producers not consumers, no bled, claim
A common partnership, a common fate,
A common goal.

Pat. & Publ. by W. R. R. July, 1841.

Agriculture and Education.

These things should go hand in hand everywhere. The Farmer who neglects to improve the minds of his children, gives melancholy proof that he himself is unfitted to rule the business which Heaven has liberally showered upon the land. See to the schools in your neighborhood--visit them frequently--encourage the teachers and the scholars with your presence, even for a few moments in a week--and the

* Sir Richard Arkwright invented the "mule," the Rev. Elihu G. Loring invented the "power loom."
† These are not poetical fictions, but modern facts. See every part of statistical reports, which have been published.

results will soon be manifested by signs that will cheer you onward to greater exertions in the cause of Education. You owe at least this much to your own children--and in discharging the duty to them, you will save the cost of business of incidentally benefiting your whole neighborhood.

Wives, mothers, sisters! Your influence may be made all-powerful in promoting the welfare of society in this way. How can you allow your children or other young relatives to pass through the schools, unhelped by the encouraging visits and influence which you might reasonably be expected to bestow on the schools that exert such powerful influence "for weal or for woe" over the immortal minds of the rising generation.

Let any one person, lady or gentleman, try the experiment--visit the school or schools in the neighborhood--manifest becoming interest in the progress of education--and their exertions, like heaven-born Charity, will be "twice-blessed"--bless to the recipient as well as the benefactor--repaying all toil with hundred-fold gratification to those who benevolently engage in the blessed work.

For the New Genesee Farmer. Scraps.

Messrs. Editors--Having been a reader of the old and New Genesee Farmer, I have taken note of a number of facts that have fallen under my observation as a practical farmer, and am willing to contribute my mite in compliance with your oft repeated request.

SALIVA IN THE HORSE--Can be cured by mixing a table spoonful of flour sulphur in the salt that is given them.

MILK SPREADING--May be remedied by pressing the tit full of milk against a stone and rubbing it sumtly.

GRAFTING--Can be done by any person by cutting the shoots before warm weather, and keeping them in an ice house till the flowers fall, or in other words till the bark peels; then cut off the limb, take a twig three or four inches long and sharpen it by cutting entirely on one side, then one to two inches in length, according to the size of the twig, raise the bark on the stock with your knife and insert the graft--the bark side next the bark. Apply calve enoug to exclude the air, and the process is completed.

Planting grafts on this plan supercedes the necessity of planting the stock, they are much surer to grow, and the labor is much less than the old way. The end of the stock should be painted with common paint; it is better than wax.

YELLOW WATER--The yellow water can be cured by the following process--First bleed the horse; secondly, give him one teaspoonful saltpetre by dissolving it in a pail of water; the horse must be considerably dry before he will drink it; thirdly, give him one table spoonful of resin pounded fine and mixed with bran or meal; let one day intervene between each. A second portion of resin can be given it necessary.

DISORDER IN HORSES--The writer has had a number of hogs that have become lame generally in the hot months of July or August. They were matted in the hind legs and became lammer and lammer, till it was with much difficulty they could move at all--lose flesh rapidly, and if they got better in the fall, fat but poorly; the cause and cure is respectfully called for.

POLITICS--S. W. is treating political economy after the manner of a minister. But is it not dangerous ground for you to tread upon? I doubt your getting a good way without treading on some one's toes.

CANADA TRUSTS--This scourge of all accounts is making rapid progress in our country. Twenty years ago it scarcely ever scolded, but it appears to

have become acclimated and now seeds very heavily. They can be killed by turning the land to pasture, and pulling them as often as they make their appearance.

DRAGLOO.--This instrument can be made the easiest by splitting a log eight feet long and eighteen or twenty inches through, and cutting again across the middle of one half, say four inches wide and three deep; in this put the but end of a pole. It may be made lighter by hollowing out the ends. It is very useful in smoothing newly ploughed sward.

West Niles, April, 1841.

W. R.

Life in the Country Contrasted with City Life.

The discontented farmer, who sighs for city life, may be edified by the picture of crowded towns presented in the annexed sketch, from the pen of Jons A. Dix, late Secretary of the State of New York. The fidelity of the picture is woefully realized by those of us who are surfeited and smothered by the heat and dust and other accompaniments of city life under a roasting temperature of ninety-six to a hundred. There is "more truth than poetry" in the sketch, as the doubting farmer may discover to his cost, if he forsakes the free air of the farm for the glitter of even the best regulated city. The "Northern Light," the valuable paper now edited by General Dix, has never been embellished with a more vivid picture than this from the pen of its gifted editor.

Town and Country.

BY JOHN A. DIX.

At the very moment when cities put on their worst aspect, and the country its fairest and most attractive, it may not seem altogether consistent with impartial justice to set up a comparison between them. And yet it will not be difficult, we apprehend, to hold the balance even. That cities possess some superiorities over the country, particularly at less genial seasons of the year, will not be disputed. When our friends in the interior are blockaded up by mountains of snow, and the intercommunications of pleasure and business among them are difficult, if not impracticable, each man among us shoves off his twenty-five feet front of sidewalk, under an arduous sense of the time for neglect thereof, and we pass them one extremity of the city to the other, with as little obstruction as in the heat of summer. But cities have some superiorities over the country at all seasons. They contain, in a more concentrated slope, the means of intellectual improvement. Extensive libraries, reading-rooms and bookstores are there to be found, furnishing information on almost all subjects, and in almost all languages. The perpetual contact and collision into which mind is brought with mind, quickens the intellect and keeps it in constant preparation for conflict. Men are, as it were, always within pistol-shot of each other, walking the streets and lying down at night with their intellectual weapons sharpened and their harness buckled to their backs. Yet we must concede that the country has some advantage over us in certain departments of mental labor. Its shades, its tranquillity, and his repose are peculiarly adapted to meditation. He, who would penetrate the depths of a subject, will more readily attain his object in its cool and quiet retreats, than in the heart of a city, with all its bustle and its tumult to distract his thoughts and disturb his processes of investigation.

But assuming for the city some superiority in the particulars adverted to, how do we sink in the comparison when we turn to the other views of the subject? Let us look about us, and see what is our condition now. It is midsummer; we are in the very middle of the year; and the "dog-star rages." Let us look at the thermometer--92 degrees in the shade! What a suffocating heat, and no escape from it! The rich man did not long for a drop of water from the fountains of Lazzari more eagerly than we for a mouthful of fresh air from the towering Catskill or the martial Heidelberg, which we see in the distance. We close our windows and blinds and shut out the light of day, under the suggestion of a philosophical friend that light and heat are in some degree inseparable, and if we exclude the one we get rid of a portion of the other. We sit down in this artificial twilight of our dwellings, and find life insupportable. But business calls us out. We must be at our counting-rooms, our offices, and our workshops; we have

a cause to try at the Circuit; some good friend in the interior has sent us money to pay taxes, or a power of attorney to procure a pension for one of the gallant spirits who shed his blood in asserting our independence, and we must see the Controller or the Pension Agent; we have promised to meet our friend Jenkins at his rooms, and assist him in that ugly business with which he is entangled. We are in the street. There is not a cloud in the sky, and the sun shines out with equatorial splendor. He has just reached a point in the heavens, from which he looks straight down the street we are to walk through, leaving not a foot of shade on either side for shelter. There is no choice but to face him in all his fierceness. The pavement and side-walks are heated to the temperature of a furnace. Our soles are none of the lightest; but our feet burn as we tread these pavements of brick, which seem fresh from the baking. We pass along the street. The sun has been shining for hours on the roofs of these houses, which are exhaling, for our discomfort, the heat they have absorbed. Here comes a car heavily laden, dragged painfully over the pavement. The horse is struggling with his load, panting at least twice for every step he takes; and the driver is looking for a dry spot in his red handkerchief, to wipe off the streams that are pouring down his mottled visage. An unhappy cur, with his nose muzzled under the dog-law, has just passed along. Are our Common Council ignorant of the natural history of the animal, or did they invent this torment for the express purpose of making him mad by shutting up his tongue in his mouth, and thus closing the principal outlet for his surplus heat? A half a dozen drovers have gathered under this awning, for want of a better shade. They have just finished their half day's labor, and are breathing a moment before they encounter the fiery ordeal, through which they are to pass to their dinner. What would they not give, of a little they have to give, if they could exchange places with one of the thousand groups of their fellow-laborers in the fields, who, at this very moment, are tending their flocks under a tree of impenetrable shade, and are preparing to lie down for an hour upon a bosom of their mother earth, with the purest air around, and the grass and ground and wild flowers beneath them sending up freshness and fragrance? What a contrast to all this do we present! We have covered up the fair face of our mother with bricks and paving-stones; a few trees scattered along the streets analyze us with conceptions of shade, which we are not to realize; narrow patches of grass of a few feet length, in front or rear of our dwellings, patched down, meet the eye here and there—seldom monuments, as they are, of the broader surfaces, which we have overspread and buried alive under our contrivances to hide the face of nature.

But, the heat of the day is past, and the night is lying like over the face of the country and the town. We begin at length to think we breathe more freely. The streets are no longer blazing with the rays of the sun; but about they have been gathering all the day long, and they are now giving it out, we pass through them, in streams as sensible as the path of a volcano. Those, who keep or can afford hire vehicles, have driven out of town, and are catching the fine air, or snatching hasty glimpses of fields and trees before they are lost in the darkness. These are the favored few. The lot of most of us is to pass the evening and the night where we have used the day—in the heart of the city. And, spite of its heated atmosphere, there is something animating in its aspect at the early hours of night—in its glances of flickering lamps, in the numberless lights streaming from the windows of its dwellings, and in hundreds and thousands that are seen in the streets, lighting at their patches or making the flimsy pavements vocal with their tread.

But the hour of rest has come, bringing new discomforts with it. As the air begins to grow cool and for the renovation of our drooping bodies and spirits we must shut a cat. This is the overruling necessity of every night. The city burghers of the mid-ages was not more vigilant than we to shut up our doors to his fortified dwelling than we to shut up our martial tentement—he against the feudal enemy, and we against the housebreaker and the thief. But there are great occasions which call for fresh precautions. The evening papers tell us that a gang of desperate villains are abroad, and that our property and lives are in danger. What a peering into the conduct of locks and fastenings do these warnings produce! We examine every window, we lock and bar a double-bolt the street door, and shut up every opening through which the breath of night can gain admittance. The dog has his proper station assigned

him. We bring forth our pocket pistols, and that they are loaded, put fresh caps on them, and place them within reach of our bed. Thus prepared for the most desperate extremities, we commit ourselves to the care of a superintending Providence, brooding over apprehended invasions of our domestic altars by our fellow-man, and with a host of bloody resolutions at our hearts.

These, however, are clas in our lives. We are not always thus belligerent. But in our best estate there is no lack of discomfort. We must be down at night in steaming bed-chambers until the summer heats are over, and rise in the morning, unrefreshed, for the repetition of the same scenes, through which we passed yesterday. Nor are we comforted by the frequent suggestions, which spring up within us, as to the condition of him, who, in the calm and quiet retreats of the country, lays his head upon his pillow, with the cool breath of Heaven pouring in at every door and every window, thrown wide open to receive it, and sinks to rest with the assurance that, amid such evidences of the power and beneficence of the Almighty as those which surround him, no rapacious hand will be raised to take from him his property or shed his blood.

Agriculture in Missouri.

We have often remarked that western agriculture must be peculiar in some of its essential features, and are more and more impressed with the importance of discussing such peculiarities in a manner that will awaken attention and embody profitable information. We may say with much propriety that the agricultural science, regarded in its proper construction, as applicable to the west, has yet to be learned.

We cannot find a portion of land in the whole earth like ours; and while we admit that there are certain principles ascertained to be proper in the management of all soils, still there are others only suitable to such as in their nature require their adaptation. We require a somewhat peculiar mode of ploughing, a peculiar character of grains and seeds, and peculiar treatment. This must be admitted, for look at distant removes in any part of the world, and you find local principles and local treatment in tilling soils that are only proper for their own locality. The vast quantities of land amongst us to be had at a small valuation, and their exceeding richness, renders it necessary that our agricultural operations and policy should be peculiar.

With what an ill grace do recommendations reach us through the medium of foreign agricultural works, such as the benefit of a nice system of drill husbandry—a system that would require as many hands to an acre as we appropriate to a dozen, the one acre yielding, perhaps, double one of ours, which is its only argument. Drill husbandry is necessary where practiced, because land is scarce and light, making it important that every inch should be made available in the highest degree. When we take into account the value of labor, the largeness of our plantations, and the productiveness of our soil, such nice measures must be discarded as impolitic.

Then for us to adopt as a general principle, the lavish application of manure, is a doubtful means, and unless an intelligent demand is as practiced, attended with danger. We do not say that we look upon the attempt to increase the richness of our soil as useless, or that it ought to be regarded with indifference, but would recommend, at present, other means than the application of manure.

Such of our soils as are inferior in production may be vastly benefited by deep ploughing, a mode that is easy in its practice, and making it to be additional draft upon our time or force. This, together with a thorough pulverization of sward, will be a sufficient for our lands for many years—at least it will be found better to depend upon this, until other equally vital considerations are acted upon which now plead more strongly for immediate attention. We will not speak negatively longer in reference to our local needs, but say a few words conveying our opinion of what we seem to require in order to advance rapidly our interests by a suitable development and application of our resources.

To this end we are first to learn the nature and extent of these resources. No individual or community can employ means with a good prospect of continued success unless a knowledge is first attained of the character of means in possession; when this is decided, it is easy properly to apply. Are the resources of a State or larger community geographically confined to particular policy, diversified in their nature, or will it be more difficult to fix upon a uniform way of means? But situated as we are in this

respect, the policy best to be adopted is apparently obvious, for we are, in an unrestricted sense, an agricultural community. In keeping our eye upon development and application, we would say that although we might arrive as a community to considerable eminence as a grain raising portion of our country, yet our markets are, and in all probability will be such as to make it suicidal to our interest to make this product a staple.

We say, that having properly ascertained all our relations as an agricultural community, we must, if we would thrive, make our staple productions—Stock, Tobacco and Hemp. These must be made the articles of export. Upon these we must depend for our circulating medium. All of these articles are steadily rising in value and the demand for them growing greater. There is no danger of overstocking the country, for we are importing and shall be for many years, two of them, viz: Stock and Hemp, and there is a substantial market of Tobacco in Europe, and this is growing better.—*M. Tarnor.*

Subsoil Cultivation.

Sir—I am an old man, and an old farmer; but my eyes are not so dim, but I can see that there is much to learn in the way of a profession that has hitherto been considered either too high or too low—*which, I cannot say—to admit of much advantage from observation or reflection; indeed it is plain that we shall be distanced in the race of improvements that is taking place around us, in farming, as well as in every other science.* But the subject that has awakened me to new life and fresh vigor, even in my old age, is, the cultivation of the subsoil, by means of moving it by such an instrument as that, of which you have given us a drawing in your last, the Denston Plough; and for the first time in my life, I regret that I was born so soon, by 20 years. Why, Mr. Editor, I can see with half an eye that the thing will work, and can fully understand how that the operation must be as beneficial for a sandy, as for a clay soil, much of the former, as well as of the latter, having a retentive subsoil, which operates in a two-fold way to the injury of the crop; first, in wet weather, by preventing a glut of water from passing away, until it has become purid and poisonous to vegetation, and next, in a time of drought, preventing the descent of the roots of the plants in search of moisture, which is ever present, even in the driest seasons, within a given distance of the surface of the earth, and where, as you say, they go for water, which by their tap roots is pumped up to the lateral roots, while busily engaged in search of food in the surface soil—a pretty idea that, and worth many times the subscription money of the Cabinet.

To a want of deep ploughing might be attributed, I have no doubt, the weakness of our wheat-crop, which are so liable to be prostrated by any little gust of wind, after it has shot into the ear, and often, indeed, before that period. With a strength, equal in appearance to any vicissitude of climate, we find our crops ready to fall by their own weight, and wonder that with straw of oatmeal like reed, they have the substance only of the common grasses. This is the cause, depend upon it, and it is but natural that it should be so, for I have long considered the tap-root of a plant—and which even wheat is furnished with—to act the part of an anchor, and the lower end deeper this is cast, the greater will be the power of resistance; while the secondary purpose which it serves, that of "pumping from below the moisture that is to serve as drink to the food which is collected by the lateral roots in the surface soil," is new to me, and finishes the picture admirably. I consider therefore, the operation of subsoil-ploughing the "one plus plus," as the old blushing makers say—of successful agriculture, and have great hope that by its adoption, one-half, at least, of the evils attending the cultivation of the wheat-crop will be obviated, possibly the blight and rust, and even the Hessian fly, and especially the *lifting of the crop by frost*.—*Farmers Cabinet.*

Improved Husbandry.

The vast improvements in Agricultural Productions—wheat, roots, grain, fruit, and live stock—show what may be done by judicious cultivation. It should be the aim of every farmer to secure the best that can be used. The comfort of his family, and his pecuniary profits would thus be alike promoted. "A little well cultivated," is in no respect an impracticable great deserts of land overgrown with mullens and thistles. The means of farmers who now can scarce "make both ends meet" on a hundred-acre farm, might realize double the income, and tenfold comfort from fifty well-cultivated acres.

SUMMER ALL THE YEAR.

THE subscriber having obtained the privilege of manufacturing the

MACHINON HOT AIR FURNACE.

Is now prepared to supply all orders for warming dwelling houses, greenhouses, schools and other public buildings.

The furnace is made on the latest and most improved plan, and no expense is spared, to render the whole as perfect as possible.

The testimonials received from gentlemen of the highest respectability leave no room for doubt, that

Health, Comfort, and Economy.

will be greatly promoted by the adoption of the machinon furnace.

The subscriber is pleased to furnish the furnace, put up in the best style, with a fixed and immoveable grate, having full confidence that he will be sustained by the merits of the invention, and the discomfitment of the community.

Customers can post orders, or for more information, or enclosing orders, promptly attended to, at address for Wm. R. Smith, Machinon, Wayne county, or to

DAVID ANTHONY.

Union Springs, Cayuga County.

Testimonials.

Soon after the present year commenced, I had a hot-air furnace erected, under the supervision of Wm. R. Smith's invention.

The hotness, and purity of the air that flowed into the rooms, was all that could be wished; and on my health the effect was equally beneficial. I had been subject to colds (catarrhs) every winter for a long series of years; but from the time of kindling the fire in the furnace until it was discontinued in the spring, I was entirely free from every symptom of the kind.

Three rooms were warmed by this furnace. From either of them when not occupied, the hot air was turned out to the others; and on the reverse system was so fitted, when I was going to my work, or to visit the other for a few minutes, the apartment was made comfortable before a common fire could be kindled.

In regard to the saving of fuel, I am not prepared to state any thing definitely; but I have seen nothing to induce me to question the very favorable statements of others. The consumption of fuel is not only of an extraordinary kind, and the evaporation of wood-burners, and the loss of smoke from the chimney, is not only in proportion to the waste, is one of great value which in many cases doubles or triples its original cost.

In using this furnace, we were also free from the constant care of attending fires in cold weather, because it admits large wood or shavings into a fire, as it is to serve for several hours, if the dampers are well regulated. In this way, the house may be kept comfortable through most of the night without any attention whatever, and perfectly safe from fire.

DAVID THOMAS.

Woodville, Cayuga County, Sept. 24, 1841.

When the last winter of the past winter, and find it more than answer our expectations. Since the 1st of December last, we have used only eight cords of three feet wood, which has warmed four, and part of the time five rooms, eight and ten feet high, and four stoves, as managed by Wm. R. Smith's invention, and I make a great improvement in saving fuel, and free from smoke, and allowing us to pass into the rooms as usual.

I think the reason that we have warmed the last winter, is that we have had a hot air furnace, which is at least five feet of wood, besides a considerable labor in cutting and splitting, is saved by the mode of warming a house. Having no work to do, I am so situated, as to be obliged to be away from it, as I never prepared a winter so comfortably to me, and I think a person in a similar situation, able to take cold on going out, nor with the labor of the furnace, as the furnace is not only a great improvement to have it taken out of our house, and the expense of it, and the benefit to be derived from it. I consider it a great luxury to sleep in a room of even temperature, and as the furnace is a great economy of fuel, and as only pressing into the furnace, the warm air is consequently perfectly healthy and agreeable.

A. HOWLAND.

Woodville, Cayuga County, Sept. 24, 1841.

Having used the Machinon Hot-Air Furnace during the past year, and like pleasure in saying that I consider it indispensable to our comfort, as well as greatly to promote an equal temperature during the day and night. The purity and healthfulness of the air, which the furnace of those countries, and in which, which the fruitfulness of colds and rheumatism, can be valued only by those who have a hot air furnace.

The absence of all danger from fire, and freedom from the dirt, which is so often attendant upon the use of the fireplace, are its most valuable points.

In the past winter, I had a season, we used twelve cords and three quarters of wood.

V. WIDMANS.

Woodville, August 27th, 1841.

MONROE HORTICULTURAL GREENHOUSE AND NURSERY.

GREENSBORO, NEAR ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

AGRICULTURALLY increased, and of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and a large assortment of rare Green House Plants and Rare roots and cuttings for sale.

The stock of Peach and Cherry Trees on hand at the present time, is large, of various and thrifty growth, and were mostly cultivated from the best trees in the nursery or vicinity. They will give a guarantee to be true to the kind represented.

Ornamental trees and shrubs, of many kinds, of large size, can be supplied.

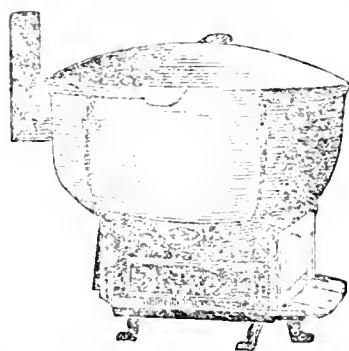
Orders will be due reference, as money enclosed, will be carefully attended, and trees and plants packed in a secure manner, so that they may be preserved in any part of the country with safety.

Trees and plants will be delivered on the Erie Canal, one mile from the nursery, or at Rochester, or the Steamboat Landing, at discretion.

Orders can be had at the Rochester, Sept. 28, as can be seen by a application, or if requested.

Address, A. A. ROWE.

Greenboro, N. Y., August 18th, 1841.



MOTT'S PATENT AGRICULTURIST'S FURNACE.

Manufactured by M. C. WOOD, No. 50 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.—This furnace was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute—that a simple portable and low priced Furnace was much wanted by Farmers, for boiling or steaming roots, preparing maple or beet root sugar, and for many useful agricultural purposes.

It is six inches high in a space from one to two inches is left between the boiler and the casing that surrounds it, causing the heat to disengage to the pipe, to encircle all parts of the boiler even to its upper edge.

The American Institute awarded a silver medal at the Centennial.

The boiler is an extract from the Cultivator extra for the 26th Nov. '41. A hot air furnace is shown in the illustration. A good cheap, and durable boiler has long been sought for by the farmer. Potato kettles, cauldrons and boxes, with sheep-pans, but not set in brick, have been used, as well as steam boilers of various descriptions; but they all take up considerable room, are clumsy and laborious. For the last seven years, I have tried all the above named articles, and have tried them by, and substituted one of Mott's Patent Agriculturist's Furnace in a Canadian.

It will be readily perceived that it has many advantages over those set in brick. It takes up but little room, is light, and may be placed on the floor, and requires no fire without exception. Besides being portable, it may be removed from place to place, as occasion or convenience require; two men are sufficient to remove it. It can be made to boil full of vegetables in 20 minutes, and the second filling in 20 minutes. In this I was happily disappointed, for I had always supposed that brick kettles had been better than iron, and after being once heated, would require less fuel to keep it boiling. Another very important feature of it, and I will go far to recommend it, is that it requires much less wood than one of the same size in a boiler set in brick, or even the box, with a sheet iron bottom, so I fully recommend in favor of the former boilers of the Cultivator. Although wood may be plenty, it takes time and labor to procure it.

Steam boilers may answer in very large establishments, but I have found them very inconvenient, as every farmer is not engineer enough to manage it, and the consequence is an occasional explosion or collapse, and in either case an expense and considerable trouble was incurred.

Some five or six years ago, I had a copper—Rear—cylinder, within a cylinder, the space in the centre, surrounded by water, very similar in principle to the one figured in the 11th number of the current volume of the New England Farmer, as Doctor Warren's Late of Yankee Vegetable Steamer, but I found it very expensive to keep it in order, and abandoned it.

These Hills Farm, C. N. BEMENT.

Also, for sale at the same place, Wood's celebrated Hot Air Furnace, for which was awarded a silver medal for the best cooking stove, at the last Fair in this city. The public are invited to call and see it.

BUTTERFIRE PIGS.

COLLINS SAWYER, of this city, has a few very fine young Berkshire Pigs which he desires to dispose of to the farmers in this vicinity. Call and see them. Sept. 1.

WHEAT SEED.

Wanted at the Rochester Seed Store. No. 211 N. E. St. will be inserted in this paper except such as relate to Agriculture, Horticulture or rural affairs; and none will be inserted more than three times in succession. Terms of Advertising—For 12 lines, or less, \$1, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Mechanics Fair at Rochester.

The third annual Fair of the Mechanics and Artisans of Western New York will be held at Rochester commencing on the 12th day of October. We have no room to insert the Circular this month, and we believe no arguments are necessary to induce the thousands to attend who witnessed the previous exhibitions.

ROCHESTER GARDEN & NURSERIES.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

The Proprietors of this Establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tinias, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double D. Hoses, &c. &c.

They have also on hand a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House plants, including Geraniums, Chinese Monthly Roses, Camellia Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmine, Caribaea, &c. &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and carefully executed, and charges in transit will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance may rely on having their orders securely packed and marked and shipped as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal.

Gardens and Pleasure grounds will be laid out in any part of the country, and skillful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the proprietors will either accompany their orders with a remittance or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester or vicinity.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1841.

N. B. Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only as were in a bearing state and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested.

NEW YORK MARKET—August 28.

Flour.—We noticed an advance in Flour last week to \$6 75, since then the new from Europe has carried it up to \$6 75, and the market is very firm; and even at these prices purchases have been made for export. The market abroad will not have been made for export. The market abroad will not have been made for export. The market abroad will not have been made for export.

Corn.—In the early part of the week the supplies of corn were large, and the demand from the East so great that the market was out of the market East. South-west corn at 7 1/2 a bushel, and Northern and Jersey 7 1/2 a bushel. The market is still very firm, of which but little has a general market, sides of about 5000 barrels superior Ohio and North Carolina at \$1 75, which is a rise of 5 cts. since last week. No. 1 white oats stand at 20 a bushel. Rye has been taken freely at 60 a bushel, which is the same as last week.

Wheat.—The market is perfectly uniform. Both sorts sell at \$3 75. There is a little quieter than perils.

RATES OF UNCURRENT MONEY.

Table with columns for State, par, N. England Bank No. es, and dis. entries for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Maryland.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various commodities: WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, PEARL ASHES, POT., WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, FLAX, PLASTER.

Remarks.—The wheat market has been quite active for some time past, and the price has materially advanced—Last week it rose as high as \$ 3- 1/2 a bushel, but that was owing to a little temporary stiff between the millers and forwarders, and it declined to \$1 25 a bushel, which is as high as the flour market will warrant, and as high as farmers can expect, unless arrivals from England should bring accounts of an unfavorable harvest in Europe. The Genesee River is so low that the Rochester Mills are grinding but little; and consequently not much wheat is now wanted for this market.

The Curculio.

Every person who owns a plum tree, ought to feel an interest in the history of the Curculio, for it has been the chief obstacle to raising plums, apricots, and nectarines, where there were trees. We believe it is not known in Europe, though other species of the same genus there, have their peculiar mode of annoyance.

Of the benefit of our circular tin troughs, we can say nothing decisive, because they were not applied till after the Curculio had ascended the trees, and we jarred the trees that had those appendages, as well as the others. To the slaughter that we made of this insect in the early part of summer, we ascribe much of the abundance that our trees have yielded; and in confirmation of this opinion, we may mention that a tree in the fruit garden which had been forgotten, bore three apricots, while another young tree of rather less size bore half a bushel; and we know of no other reason for the difference.

Before this summer we had believed that the young Curculio continued in the fruit till it fell, and only escaped from its habitation after it had lain for some time on the ground. Late observations however, have shown that impression to be incorrect. We found both plums and apricots on the trees, from which the insect had taken its departure through a small orifice cut in the side of the fruit.

We have had some curiosity to ascertain the whereabout of the old Curculio, after it had ceased to deposit its nits in the fruit, (which is said by Judge Darling of New Haven to be early in the seventh month.) We therefore spread a sheet under several plum trees, about the middle of the eighth month; and on jarring them violently, caught several, though in far less number than when we last examined the trees about two months before. Indeed, under some trees where we most expected them, we found none. This failure however, may have been chiefly owing to the hot weather, so favorable to the activity of all insects, and which doubtless enabled them the better to hold on. We hope to repeat the experiment in cooler weather.

Improved Hogs in Ohio.

Nowhere in the course of our travels have we observed greater need of improvement in swine than in the State of Ohio. For while it is the greatest pork raising State in the Union, the common breed of hogs is of the very worst description. Our Western New York farmers with their fine Leicesters, Berkshires, Byfields, &c., would be puzzled to find a suitable cognomen for the animals called hogs in Ohio. We are at a loss to conceive from whence they originated; but imagine their form and character has grown out of their uncivilized mode of life; as they seem to be admirably calculated for wood rangers, or for breaking down the large stalks when employed in the field as corn huskers.

A work of reform has begun, however, and the more intelligent farmers have discovered that a saving of about one-half the amount of food may be effected by adopting improved breeds of hogs, and a more economical mode of feeding. Various crosses of the Leicesters, Byfield, Bedford, &c.; and thorough bred Berkshires are rapidly multiplying in the State. The latter in particular appear to be in great demand.

MR. MAHARD'S BERKSHIRES—(A R CINCINNATI.)

This is the most numerous and (perhaps excepting Mr. Allen's) the most beautiful lot of Swine we have ever seen. Mr. Mahard has been careful to obtain superior animals to breed from, and he displays excellent judgment in their management. He has seven or eight fine breeding sows; several boars, and a large number of pigs of various ages. With his pro-

sent facilities he will soon be able to supply the great demand which exists for these pigs in that region.

Mr. Mahard is the proprietor of one of the large pork slaughtering and packing establishments in Cincinnati, and his experience in that business has given him superior knowledge of the relative value of the different breeds of hogs. The following remarks on this subject were written by him for the Western Farmer & Gardener:—

MR. EDITOR—You are aware that I am now, and have been ever since 1820, extensively engaged in the pork packing in this city; and I feel that I may without presumption, lay claim to not a little experience in the business. It is fully as much to my interest, and that of every one else engaged in curing pork for market, as the interest of the farmer, that the very best breeds of hogs should be scattered over the country.

When I first entered into the business, the pork brought to us was produced from the same miserable race yet to be found through much the greater part of the West. It yielded us little lard, and the sides were unfit for mess or clear pork—too thin, and only fit for bacon. The first improvement we had was the little chunky China hog—a perfect mass of lard—hams light and too fat—though the waste of offal was trifling. The next we had was the large Warren county hog, requiring years to mature, and then coming to us of enormous weight—great waste of offal—the hams too large and badly shaped, as was also the shoulder—and the sides, nevertheless of their great size, were thin in proportion. They were still a great improvement. The crosses of these and the Russia and Byfield, in the hands of some of the more judicious breeders, produced a very excellent hog, and we who were the purchasers, were anxious for any improvement on the unprofitable wood hogs usually raised.

Though, as I have remarked, so long engaged in the business of packing, I had paid but little attention to the breeding of hogs, though always keeping a few of the best I could find, on my farm, and improving them to the best of my ability. It was not until some of the part-bred Berkshires were brought to us from Butler and Warren counties, and I was struck with the great improvement they were, on any thing I had yet seen. The perfect manner in which they were fattened—their extraordinary length of body, and the thickness of the side meat—their small, yet thick, fleshy shoulder—the great weight and handsome form of their hams—the great yield of lard, and the little waste of offal, either of inside waste, or head and bone, proved to me that they were a something entirely different and altogether superior to any other breed within my knowledge. On making further enquiry respecting them, I found them equally advantageous to the farmer and drover, as to the pork packer. Prolific and easily kept; maturing early and fattening kindly to as great weights as were desirable; stamping their own character strongly on any other breed with which they might be crossed; and traveling well to any reasonably distant market.

I had before this, been breeding hogs for sale, and seeing at a glance the great advantage it was going to be to me in my packing business, to have such a hog as the Berkshire in general use, I at once engaged in it largely.

True it is that I cannot give up my farm and my attention and capital, to the breeding of fine stock, without a prospect of making money by it; but that was the secondary object I had in view—my pork-packing business was of the first importance to me. I saw and dreaded the efforts that were made to introduce an extremely large hog into Kentucky, for I had about this time transferred my pork business to that State, and had gone to very great expense in erecting an extensive establishment back of Covington, and intended making my entire purchases in the State. We can make no use in this market, of animals weighing from 400 to 600 pounds, even though they may be well fattened. A hog of the proper form and quality of meat, that matures at ten or twelve months old, so as to fatten properly, and then weighs from 200 to 300 pounds, is the sort for which we will give the highest price, because it yields us the greatest profit. And most assuredly it will also pay the farmer best. We have no population to supply, that will consume large, coarse, indifferently cured meat. Our principal demand is for city and family use, both here and in the cities of the south and east. The ham is with us the most valuable part of the hog, and the celebrity of those cured in Cin-

cinnati is now great. This part must be heavy without being large—round, thick and plump—the flesh, though principally lean, yet mingled with fat. Next to the ham, the lard and side meat yield us the greatest return—the former must be abundant in quantity and fine grained; which never is the case with any hog until he has somewhat matured; the latter must carry its thickness throughout, having no thin flanky parts; and must be fat. And last we rank the shoulder and the jawl.

Many of the Boston and Richmond dealers, and those from the other cities in the East and South, come here annually to have meat packed; they all prefer such a hog as I have described, and will buy no other if they can help it.

For my own part, and for my use for packing, I want neither an extravagantly large hog, nor yet a very small one. A hog that has to be fed two winters, never will pay first cost; if he can be had of sufficient size without wintering at all, so much the more profit. A spring pig killed in the fall at 200 pounds nett, will evidently pay better than if the same hog had been kept over winter, and reached the second fall 500 pounds nett.

I have been speaking now as a pork-packer, not as a breeder; and what I have said, I say in all sincerity. I have no desire to injure the business of any other breeder of improved hogs, nor to prevent their continuing their improvements to as high a point as they please. But I do regret to see gentlemen of science and experience going back to a large course hog, such as the Woburn, Irish Grazer, or Leicester, when they can procure a breed so infinitely superior—the improved Berkshire.

JOHN MAHARD, Jr.

Cincinnati, July 5, 1841.

From the Farmers' Register.

Disputed Questions in Agriculture.

August 2, 1841:

DEAR SIR:—It may perhaps be deemed a very useless, if not presumptuous attempt in any individual to suggest any means of settling for ever even a small portion of those apparently interminable controversies in regard to certain agricultural matters with which our agricultural papers have been and still are often filled. But the very circumstance of their being continued is, I think, a conclusive proof that each disputant believes that they may be brought to a conclusion; provided a proper course was pursued for the purpose. In the hope, therefore, of recommending such a course, I will proceed to notice a few of the controversies, together with the manner in which the questions that give rise to them have been treated. There has been such, in most instances, as to serve scarce any other purpose than to crowd our books of bushy dry with communications, the authors of which appear far more anxious to put each other in the wrong, than to set the agricultural public right, in regard to subjects of controversy. The effect of most of the articles has been to aggravate the unreasonable prejudices against agricultural works, to perplex great all young farmers who read for information; and irreparably to weary old ones, in witnessing such waste of words—uttered, professedly, to give light, but, in reality, often making confusion worse confounded. Instead of giving us accurate details of experiments, most carefully made, together with the results, which alone can satisfactorily settle such matters, we find, in much of what they write, little else than speculative opinions and theoretical arguments, or ill-digested and unsound conclusions from some things which they call experiments, but which are really deficient in all the particulars that it is essential to notice most accurately, before they can be entitled to any weight.

This, I think, may truly be affirmed of nearly that I have read of what has been written on the following controverted subjects:

Whether vegetable manures should be turned under in their freshest state, or left on the surface of the land until it is cultivated?

Which is the most productive variety of Indian Corn in each section of country, where the climate, soil, and situation is nearly the same?

At what distances is it best to plant, and by what modes of culture corn will produce most net profit?

Whether it is injurious or beneficial to cut the root of corn during its growth?

And last, though not least, what is the true opinion in regard to that great "pons asinorum" in agriculture, the convertibility of wheat into cheat grass?

Now, in my humble opinion, all these still undetermined questions might have been settled many—many years ago, if those who were most interested in them had taken the trouble to make a few such perfectly accurate experiments as any cultivator of his own or others' land might very easily make; and to publish the results of the same in our agricultural journals, instead of the numerous vague speculations and inconclusive statements on the foregoing subjects, with which these journals have so often been filled. Whether I am right or wrong in this opinion, let your readers determine, after considering the following queries to which I respectfully invite their attention.

How easy would it have been, in order to settle the first controversy, for all who felt sufficient interest in it to deare that it should be settled, to spread vegetable manure equally over a small determinate quantity of land, and then, alternately to plough it under, and leave it on the surface of exactly equal portions of this land, and to compare by accurate measurement, the produce of each portion?

Would it not have been equally easy to settle the second controversy, by planting a like determinate quantity of land with as many varieties of Indian corn as the experimentalist wished to compare together, giving to each exactly equal portions of the land, the same distances between the hills and rows, the same number of stalks in a hill, and precisely the same culture; and then accurately to measure the produce of each portion? To prevent the produce from being much affected by intermixture, an oblong form might be given to the land on which the experiment was made, and the rows planted across, to the number, say, of 12 or 15. Then, by comparing an equal number of the middle rows only, the experiment would approach sufficiently near absolute accuracy to satisfy even the most skeptical.

To ascertain the best distances at which to plant corn in the richest, the poorest, and the medium quality of land, what difficulty would there be in trying all such as are most approved by practical men, on an ascertained quantity of land of either of the foregoing qualities, giving to each distance exactly the same-sized portion, and then measuring accurately the produce of each portion, as in the other experiments?

With a view to ascertain the best modes of culture, can it possibly be satisfactorily done without comparing them at the same time, on exactly equal portions of land which is the same in soil, fertility, and situation; and can there be any great difficulty, expense, or trouble in making this comparison. Yet who, among our numerous writers on the subject has ever reported any such experiment? This, if it ever had been properly made, would have settled for ever, whether it benefits or injures corn to cut the roots, since *cut they will be*, more or less, by every mode of culture which has ever yet been tried. If the portion of land on which fewest roots had been cut produced the most corn, and that portion yielded the least where the root-cutting had been greatest, then surely the first mode of culture would be preferred by every body, but the obstinate fools who have no better reason for any thing they do, than that they have always done the same.

With respect to the cheat or chess controversy, I am almost afraid to open my lips, for most of our brethren who maintain that cheat is the produce of wheat, seem to have worked themselves up into such a choleric and bellicose humor on the subject, against us who maintain the negative in this matter, that it is quite a perilous thing to offer any argument in support of our opinions. I will therefore content myself with only asking a few simple questions. Is it among the unknowable things of this world to ascertain the truth in regard to this controversy? If it is, why should another word be ever said or written about it? If it is *not*, can any one oblige me so far as to name a single experiment, among all which have been so called and stated as proofs that wheat will turn to cheat, which is not most palpably defective in several essential particulars? I can truly say that I have never seen even a solitary one, but that which was made in 1833 by Messrs. Thomas and William J. Cocks and yourself. This is to be found in the first volume of your Register, on the 83d and 84th pages; and to my mind is most conclusive proof that for wheat to produce cheat, is quite as great an impossibility as for "thorns to yield grapes," or for thistles to produce figs. I will further ask, if any experiment made with less particularity and accuracy than the one just referred to, ought to be regarded, even in the slightest degree, as contributing towards settling this much and long agitated controversy, or indeed, should be entitled to a place in any of our agricultural papers? None, I think, who really desire to come

at the truth in this matter could reasonably object to the editors of these papers requiring equal or even greater accuracy and minuteness in the experiments which they may be required to report for either of the parties concerned. If the zeal of those who maintain the affirmative in this controversy, be not sufficient when stimulated by the hope of victory, to impel them to take the trouble of making such experiments as have just been suggested, I would beg leave hereby to call to their attention to your pledge—made a few months ago, to pay one hundred dollars—not "in rags," but in good lawful money, to any one who can prove by similar experiments, well authenticated in all their particulars, that he has succeeded in converting *wheat into cheat*.

I could mention several other subjects upon which much difference of opinion has been expressed, for many years past, and which still occasionally appear in our agricultural papers. Serving no other purpose than to show the great disproportion in number between the multitude who prefer writing out and publishing their conjectures on these topics, and the few who choose the less easy, but more troublesome road of accurate experiments to solve their doubts. But until this be generally done in regard to all matters which *can* be settled by the experimental process, the readers of our agricultural journals, (good as I admit most of them to be) will have to pay for much that affords them little, if any satisfactory information. It "*action, action, action*," be essential to form the finished orator, I would say that—*experiments, experiments, accurate experiments* are equally, nay, more important, to form the complete farmer. I remain, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

JAMES M. GARNETT.

From the New England Farmer.

Hay Seed upon Inverted Sod.

Many of our moist lands upon our dry uplands and the bog-meadows, though natural to grass, occasionally need renovating. As long as a common top-dressing will call a good crop, nothing more should be done than to apply the manure on the surface. But when the better grasses have run out, and when moss begins to collect upon the surface, it is necessary to plough such land. But where the plough will do its work tolerably well, it is not necessary to plant. These lands which are wet and heavy in the early part of the season, and which bake in the scorching months of July and August, are not profitable for tillage.—They may yield a crop of potatoes, and possibly of corn, but the chances for this are small, and it is usually bad working these wet spots in the early part of the season. The best way to treat them is, to turn the land over as soon as it can conveniently be done after the crop of hay has been removed; to plough in such direction that the dead furrows shall come in suitable places for surface drains, to roll well; and then put on a dressing of compost. When this has been done, sow hay-seed and harrow thoroughly. Then use the roller again, and the next season you may obtain a fair crop of hay, and the following year you probably will get a heavy burthen. Herds grass is better for these moist grounds than clover or red-top. No one who has been accustomed to this process will ever think of tilling any wet lands that can be laid over smooth by the plough.

The process here recommended has been repeatedly urged upon our farmers, by Mr. Buckminster, editor of the Boston Cultivator; and as far as he has influenced them to comply with his advice in this matter, he has rendered them good service.

This is the proper season of the year for working all low lands, and it is by attention to them, that our farmers generally must hope to thrive. They repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them better than most of the high grounds.

Cactus Triangularis.

The Charlestown Courier says, we were among the gratified beholders of the magnificent and numerous bloom of this rare plant, at Mr. L. B. Baker's, on Wednesday night last. The plant is in a state of most luxuriant vegetation, growing in a box containing rocks, superficially covered with sand, and of course deriving its nourishment chiefly from the atmosphere. When we saw it, thirteen magnificent flowers, gigantic in size, yet graceful in form and exquisite in beauty, simultaneously expanded their petals to delight the eye, while at a little distance a pleasant fragrance was diffused. The evening before, seven flowers, on the same plant, had commenced and closed their ephemeral bloom. We carried away one of these rich blossoms of night, kindly pre-

sented to us by their proprietor, and found to our agreeable surprise that, by depositing it in a jar of water, its existence was prolonged, and it bloomed like the rosy morn as well as the curbed night. This bloom of this plant is one of nature's mysteries—floral beauty the most rare and exquisite, destined only to hang on the brow of night, like a rich jewel in the Ethiope's ear, and to close its petals in early and lovely death as midnight tolls its knell—dependent too wholly on human aid to prevent it from being born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air.

A fine specimen of this beautiful *Cereus* owned by Mr. Ous Everett, jr., which opened its blossoms on Wednesday last, and was witnessed by many of his friends, all of whom speak in the highest terms of its beauty and fragrance. The flower is very large, of a pure white, with 60 outer and 18 inner petals 6 inches in length. It commenced opening at 4 P. M. was half open at 7, fully expanded at 10, and closed next morning at 7 o'clock. This plant came from the interior of the island of Cuba. Truly is it said that this is one of "nature's mysteries."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Pear Tree.

We are told that many persons are afraid to plant pear trees lest they should die with the *fire-blight*; that they have done their best to save the trees, but all to no purpose; and that they now settle down in despair. In reply to this melancholy account however, we can repeat the assurance that *we have not lost a single tree by the fire-blight in twenty years*. It has been in our fruit garden several times, but always seemed to walk out again as fast as we did; for we cut off the injured branches *without delay* and burnt them *immediately*,—destroying as we believed, the whole colony of insects that had committed the depredation.

As soon as the leaves begin to blacken on the branches, for two feet or more near their extremities, let the owner waken up at once, lay aside all other business, and proceed with as much zeal to the task as he would drive the pigs from his garden. We are satisfied it is the putting off till a more convenient season in such cases, that proves so fatal to the pear tree. The stable door may be locked when the horse is stolen; and the limb may be cut off when the insects are gone to another part of the tree. Did you cut off the limb *below* where it was dead, say a foot or more? "No—we only cut off the dead part"—leaving the insect at work below. Did you burn it when it was cut off? "Why—no—we left it under the tree"—for the insect (if there) to go up again at his leisure.

Culture of Silk.

It is indeed "an ill wind that blows nobody good." The subsidence of the mulberry speculation is followed by cheering attention to the manufacture of silk. The immense quantity of trees lately propagated for speculation, essentially aids those who now embark with a view of pursuing the Silk Culture as a steady business. The vice of speculation is thus rendered tributary to honest industry; and we confidently predict that the crop of silk, in three or four years, will prove that, whatever evils may have deluged the country through the speculating mania, the "mulberry fever" is followed by healthy and efficient action in the great cause of rendering our country independent of foreign nations for an ample supply of Silk.

We congratulate thousands of thrifty farmers upon the pleasant and profitable employment which the silk business affords to the females and children in their families—affording means and inducements for industry that may essentially serve those families throughout life—promoting comfort and independence, and yielding returns that would guard against pecuniary distress, should the ordinary means of support be curtailed by the loss of husband or father, or by other reverses of fortune.

A Visit to Brockport and Clarkson.

In the early part of September, we took a ride to Brockport, in company with L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., and Mr. JOSEPH ALLEYS, with the intention of viewing the farm and silk cocoonery of Mr. George Allen, and visiting a number of the good farmers in Sweden and Clarkson. Owing to the excessive warmth of the weather, and some indisposition on our part, we did not accomplish as much as we intended; still, we saw much that was highly interesting to us, and some account of which may gratify our readers.

Mr. Allen's Farm

Is situated on the south east side, and within the corporate limits of the village of Brockport. It consists of 86 acres, embracing a great variety of surface and kinds of soil, now under good cultivation, but originally quite rough and some parts so wet and boggy as to be utterly useless. The improvements which Mr. Allen has effected, are quite surprising, and reflect great credit on his skill and enterprise. His system of

Under-Draining and Stock Watering

is very perfect, and worthy of imitation. He has made about 80 foils of under-drain, by means of which he has not only reclaimed several acres of valuable land and beautified his premises, but by placing reservoirs in the drains, and putting down conducting logs, he has obtained an abundant and never failing supply of pure water, at his yard and buildings. In constructing drains, Mr. Allen has adapted several methods, according to the nature of the soil or other circumstances. Where the soil was firm, and the materials at command, the drain was formed of loose stones, first covered with turf, then with earth. At other places it was formed by nailing two narrow boards together, like a trough, placing it with the angle downwards for the bottom of the drain, then putting small sticks across and covering it with another board, so as to leave a crevice for the water to enter under the cover; the whole surrounded with broken charcoal to facilitate filtration and preserve the boards from decay.—Another method, and to us a novel one, was practiced where the sub-soil was quicksand, and where a board or stone drain would soon fill up: he went to the woods and cut beech brush, consisting of branches one inch or less in diameter, with the spray on, which he tied up in small bundles or faggots, eight or ten inches in diameter; these he placed lapping each other in a row in the bottom of the drain, having first laid down a bed of straw. The faggots are then firmly surrounded and covered with straw, and on this is thrown the turf and rubbish, then earth or sand, the whole firmly pressed down. How long such drains will endure without decaying or filling up with quicksand we cannot tell, but they seem to answer the purpose admirably, and certainly are not very expensive.

Mr. Allen is also largely engaged in

Milk and Mulberry operations,

As our readers are already aware, by his communication which we published last month, and to which we now refer for an account of his cocoonery, &c., in order to prevent repetition. We were somewhat disappointed in the appearance of the cocoonery, having expected to see a better finished building and more expensive fixtures; but as it is, it goes to prove one important fact, namely, that large expenditure of money is not necessary for a commencement. Owing to a want of experience, and some mismanagement, Mr. Allen was not very successful with his early crop of worms; but the later hatchings of which he has an immense number now feeding, appear very promising. Some were beginning to spin when we were there. The cocoonery is fitted up with Morris' Frames, which undoubtedly combine more advantages than any other contrivance for feeding silk worms. Mr. Allen is so well convinced of their utility, that he has

become joint proprietor with Mr. Morris for the right of all the districts of Western New York lying west of the Genesee River.

The mulberry plantations and nurseries of Mr. Allen far exceeded our expectations. He had no estimate of the exact number of trees, but thinks there is over 200,000. They embrace the *M. alba*, *M. multicaulis*, and several other varieties. Mr. Allen has collected a vast fund of information on the subject of silk culture, and appears to take pleasure in communicating it to others.

The Farm of Mr. S. D. Baldwin

Was the next place we visited. It consists of 190 acres of very superior land, only half a mile from the village of Brockport, on the south west side. Mr. Baldwin is very successful in the culture of wheat, Indian corn, and other ordinary crops; but what most attracted our attention was 17 acres of broom corn.—This was of an unusually fine growth, very tall and thick, and being just in full head, it presented a most luxuriant spectacle. Mr. B. has long been in the practice of raising broom corn, and making brooms. It affords profitable employment for the winter months. We found another somewhat unusual crop on this farm, but we doubt whether the owner deserves much credit for it, although it looked very promising, for it was nothing but weeds—yes, and the vilest of all weeds—*Tobacco!* Mr. B. is quite confident that this crop can be raised with advantage on his land; but we shall not be surprised nor sorry if he is disappointed when he brings it to market.

In horticulture, Mr. Baldwin is sadly deficient; but we think he must be something of an amateur in *floriculture*, for we observed many curious if not rare plants in his flower garden in front of the house; such for instance as *Phytolacca decandra*, (Poke weed,) *Rumex sanguinea*, (Dock,) *Chenopodium rhombifolium*, (Pig weed,) &c. &c.

After we had partaken of the hospitalities of his table, Mr. Baldwin conveyed us to Clarkson, where we took a stroll over the large and beautiful

Farm of Dr. Abel Baldwin.

His land extends from the Ridge Road to more than a mile in extent on the plain below. The soil is generally good, though much of it is rather heavy. It formerly produced large crops of wheat, but Doct. B. says it has lost much of its wheat growing properties, and he now intends to try the effects of lime and deep ploughing. If he can obtain a good *subsoil plough*, he promises to give it a trial. He is doing considerable at under-draining, and says he has observed that the heaviest wheat is produced where the earth has been thrown out in making drains; an argument which we have before adduced in favor of deep ploughing on such lands. Dr. B. keeps a large number of cattle, and cuts much grass. On his largest meadows he has adopted a system of

Irrigation

Which he finds of great advantage particularly in dry seasons like the past. A stream formed by a waste-water in the canal, runs through his farm, and when required a portion of the water is conducted on to the meadow in such a manner as to submerge nearly the whole surface; from which it is again conducted when necessary by opening several drains. We wonder that irrigation is not more practiced in this country, especially in places such as we often see, where it could be done with trifling expense. In England notwithstanding the moisture of the climate, irrigation is much practiced and found to be of great advantage.

Dr. Baldwin has a fine collection of cattle consisting both of improved and common breeds. A lot of steer and grade heifers struck us as being very beautiful. His cows are also very fine, both of improved and selected common stock.

Disease Among Calves—Inquiry.

Dr. Baldwin informed us that in the month of August he lost twelve very fine calves about three months old, by a strange kind of epidemic that attacked them; the cause and cure of which neither he nor his neighbors understood. The calves were very large and thrifty; all sucked the cows, and gave no evidence of ill health till they suddenly became dumpy, refused to suck, and in 24 hours died. On removing the skin large black spots were seen on the body; and on examination the second stomach was found to be dry and hard. We presume some of our readers can throw light on this subject, and hope they will do so.

A Large Grape Vine.

In his fruit garden Dr. Baldwin has the largest and most productive grape vine we have ever seen in this country. It is an American variety called Winne, resembling the Isabella. The branches run along a trellis and over the tops of several fruit trees, covering a space we should judge, of at least forty feet square. We tried to make an estimate of the number of clusters of fruit but time and our patience failed us. We guessed there were about 2000; they are not as large as the foreign varieties.

Lime as a Manure.

Lime has been considered the foundation of all good husbandry; for where it is not found naturally in the soil in sufficient abundance, it has generally been the task of the good husbandman to supply the deficiency.

It may be doubted however, whether lime is the only mineral capable of rendering soils perpetually fertile. The black sandy prairies of the Western States seem to furnish an exception. We have formerly stated our views on this subject, and now repeat them in the hope of inducing some able chemist to furnish an accurate analysis.

Much of the prairie on the east side of the Wabash river, which includes the town of Vincennes, was a common when we visited that place in 1816; and had probably been in that condition for more than a century. In many places, it was entirely bare—in others covered by coarse grass or perennial weeds; but wherever it was cultivated, the vegetation was most luxuriant. The soil appears nearly black, but glistening in the sun. This reflection is from the white sand which constitutes a large proportion, while the dark color is derived from the finely divided matter. On treating it with diluted muriatic acid, we discovered no effervescence, and concluded it contained no carbonate of lime. When burnt, it was scarcely diminished in quantity, showing it contained but little carbon or vegetable matter. By this process, however, it was changed from black to a reddish cast; and we inferred that the fertilizing principle was a mineral, and probably a sulphuret, but our examination extended no further.

These tracts however, form but a very small portion of the country; and we recur to lime as the general fertilizer. We intend not indeed to discuss the subject at large, but simply to point to errors that agriculturists have sometimes adopted.

Lime should always be applied in the form of powder; and it matters not whether the reduction of the ore to this state, be performed by *grinding* or *burning*; but the latter method being the easier, has been generally adopted. It is true there is a great difference between the comminuted stone and quick lime, justacked, but the latter when spread out on the ground becomes carbonated so speedily, that both have the same effect, as manures. A solution of quick lime is of no particular use in agriculture; an intimate intermixture with the soil is the principal thing; and to prevent its becoming clotted, a most useful precaution.

The grind magnesian limestone, if practicable, would

be far preferable to burning it; because in that case, neither the lime nor the magnesia would be caustic. When it is burnt, however, the beneficial effects of the caustic magnesia (hot lime) may be avoided by scattering it in powder, over meadows or pastures at least one summer before they are to be broken up. Falling amongst the decaying blades of grass, which omit carbonic acid, the magnesia bubbles it and becomes mild, which it would fail to do on a bare soil, as it attracts that acid more freely than lime, and the latter of course, must be always served first.

Lime loses none of its qualities as a manure by old age or exposure to the weather. Hence the refuse that collects round lime-kilns, is well adapted to the farmer's use, and the value of the mass will be regulated by its freedom from small stones and other impurities. On the same principle, the plaster from old walls and ceilings, should never be thrown into the road; but broken up with a pounder, and applied to the garden, the field, or the meadow. It is a valuable manure, and more especially for heavy soils. †

Blossom Buds perishing in Winter.

A correspondent wishes to know why the blossom buds of the peach and apricot perish in winter? and also, if there is any way to prevent such loss?

A flowing of the sap late in autumn, or in winter, followed by intense cold, has long been considered as the cause of this damage; and we have no doubt of its being the true cause; for these buds can endure a very low temperature, if they are not started by unreasonable warmth. We have no knowledge that they have ever been killed in this condition, by the severest cold of this climate—perhaps ten or fifteen degrees below zero; and in the elevated region between the Susquehanna and the Delaware, they have probably endured a depression of ten degrees more. Our coldest winters, when not interrupted by thaws, have generally, if not always, been succeeded by fruitful seasons.

In the winter of 1831-2, the snow drifted around each tree in our fruit garden, so that one low limb was entirely buried. This rough weather was succeeded by a thaw soon after New Years, and the thaw very intense cold. Peaches were very scarce in the following season. The highest limbs—the very top—which the reflected heat from the ground could scarcely reach—had a few, while the limb which was buried in the snow, was loaded down with fruit.

The same effect was produced on a limb that rested on the roof of a building, and was covered up in a drift. The warm winds that started the other buds, passed over without touching, and left it torpid.

On bleak northern aspects, we believe the peach tree is generally productive in this climate; and we explain the following cases on the same principle:—For many years, we resided in a wide valley bounded on two sides by high hills. In the valley, the peach tree was a certain crop; but on the hills it rarely failed.

A careful observer who lived in a more sheltered valley of the same district, assured us that the peach tree with them was unfruitful as often as six years out seven. In valleys, the temperature is more variable than on the hills—warmer at one time and colder at other; for it has been ascertained that in severe but calm weather, the cold air settles down in the lowest places.

Last winter was milder than usual; and yet we had our shrubs more injured than in seasons of intense cold. It appears that in these shrubs the sap had started, and the sharp frosts that followed were destructive to a part of their branches. Amongst these, were Purple Fringe trees, and the Pyracantha; but *Forsythia pterygoides*, from a Syria, more tender than the other, escaped with out any injury, and is now producing fruit for the first time.

The Antwerp Raspberry may also be mentioned, which with us is generally hardy; but at Marietta, in Ohio, more than three degrees further south, "it requires to be laid down every autumn," says Doctor Hildreth, "and covered with earth or straw to protect it from the freezing and thawing of our variable winters. Plants which stand under the north side of a fence or a building, bear the winter in a manner un-harmful. This is also the case with the Madeira grape vine, and Greville rose, both of which are killed if exposed to the mid-day sun of winter, but live uninjured if grown in a northern shaded exposure."*

Treading down the snow so as to accumulate a compact mass round the tree, and then covering it with straw, has been found useful. We have seen an apple retarded in its vegetation for a fortnight in the spring, by piling wood round it; but the weather here is so variable and uncertain, that what was useful in one season, may be useless in another. †

Importance of Color—Painting Wagons, &c.

The importance of dark and light surfaces, is, we believe, but little appreciated in an economical point of view. The difference between rough or darkened, and polished metallic surfaces, in absorbing and radiating heat, is familiar to every student in chemistry. A housewife would be considered ignorant, who did not know that bread would bake more rapidly on an old or blackened metallic dish, than on a new or bright one; that water boils more slowly in a bright tea-pot, than in any other; that a stove pipe of Russia iron heats a room less than a pipe of common or rough iron; that water can scarcely be made to boil in a new tin vessel, with a charcoal fire, until its bottom becomes blackened with smoke;—all of which plainly show the rapid absorption and radiation of heat by rough and blackened surfaces, and the reverse by bright or reflecting ones.

The influence of color alone, on absorption, is most strikingly exhibited in case of solar heat. Bodies of a black color, are found soon to become heated in the sun, while white ones are scarcely affected. This important fact should be borne in mind, in the preservation, by paint, of all implements or machines of whatever kind, which may be injured by the action of the sun's rays. Wagons and carriages, especially, which during use must necessarily be more or less exposed, should always be of some light color. A carriage of a light yellow or ash color, is almost inconceivably less heated, cracked, and warped, than one of a dark brown or black. And however unfashionable such light colors may be, we have no doubt that if vehicles generally, were painted with such, that many thousands of dollars would be saved annually, by preventing one of the most powerful causes of weakness and decay in these costly appendages to every man's domestic establishment. *

A Visit to Wm. C. Cornell's

We made a visit some days ago to the farm of our friend Cornell in the south part of the town of Henrietta, about seven miles from this city. Mr. C. was formerly a merchant in the city of New-York, but his business not being favorable to his health he left the city and turned his attention to farming. In selecting a location we think he manifested good judgment as well as taste; and in the arrangement and general management of his farm we see good evidence that the systematic mind of the merchant is no disadvantage to the farmer. The dwelling house is in good keeping with the farm; every thing within and around giving an air of comfort and refinement. Mrs. C. although brought up in the city appears to be quite at home, and well contented with a country life. We could discover nothing wanting except a better garden, to

make the place all that any reasonable man could wish.

The farm consists of 100 acres of excellent land, beautifully undulating, and well watered with springs. It is divided off into 8 or 10 small fields, and all well cultivated. Mr. C. is very successful in raising wheat, and his practice is somewhat peculiar. He has promised to furnish our readers an account of his experience in this business, and also in raising Indian corn, of which we saw a remarkably fine field. We advised him to offer his corn crop in competition for the county premium, and if he does so we think he will gain it.

In farm stock Mr. Cornell has a very choice, though not very large collection, embracing the most approved breeds of cattle sheep and swine—Here we see the true system exemplified—a small farm, in small fields highly cultivated, with a limited amount of stock of the best breeds. This is what we call *orthodox farming*. The sheep in particular, struck us as being very superior. He has nearly one hundred head, part pure Cotswold, and the others $\frac{2}{3}$ ths or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths blood, crossed with the Leicester. We regret that Mr. C. did not make arrangements to take his thorough bred sheep to the Fair at Syracuse, but the distance, and the difficulty of procuring a boat to take them prevented. He is fully convinced that the Cotswold sheep are the most profitable breed for our farmers.

By an advertisement on our last page it will be seen that Mr. Cornell offers to dispose of part of his stock, and we advise those in this region who wish to purchase to go and see them.

Crops in South Venice in 1841.

WHEAT.—This crop is not as good as last season. I think it cannot be called more than half of an average yield; the berry is fine however. Many fields of wheat were nearly destroyed by the Stein Crot (Red Rot) which is making ruinous inroads upon us. Spring wheat was but little sown this year, and did not turn out well.

GRASS.—More grass was cut in this town this year, I think, than last. The rain in May gave the meadows such a start as to prevent the subsequent drouth from seriously effecting the crop.

CORN looks very good, considering the season. The dry weather however has so affected it that our farmers will not probably have more than enough for their own consumption; consequently the price must be high.

PEAS.—This crop is very good—better than last season. A larger quantity than usual were sown this year—Many farmers prefer them to corn for fattening pork.

OATS have done well this year—I think they will yield better than last season.

BARLEY is good, what little was sown. BECKWHEAT was but little sown, but looks well—will be a good crop if not injured by frost.

FLAX—The cultivation of this crop is nearly abandoned, owing to the labor required in manufacturing the cloth. What little was sown looks very well.

POTATOES were much injured by the drouth, and will not yield well, however there will be enough for our own consumption.

ROOT CROPS generally will fall much below an average yield; but are not very extensively raised here.

FRUIT is very plenty, save peaches. I think there is more fruit than last year. On the whole I think the crops in this region are as good as in any other part of Western New-York; and we have abundant reason for gratitude to Him who has given us these necessaries and comforts of life.

Respectfully yours,

W. S. TOWN

*Hort. Magazine of Henrietta, p. 7.

On the Moisture of the Soil.--Watering.

We presume that almost every cultivator of the soil in this country, has, during the past season, felt the need of more knowledge respecting the operation and effects of moisture on vegetation. It is a subject which every farmer and gardener should fully understand; we therefore bring it before the minds of our readers while they realize its importance. The following article is from "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture, with notes by A. J. Downing and Dr. Gray"—It is not long—read it carefully.

It has already been shown that water is one of the most important elements in the food of plants, partly from their having the power of decomposing it, and partly because it is the vehicle through which the soluble matters found in the earth are conveyed into the general system of vegetation. Its importance depends however, essentially upon its quantity.

We know, on the one hand, that plants will not live in soil which, without being chemically dry, contains so little moisture as to appear dry; and on the other hand an excess of moisture is, in many cases, equally prejudicial. The great points to determine are, the amount which is most congenial to a given species under given circumstances, and the periods of growth when water should be applied or withheld.

When a plant is at rest, that is to say, in the winter of northern countries and the dry season of the tropics, but a small supply of water is required by the soil, because at that time the stems lose but little by perspiration, and consequently the roots demand but little food; nevertheless, some terrestrial moisture is required by plants with perennial stems, even in their season of rest, because it is necessary that their system should, at that time, be replenished with food against the renewal of active vegetation; hence, when trees are taken out of the earth in autumn, and allowed to remain exposed to a dry air all the winter, they either perish or are greatly enfeebled. If, on the other hand, the soil on which they stand is filled with moisture, their system is distended with aqueous matter at a time when it cannot be decomposed or thrown off, and the plant either becomes unnaturally susceptible of the influence of cold in rigorous climates, or is driven prematurely into growth, when its new parts perish from the unfavorable state of the air in which they are then developed. The most suitable condition of the soil, at the period of vegetable rest, seems to be that in which no more aqueous matter is contained than results from the capillary attraction of the earth particles.

Nevertheless, there are exceptions to this, in the case of aquatic and marsh plants, whose peculiar constitution enables them to bear with impunity, during their winter, an immersion in water; and in that of many kinds of bulbs, which, during their season of rest, are exposed to excessive heat. The latter plants are, however, constructed in a peculiar manner; their roots are annual, and perish at the same time as the leaves, when the absorbent organs are all lost, so that the bulb cannot be supposed to require any supply of moisture, inasmuch as it possesses no means of taking it up, even if it existed in the soil. This will be again adverted to in a future chapter.

It is when plants are in a state of growth that an abundant supply of moisture is required in the earth. As soon as young leaves sprout forth, perspiration commences and a powerful absorption must take place by the roots, the younger the leaves are the more rapid the perspiratory action; their whole epidermis must, at that time, be highly sensible to the stimulating power of light; but as they grow older their cuticle hardens, the stomatae become the only apertures through which vapor can fly off, and by degrees even these apertures are either choked up, or have a diminished irritability. As a general rule, therefore, we are authorized to conclude that the ground should be abundantly supplied with moisture when plants first begin to grow, and that the quantity should be diminished as the organization of a plant becomes completed. There are, however, some especial cases which appear to be exceptional, in consequence of the unnatural state in which we require plants to be preserved for our own peculiar purposes. One of the effects of an extensive supply of moisture is to keep all the newly formed parts of a plant tender and succulent, and therefore such a constant supply is desirable when the leaves of plants are to be sent to table, as in the case of spinach, lettuce, and other oleaceous annuals. Another effect is, to render all parts naturally disposed to be succulent much more so than they otherwise would

be; thus we find market gardeners deluging their strawberry plants with water while the fruit is swelling, in order to assist in that, to them, important operation. While, however, in this case, the size of the fruit is increased by a copious supply of water to the earth, its flavor is, in proportion diminished; for, in consequence of the rapidity with which the strawberry ripens, and perhaps the obstruction of light by its leaves, the excess of aqueous matter taken into the system cannot be decomposed, and formed into those products which give flavor to fruit; it must necessarily remain in an unaltered condition.

It is for the reason just given, that the quantity of water in the soil should be diminished when succulent fruit is ripening; we see this happen in nature, all over the world, and there can be no doubt of its being of great importance. Not only is the quality of such fruit impaired by a wet soil, as has just been shown, but because of its low perspiratory power the fruit will burst from excess of moisture, as occurs to the plum and grape in wet seasons. The melon, although an apparent exception to this rule, is not really so; that fruit acquires its highest excellence in countries where the roots are always immersed in water, as in the floating islands of Castile, the irrigated fields of Persia, and the springy river beds of India. But it is to be remembered that the leaves of this plant have an enormous respiratory power, arising partly from their large surface, and partly from the thinness and consequent permeability of their tissue, so that they require a greater supply of fluid than most others; and, in the next place, the heat and bright light of such countries are capable of decomposing and altering the fluids of the fruit with a degree of rapidity and force to which we here can have no parallel. In this country the melon does not succeed if its roots are immersed in water, as I ascertained some years ago in the garden of the Horticultural Society, by repeated experiments. Melons were planted in earth placed on a tank of water, into which their roots quickly made their way; they grew in a curvilinear iron hot house, and were trained near to the glass, and consequently were exposed to all the light and heat that can be obtained in this country.—They grew vigorously and produced their fruit, but it was not of such good quality as it would have been had the supply of water to the roots been less copious. Thus, in the tropics the quantity of rain that falls in a short time is enormous; and plants are forced by it into a rapid and powerful vegetation, which is acted upon by a light and temperature bright and high in proportion, the result of which is the most perfect organization of which the plants are susceptible; but, if the same quantity of water were given to the same plants at similar periods in this country, a disorganization of their tissue would be the result, in consequence of the absence of solar light in sufficient quantity.

The effect of continuing to make plants grow in a soil more wet than suits them is well known to be not only a production of leaves and ill-formed shoots, instead of flowers and fruit, but if the water is in great excess, of a general yellowness of appearance, owing, as some chemists think, to the destruction by the water, of a blue matter which, by its mixture with yellow, forms the ordinary verdure of vegetation. If this condition is prolonged, the vegetable tissue enters into a state of decomposition, and death ensues. In some cases the joints of the stem separate, in others the plant rots off at the ground, and all such results are increased in proportion to the weakness of light, and the lowness of temperature. De Candolle considers that the collection of stagnant water about the neck of plants prevents the free access of the oxygen of the air to the roots; but it seems to me that much more mischief is produced by the coldness of the soil in which water is allowed to accumulate. It seems also probable that the extrication of carburetted hydrogen gas is one cause of the injury sustained by plants whose roots are surrounded by stagnant water; but upon this point we want much more satisfactory evidence than we yet possess.

It is because of the danger of allowing any accumulation of water about the roots of plants that drainage is so very important. In very bibulous soils this contrivance is unnecessary; but in all those which are tenacious or which, from their low situation, do not permit superfluous water to filter away freely, such a precaution is indispensable. No person has ever seen good fruit produced by trees growing in lands imperfectly drained; and all experienced gardeners must be acquainted with cases where wet unproductive borders have been rendered fruitful by contrivances which are only valuable because of their efficiency in regulating the humidity of the soil. Mr. Hiver (*Gard. Mag.* v.

60) speaks of the utility of mixing stones in great quantities with the soil, "as they prevent the accumulation of water in very wet weather, and retain sufficient moisture for the purpose of the plant in dry seasons;" and, when we hear of such precautions as are detailed in the following good account of preparing a vine border we only learn how important it is to provide effectually for the removal of superfluous water from around the roots, and how useless a waste of money is that which is expended in forming deep rich beds of earth.

"In preparing a vine border," says Mr. Griffin, of Woodhall, a successful grower of grapes, "one foot in depth of the mould from the entrance is cleared out from the whole space; a main drain is then sunk parallel to the house, at the extremity of the border, one foot lower than the bottom of the border; into this, smaller drains are carried diagonally from the house across the border. The drains are filled with stone. The cross drains keep the whole bottom quite dry; but if the soil be gravel, chalk, or stone, they will not be necessary. The drainage being complete, the whole bottom is covered with brick, stone, or lime rubbish, about six inches thick, and on this is laid the compost for the vines." (*Hort. Trans.* iv. 100.)

The practice of placing large quantities of potsherds or broken tiles at the bottom of tubs, or pots or other vessels in which plants are rooted, is only another exemplification of the great necessity of attending to the due humidity of the soil, and the prevention of stagnant water collecting about the roots; and the injury committed by worms, upon the roots of plants in pots, is chiefly produced by these creatures reducing the earth to a plastic state, and dragging it among the potsherds so as to stop up the passage between them and destroy the drainage.

One of the means of guarding the earth against an access on the one hand, and a loss on the other, of too much water, is by paving the ground with tiles or stones; and the advantage of this method has been much insisted upon. But it is certain that, in cold summers at least, such a pavement prevents the soil from acquiring the necessary amount of bottom heat; and it is probable that, what with this effect, and the obstruction of a free communication between the atmosphere and the roots of a plant, the practice is disadvantageous rather than the reverse.

More commonly recourse is had to the operation of simple watering, for the purpose of maintaining the earth at a due state of humidity, and to render plants more vigorous than they otherwise would be; an indispensable operation in hot houses, but of less moment in the open air. It is indeed doubtful whether, in the latter case, it is not often more productive of disadvantage than of real service to plants. When plants are watered naturally, the whole air is saturated with humidity at the same time as the soil is penetrated by the rain; and in this case the aqueous particles mingled with the earth are very gradually introduced into the circulating system; for the moisture of the air prevents a rapid perspiration. This operation is usually performed in hot dry weather, and must necessarily be very limited in its effects; it can have little if any influence upon the atmosphere: then, the parched air robs the leaves rapidly of their moisture, so long as the latter is abundant; the roots are suddenly and violently excited, and after a short time the exciting cause is suddenly withdrawn by the momentary supply of water being cut off by evaporation, and by filtration through the bibulous substances of which soil usually consists. Then again, the rapid evaporation from the soil in dry weather has the effect of lowering the temperature of the earth, and this has been before shown to be injurious (p. 113;) such a lowering, from such a cause, does not take place when plants are refreshed by showers, because at that time the dampness of the air prevents evaporation from the soil, just as it prevents perspiration from the leaves. Moreover, in stiff soils the dashing of water upon the surface has after a little while the effect of "padding" the ground and rendering it impervious, so that the descent of water to the roots is impeded, whither it is communicated artificially or by the fall of rain." It is, therefore, doubtful whether arti-

* Glazed flower-pots are totally unfit for most plants, except with the most careful attention to drainage, and even then they are much inferior to common unglazed ones. The latter permit the excess of water to escape through their porous sides, which is impossible in the glazed pot; in which, if the drainage at the bottom become stopped, the earth is soaked with water, the plant suffers and soon perishes. A. J. D.

† No tree is more common in this country than *unfucul-watering* newly transplanted trees; and we do not hesitate to affirm that full one half the failures, in our dry summers, arise from this injudicious practice. By pouring water daily

ficial watering of plants in the open air is advantageous, unless in particular cases; and most assuredly, if it is done at all, it ought to be much more copious than is usual. It is chiefly in the case of annual crops that watering artificially is really important; and with them, if any means of occasionally deluging ground can be devised, by means of sluices or otherwise, in the same way as we water meadows, it may be expected to be advantageous. Mildew, which is so often produced by a dry air acting upon a delicate surface of vegetable tissue, is completely prevented in annuals by very abundant watering. The ravages of the *botrytis effusa*, which attacks spinach; of *acrosporium moniloides*, which is found on the onion; and the mildew of the pea, caused by the ravages of *crysiphe communis*, may all be stopped, or prevented, by abundant watering in dry weather. Mr. Knight first applied this fact to the securing a late crop of peas for the table in the following manner:—

The ground is dug in the usual way, and the spaces which will be occupied by the future rows are well soaked with water. The mould upon each side is then collected, so as to form ridges seven or eight inches above the previous level of the ground, and these are well watered; after which, the seeds are sowed, in single rows along the tops of the ridges.—The plants very soon appear above the soil, and grow with much vigor, owing to the great depth of soil and abundant moisture. Water is given rather profusely once in every week or nine days, even if the weather proves showery; but, if the ground be thoroughly drenched by the autumnal rains, no further trouble is necessary. Under this mode of management, the plants will remain perfectly green and luxuriant till their blossoms and young seed vessels are destroyed by frost, and their produce will retain its proper flavor, which is always taken away by mildew.

The Flowers of Summer.

The following article was prepared by our friend Dr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON of Aurora, Cayuga Co. (who has one of the neatest gardens in the country); but it was received too late for insertion in our last number. We hope he will continue his contributions to our columns.—Eds.

After the interesting monthly observations on Floriculture, given to the public in your columns, an apology may seem due for introducing to your notice a few

on the top of the ground, under a powerful sun and strong wind, the surface becomes so hard that access of air to the roots is almost precluded; and the water rarely penetrates more than a couple of inches: while the operator imagines he is supplying the thirsty roots with abundant moisture, he is doing them an injury by the application of a very transient stimulus, which is followed by an increased sensibility to the drought. In late spring planting, it is always preferable to water abundantly in the hole, while planting the tree, before filling in the upper layer of soil. This will in most cases suffice, until the tree becomes sufficiently established by the emission of new rootlets to support itself; and also serves to ensure its growth by filling up all the small hollows around the lesser fibres. In seasons of continued drought, when it becomes absolutely necessary to water flagging trees, two or more inches of the surface soil should always be removed, the trees watered copiously, and the earth replaced before the surface dries. This will prevent evaporation and the encrusting of the ground, and the moisture will be retained for a much longer period.—A. J. D.]

*[In the vicinity of Liegen (a town in Nassau) from three to five perfect crops of grass are [annually] obtained from one meadow; and this is effected by covering the fields with river water, which is conducted over the meadow in spring by numerous small canals. This is found to be of such advantage, that supposing a meadow not so treated to yield 1000 lbs. of hay, then from one thus watered 4-5000 lbs. are produced. In respect to the cultivation of meadows, the country around Liegen is considered to be the best in all Germany." Liebig, *Organ. Chem.* p. 105.—A. G.]

*[The mildew which attacks the young fruit of the foreign grape, when reared in the open air, is one of the most troublesome to the cultivator in this country. An effectual remedy is the flowers of sulphur dusted over the bunches with a dredging-box (or the solution applied with a syringe,) when the grapes are of the size of small peas. But the most certain prevention of this, as well as most diseases to which plants are subject, consists in keeping the vines in a thrifty and vigorous condition. The first crop or two of a young and thrifty vine is almost invariably fine and free from mildew; but every subsequent year (if the common mode of pruning is followed,) as the plant grows older, the proportion of fair fruit is smaller, until at last nothing but shrivelled and mildewed bunches are seen. By laying down half of the long shoots of each vine annually, thus forming new plants, and never allowing the same to bear more than two years, a full crop, free from rust or mildew, may be obtained annually. Even the finer sorts, as the Isabella, are sometimes liable to mildew on old vines: when this occurs, they should be headed back, to bring up a supply of young wood, and plentifully manured. The young and thrifty shoots will then have sufficient vigor to withstand the attacks of mildew, to which the enfeebled fruit produced by the old wood is so liable.—A. J. D.]

ants with whose phenomena you may already be familiar. But I trust the "lover of flowers" will never become weary with even a refusal of any thing relating to the successful culture or peculiarities in the structure of rare and beautiful plants.

Calandrinia grandiflora. Having for the first time proved successful in the culture of this interesting plant, for the encouragement of those who have met with like failures I am disposed to offer some observations on the probable cause of my success, the repetition of which, if followed by similar favourable results will introduce to the florist one of the most beautiful ornaments of the garden. Most plants of the genus *Calandrinia* are natives of California, and like many products of warmer regions than our own, this species shows itself ill qualified to endure the influence of our burning suns. So far as relates to the trial made by myself, the whole secret of success seems to have depended upon a rich soil, a sufficiency of moisture, and a shady situation; the first consisting of a compost formed of equal parts of well rotted manure, decomposed vegetable matter from the woods, and coarse sand. Under these circumstances, during the whole of the past month, while other plants were suffering or entirely destroyed by the excessive drought, a succession of these beautiful flowers excited the admiration of every beholder.

Verbena. The introduction into Floriculture of this unique and attractive genus of plants, is daily demonstrating that by this accession to the garden, is added one of its brightest gems. The facility with which new species may be produced from the seed, places in the power of every one, an opportunity for making choice collections, blending in their varied forms every variety of the most brilliant colouring. Few flowers require less pains for their successful treatment. Professor Russell remarks "that a hot sun, poor soil, and open air are the best means of cultivating them,"—three requisites which most gardens are capable of furnishing. Indeed, during the excessive drought of the past month, while most of the occupants of the parterre were struggling for existence, with a burning sun above, and the perched earth beneath, the *Verbena* daily exhibited its dense corymbs of brilliant flowers, in the bright sunshine, almost painfully dazzling to the eye.

DOUBLE FLOWERS. The appellation *monster*, by which botanists have been pleased to designate those flowers, which under peculiar circumstances of soil, cultivation &c. are disposed to undergo transmutations or conversions from one organ to another, and thus to assume new and varied forms,—in some instances would seem to be misapplied, for among flowers of this character we refer for many of the choicest specimens of Flora's kingdom.

From this indiscriminate appellation of the term, I have been the more disposed to dissent since observing a few mornings past a splendid specimen of the Double Tiger Flower (*Tigridia paronia*.)

The characteristics of the original plant, so far as colour, form of petals, &c. were preserved. In other respects every organ of the flower was double, the twelve expanded petals arranged systematically as in the single plant, and presenting a beautiful star shaped flower of almost unequalled magnificence.

I am not aware that this tendency to the multiplication of organs is frequent in plants of this genus. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the occurrence is very rare, though not an unimportant event in the ARTIFICIAL CLASS to which plants of this genus belong.

Wool in Michigan.—In conversing, this morning, with a friend from Tecumseh, Mich., engaged in the manufacture of Cloth, we were informed that the *Wool-growing* business is more extensive, in the

state, this year, than in former seasons. He says the location and character of Michigan is peculiarly well adapted to successful engagement in that business; and thinks that Wool will soon be a leading and important article of export from that fertile and beautiful state. Wheat-growing and sheep raising work admirably well on the same premises.

We have noticed, in reporting the lake trade, that some fair quantities of wool have been shipped down the lake from the Peninsula state. May her prosperity be commensurate with her industry and economy; and let all be proportioned to her natural advantages and soon no state may say "come ahead."—*Rochester Evening Post.*

Planting Orchards--Peddling Fruit Trees.

The great demand which has existed for fruit trees in newly settled parts of the country, has given rise to a system of imposition, in the shape of peddling, which demands exposure; for it results in loss and disappointment to thousands of unsuspecting persons, who purchase trees in this manner, hoping to improve their premises.

In the spring of the year, particularly, enormous loads of fruit trees may often be seen passing through the country, on a tour of two or three weeks, without even the slightest provision being made to preserve their vitality—tied up like so many bundles of brushwood, their roots exposed to the full action of the sun, winds, or frosts, as though they were completely imperishable; whereas a few hours exposure is often enough to destroy all the *fibrous roots*, so essential to the life and growth of the tree. It is indeed surprising that any man of ordinary intelligence, especially any cultivator of the soil, should be so ignorant of the first principles of vegetable physiology, as to expect trees thus treated, or rather maltreated, to live and thrive.

But a few days ago we were conversing on the subject of planting trees, with a gentleman from Canada, where this peddling system is practised considerably; he said that he and many of his neighbors had planted apple orchards year after year, but with very little success—not more than one third of the trees lived, and they might as well have died, for all the progress they have made. We asked him how he procured his trees; he replied, from a man who was peddling them. This at once explained the cause of his ill success. Partial failures frequently occur from unskilful planting and other adverse circumstances, but in the case we have related, and all similar cases, the trees were in fact dead before they were planted.

The man who digs up trees and sends them about the country in this manner, palming them off upon the community in a ruined condition, is guilty of a willful violation of the laws of common honesty and fair dealing, and should be regarded as little better than a pickpocket.

But there is an argument of a pecuniary character in favor of purchasing from these pedlars:—they usually sell their trees at a lower price than regular nurserymen. Enough has been said to show the fallacy of this economy. But it may be asked why can these pedlars sell lower than regular nurserymen? Because their trees are raised in a cheap and careless manner, without proper regard being paid to the kind or quality of the fruit; cultivating those kinds which come easiest to hand and produce the most rapid growth of wood; while in nurseries where there is a reputation at stake, and responsibility is assumed, the reverse of this is the practice, and in consequence of the extra expense incurred in keeping all correct, and in procuring new and valuable varieties from a great distance, the prices must be somewhat higher.

We may hereafter have occasion to expose the misconduct of some professed regular nurserymen; but, one thing at a time, is our motto. O. P. Q.



ROCHESTER, OCTOBER, 1841.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

This is the month of the Farmers' Holidays—the month in which the producers—the true nobility of our land, will meet together for mutual pleasure and improvement. On these occasions the best productions of the soil, the finest animals, the most approved implements, and the most skilful ploughing may be seen by all. No farmer can witness these exhibitions without learning something by which he can improve his practices of husbandry. Let all therefore, attend—and let all feel it to be their duty to do something to give interest to the occasion. And here we perceive there is apt to be misapprehension in the minds of many. They appear to think that any article to be fit for exhibition must be of great size. But to size the principal thing to be regarded by committees at our Fairs? Is the largest calf, the largest hog, or the largest cabbage invariably the best? By no means. On the contrary those of ordinary size are most frequently the most perfect in form or in quality. Let the committees remember this; and let farmers who have fine animals or productions, bring them forward.

The Fair in this State has opened with a grand *Mas Meeting* at Seneca. We hope the thousands of farmers who were there will repay the right spirit to their friends and neighbors; and that all will unite to give life and interest to the county exhibitions. The whole country—especially the *Empire State*—is now *itching up* on this subject, and we believe the results will be such as will convince every one of the usefulness of agricultural societies and of the wise policy of our Legislature in granting them encouragement.

The officers and town committees of the county societies should consider that the efficiency and usefulness of the society mainly depends upon them. The exhibitions are now close at hand and vigorous efforts should be made to obtain members and funds, and persuade farmers to bring their animals and productions to the Fairs.

We regret that more perfect information respecting the societies in this State and elsewhere, has not been furnished us. We are proud of Western New-York, however—our *Genesee County* has organized nobly—and we are sure the exhibitions will do her honor.

The following is a list of the place and time of holding the Fairs in the counties from which we have definite information:

Ontario County, at Cananahgou, Oct. 12th.
Genee " " " Alexander, Oct. 13th and 14th.
Madison " " " Rochester, Oct. 15th and 16th.
Livingston " " " Cheesee, Oct. 22d.
Orleans " " " Alton, Oct. 14th.
Niagara " " " Lockport, Oct. 22d.
Essex " " " Buffalo, Oct. 6th.
Chautauque " " " Mayville, Oct. 13th and 14th.
Windsor " " " Newark, Oct. 16th.
Cayuga " " " Auburn, Oct. 13th and 14th.
Oswego " " " Oswego, Oct. 6th.
Oneida " " " ————, Oct. 20th.
St. Lawrence " " " Baldwinsville, Oct. 5th.
Putnam " " " Rayson, Oct. 21th and 22th.
Durham, Canada " " " Montreal, Oct. 19th.
Northumberland, Canada " " " Grand, Oct. 20th.

Books and Papers as Premiums.

We are glad to perceive that several Societies propose to award agricultural books and papers, instead of money, for the smaller class of premiums. We believe it will in general be quite as satisfactory and much more beneficial to the recipient. The Genesee county Society offers more than sixty copies of the *New Genesee Farmer*, together with other papers and books, in their list of premiums for their approaching Fair. We appreciate the compliment, Gentlemen Managers, and thank you our thanks.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the officers of the Niagara District Agricultural Society in Canada, or an order lately received for sixty copies. The Treasurer informs us that great good has been done to result from the circulation of our paper among the members of that Society—Thus it will always be.

New Agricultural Papers.

We find on our table quite a number of new 'Exchanges' seeking our acquaintance, some of which we have too long neglected. Almost every day affords us new and gratifying evidence of the increasing demand for agricultural reading; and convinces us that the time is fast approaching when no intelligent farmer in our land will consent to be without at least one paper devoted to his profession.

'*The Canadian Farmer and Mechanic*' is the title of a paper we are indebted to Kingston, August 16, 1841, by Garfield & Guel, proprietors. A. P. E. F. Garfield, Editor; 16 pages monthly, \$1 per annum; (rather smaller than this paper.) A well conducted and a well circulated agricultural paper in Canada, would doubtless exert a very beneficial influence on the prosperity of the province, and we wish this experiment success; at the same time, from our knowledge of the field and experience in the business, we apprehend no gentleman Garfield will find he has undertaken an enterprise of greater difficulty than he imagined.

Another Agricultural paper in Boston! S. W. Colt, formerly editor of the *Yankee Farmer*, has left that paper, and commenced a new one entitled the '*Farmer's Journal*,' a monthly sheet, half the size of this) price 50 cents a year. There are besides this, three weekly agricultural papers and one monthly horticultural, all apparently well sustained. Verily New-England agriculturists are a reading people, and no friend of 'book farming.'

'*The Kentucky Cultivator*' was commenced last winter, but stopped for the want of—subscribers. It has now recommenced and promises to continue—well done Mr. Vinden. It is a neat little monthly of 16 pages; \$1 per year.

'*The Plough Boy*,' is the title of a small semi-monthly sheet, published by Wm. F. Duriso, Edgefield Court House South Carolina, \$1.50 per year.

'*The Union Agriculturist*,' Chicago, Illinois. After a suspension of several months, arising from a difficulty with the printers, this valuable paper has again made its appearance—success to it.

'*The Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac for 1842*—By Thomas Appleh, Editor of the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, Published by E. Lucas, Cincinnati.

A copy of the above work has been politely forwarded us by the author, and we have examined it with great satisfaction. It is a very neat duodecimo pamphlet of ninety-six pages, and contains, besides the usual calendar, &c., a large amount of very useful and interesting matter relating to agriculture, horticulture, and rural affairs, with numerous spirited engravings by Mr. F. Carter. The chapter on Swine contains 15 pages of excellent words due to the pen of the writer. Every farmer and gardener who has an op-

portunity, should procure this almanac; we presume it may be obtained at most of the booksellers in the west, and we shall advise the publisher to send some this way. The price is \$2 per dozen, or 25 cents single. It can be sent by mail if desired—the postage is 8 cents for less than 100 miles, and ten cents for any distance over 100 miles.

The following glance at the contents will give an idea of the variety and interest of the work:

Times of holding Courts in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois. Rates of postage, list of Agricultural periodicals. January—Life in the country, the garden, re-suscitating gold on cards, saving clover seed, the bee, farm ballads, &c. February—Sugar molasses, culture of corn, farm ballads, &c. March—Duck shooting, the farmer's garden, farm stock. April—The missing potatoes, the fruit garden and orchard, grafting, budding, causes of decay in peach trees, manure. May—The flower garden. June—The Poultry yard. July—Fourth of July frolic, picking, cure for murrain, vermion in cattle. August—Emigration to the west, traps, removing weeds and sprouts, sing-song in swain, horse cattle. September—The vintage. October—Cider making, the perch tree worm. November—A chapter on hogs. December—Wolf hunting on the ice, sowing grass seeds. E. grafting—S. (high) party, suburban lives, sugar corn, duck's coming in the pine swamps, building log houses, grafting, budding, young gardeners, the poultry yard, picnic party in the woods, party of immigrants, the vintage, cider making, peach trees, cut, hog killing, white Chin hog, Warren County, W. Va. do, White Berkshire do, Doctor Martin's braver pigs, and Berkshire barrow, 'Tom,' do, 'Pan of Lumber,' Lakeside cow, 'Marian,' S. Swiss boar, High grinner sow, do, boar, belt barrow, Neapolitan boar, thin lined sow, wolf hunting on the ice, and eleven amusing tail pieces.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received from the publisher an invoice of the Almanacs and 'Bee-keeping in the West.' So that both of these works will soon be for sale at the Bookstore and Seed Store in this city, at \$2 per dozen, or 25 cents each—orders are solicited.

Our Friends in Canada.

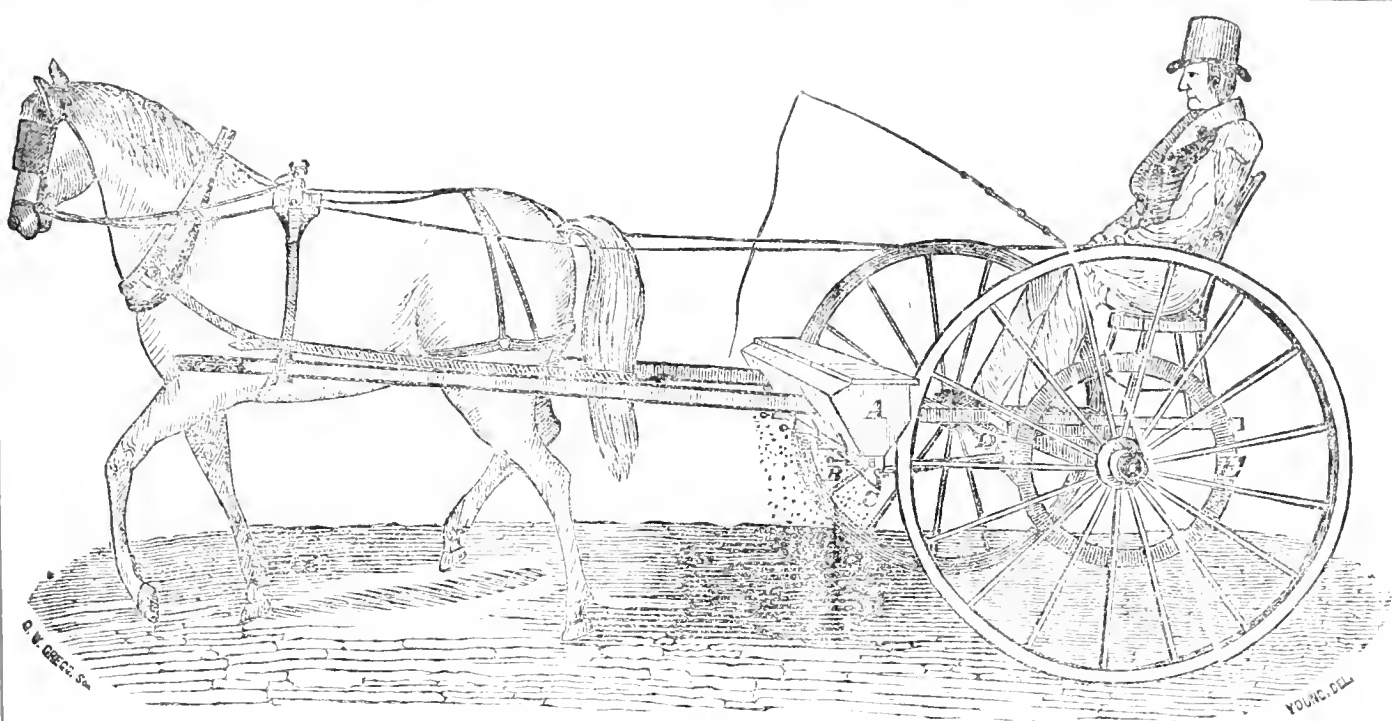
The hearty welcome and genuine old-country hospitality which we usually meet with among the English and Scotch farmers in Canada, always makes us regret that our visits in that country cannot be longer and more frequent. While on a hasty tour in that province last month, we called at a pleasant cottage fronting the lake and surrounded by a beautiful garden, occupied by two English friends, one a bachelor, and the other with a better half from one of the best dairy districts in England. We had, on one or two former occasions been struck with the peculiar excellence and great variety of the table luxuries produced from her dairy. Two of these, 'Junket' and 'Clotted Cream,' are rarely met with in this country, although with some of us they may be associated with the happiest recollections of our childhood. At our request, our friend furnished us directions for preparing these dishes, which we give our readers.

TO PREPARE JUNKET.

Take one quart of milk warm from the cow, and stir in a tea-spoonful of rennet, and let it stand till curdled, which, if the rennet is of proper strength will be in about fifteen minutes; grate over it a little nutmeg, and sweeten with maple molasses or honey. It is an excellent dish for supper.

SCALDED, OR CLOTTED CREAM.

Take a pan of perfectly sweet milk, twelve hours old, with the cream on; stand it on a stove or furnace over a gentle fire till slightly scalded, when a ring will appear in the cream of the size of the bottom of the pan; then take it off and let stand till cold; skim off the cream and it is fit for use. When used as an accompaniment with fruit, nuts, &c., it is sweetened to suit the taste. This cream is esteemed a great luxury in England. It is brought in by dairy men and sold at a high price.



HATCH'S SOWING MACHINE.

We are happy in being able to lengthen to our readers a correct representation of Hatch's Sowing Machine—an invention which we firmly believe will prove of more benefit to the farming community than any other that has appeared of late years. The above drawing is so perfect that but little description is necessary. The machine consists of a pair of wheels of the size of ordinary carriage wheels; an axle 10 feet long, with a pair of shafts or the horse-draw by. Just in front of the wheels, and across the shafts is the hopper (A) feet long and capable of holding 3 or 4 bushels of grain. At the bottom of the hopper is a slide or agitator 1 inch square, lined with iron and having teeth on its sides, by the motion of which the grain is shaken out. The width of the slide, and the raise just in discharge of the seed, can be increased or diminished by means of set screws, as shown at B. When the machine is in operation a rapid rotary motion is given to the agitator by means of a small rod and crank (C) which is attached to one end of a small shaft 15 inches long, on the other end of which is a wheel (D) with cog or teeth meshing into the master wheel (E). The master wheel is bolted on to the inside of the spokes of the high wheel of the machine. It is 2 feet in diameter, and one revolution of it gives eight revolutions to the pinion wheel and shaft. On the top of the back part of the machine is a seat for the driver. A small cord is attached to the end of the pinion shaft, and reaches to the seat of the driver, by means of which he can readily put the machine out of gear, so as to stop the discharge of seed at any time when desired. The machine will sow all kinds of grain, grass seed and plaster, at any desired rate from one to as many bushels per acre. It is easily managed, and not liable to get out of order. A man or a smart boy with a horse, can sow from twenty to twenty-five acres with it in a day.

The inventor and proprietor of this machine has spent several years in testing and improving it, and he now introduces it to the public with the utmost assurance that it will fully meet the wants and expectations of the community. It is well

known that sowing is one of the most difficult and laborious operations of the farmer, and one which but few men can perform properly. Hence arises the need of a machine like this—one that will perform the work correctly, expeditiously, and with ease. All who have used this machine, agree in declaring that it answers the purpose exactly; and if we are not mistaken, it will in a few years be as uncommon to see a farmer sowing grain by hand in this country, as it now is to see one thrashing with a flail.

Mr. Hatch has lately been engaged in manufacturing a few machines in this city, in order to introduce them to the farmers of Western New York, but he cannot, nor does he wish to supply all orders, as his main object is to sell rights for others to manufacture. The price of the machine is \$30. He is willing to send two or three to Ohio and other Western States, if desired, in order to make them known there; and he hopes that all who feel an interest in the subject will examine them and satisfy themselves, before purchasing rights. To enterprising mechanics and others, he will sell County or State rights, on favorable terms. Letters addressed (post paid,) to James Hatch, Rochester, will receive attention.

Aware of the deception which is often practiced by means of Certificates and Recommendations, and being determined that this Machine shall recommend itself, the proprietor begs to refer those wishing information respecting it, to the following highly respectable individuals who possess them:

RAWLEY HARMON, Jr., Wheatland,	MARVIN SMITH, Mendon,
SHAFER HARMON, "	JOHN MOXON, Greece,
LESLIE HARMON, "	ASA RICE, "
H. & D. ROGERS, "	HENRY FLETCHERS-PENFIELD,
ISAAC COX, "	ALVA S. HART, Batavia,
THOMAS H. NEWBOLD, Caledonia,	CHRISTOPHER SCOTT, Ellis,
ISAAC LACY, Chili,	

DYEING.

TO FARMERS.—The following recipes are invaluable to those who wish to improve their wool. The *middle compound, red dye compound, and black compound*, are for sale only by the subscriber, at the street Drug Store, where there are also for sale every description of dye woods and stuffs, at the very lowest cash prices.

Color Malter Red.—Take one pound of Malter for every two pounds of yarn or cloth, soak the malter in a brass copper kettle, one night in warm water, enough to cover yarn you wish to color; in the morning put in two ounces of middle compound for every pound of malter which you soaked. Then wet with yarn or cloth and wring it out in warm water; the water out is the dye. Now place the dye over the fire, and bring it slowly to a boiling heat, which will take about half an hour; keep it at this heat half an hour, if a light red is wanted, and longer if a dark one; color depending upon the time it remains in the dye.

When the color is made, raise the cloth immediately in water, and it will then be made.

Color Scarlet Red.—Take 5 lbs of water, sufficient to cover 10 lbs of yarn you wish to color; bring it to a boiling heat in a copper or brass kettle, then add 1 lb of cream of tartre for every pound of cloth; pour out a quart or two, then add 1 lb of powder of Lead, and 3 oz of Malter for every pound of cloth; it is the same as previously mentioned; glass or earthen bowl, and five minutes; now wet the yarn with water, and wring it out in the dye, and it will be nearly as before; take the cloth out, wring it out, and wring it in clear cold water.

Color Green.—For every pound of yarn or cloth, add 1 lb of Malter; of which 1 lb of powder of Tartre. Soak in the strong liquid, and wring it out; then add 1 lb of powder of Lead, then three or four cups of a 1 lb of

of the compound slowly, until you have the desired shade of Green.

To color Pink.—For every three pounds of yarn or cloth, in 2 quarts of water, or enough to cover it, take one part of the Pink compound. Bring the water containing the cloth nearly to a boiling heat, and add the compound until the shade suits you.

M. B. EDSON,
State Street Drug Store, 39 State St., next door to the City Bank, Rochester, Aug 29

"The Stump Extractor."

Mr. Drake, the owner of the right of this machine informs us that the patent has nearly expired, but he is in hopes of getting it renewed.

Madison Co. Agricultural Society, Organized September 1, 1841.

- JOHNATHAN L. LEBYARD, President.
- LEAH MARR, HORATIO G. WALKER, JAMES H. DUBAR, Vice Presidents.
- ALEXANDER KREMBHAR, Cor. Sec'y.
- A. S. STONE, Recording Secretary.
- URAH LELAND, Treasurer.
- Johnathan Woodward, Cazenovia; Thomas A. Clark, Sullivan; Stephen Cannon, Eden; G. B. Rowe, Leona; O. B. Lind, Hamilton; James C. Alder, Madison; G. A. Leach, Nelson; B. B. Stewart, Sanbford; S. S. Soble, dgo. — D. P. York, — Lebanon, — Blufffield, — Fenner, — Georgetown, were chosen Managers.

Orleans County Agricultural Society.

We have received a circular containing the constitution of this Society, and the list of premiums to be awarded at the Fair to be held at Albion on the 14th day of October. We have not seen the list of officers. CHARLES LEE, is President, and H. CHASE Sec'y.

Mechanics Fair at Rochester.

The third annual Fair of the Mechanics and Artisans of Western New York will be held at Rochester commencing on the 12th day of October. We have no room to insert the Circular this month, and we believe no arrangements are necessary to induce the thousands to attend who witnessed the previous exhibitions.

Wild Rice—Inquiry Again.

We should be glad if some one of our friends in Canada would give us some particular information respecting the Wild Rice, whether it is ever sown or cultivated in any way; what depth of water it usually grows in; what quantity of grain it will yield per acre; and what varieties are obtained, &c. &c.

The Different Breeds of Sheep.

Wool Growing is becoming a very important and profitable branch of agriculture in this State, and many farmers are anxious to inform themselves respecting the character and relative value of the different breeds of sheep. The following article, copied from the *Western Farmer & Gardener*, is the best we have seen on this subject of late. We would advise our readers, who wish information respecting this or any other kind of farm stock, to attend as many *Agricultural Fairs* as they can, where they may see the different breeds, and compare them. We will give some engraved representations hereafter.

In my former communication, I endeavored to lay before your readers some account of the particular application of the different sorts of wool, to their manufacturing purposes; distinguishing them by their well known division of *long and short*. In continuing the subject, I purpose taking a short review of the various breeds of sheep, or such of them as I think will be interesting to your readers; explaining with as much distinctness as lays in my power, the origin of the name held at present by each particular breed; having in view the intent of informing those who may not be acquainted with the subject, what is meant by the *Cotswold, Bakewell, &c.*

The long-wooled sheep shall first occupy our attention; and, as they are more especially before the public mind, we will begin with the *Leicestershire*.

The *Old Leicester*, the *New Leicester*, the *Bakewell*, and the *Disbley*, are one and the same breed of sheep; the *Old Leicester* being the original stock.—About the middle of the last century, Mr. Bakewell, who lived at Disbley, in *Leicestershire*, endeavored to improve the existing sheep of that county; which he did by attention and a careful selection from all the flocks around his neighborhood, without regard to size, but having in view the greatest propensity to fatten, with that shape which he considered would produce the largest proportion of valuable meat, with the smallest quantity of bone and offal.

Having formed his stock from sheep so selected, he carefully attended to the peculiarities of the individuals from which he bred, and (from the best information) did not object to breeding from near relations, when by doing so he put together animals likely to produce a progeny possessing the characteristics he wished to obtain.

Some persons supposed that Mr. Bakewell formed the *New Leicester* variety by crossing different sorts of sheep. There is no reason for believing this; and the contrary appears to be the fact. He next established a system of letting rams for the season, instead of selling them, to those who wished their use—a system not only beneficial to the ram-breeder, but also to the farmer. It enables the ram-breeder to keep a greater number and give his whole attention to this department; and secures to the farmer, any cross he may require for any portion of his flock, without the necessity of in-and-in breeding.

Valuable as this system no doubt was, it was only after 20 years of incessant perseverance, that Mr. Bakewell had the pleasure of seeing his ideas on this subject sustained by the breeders of the country. The first ram Mr. B. let, was for sixteen shillings. Twenty-six years from that time, he let a celebrated ram called the *Two Pounder*, for one season, at four hundred guineas each from two breeders, still reserving one-third for himself; the value of the ram for this season, being thus estimated at twelve hundred guineas, (about six thousand dollars.) Mr. Bakewell's improved breed were called the *New Leicester*, to distinguish them from the parent stock; by some they were designated as the *Bakewell*, and by others the *Disbley*, being the place of his abode: and thus we get at the origin of all these names.

Before closing this account it may be well to describe the peculiarities of the *New Leicester* breed of sheep. The head should be hornless, long, small, tapering towards the muzzle, and projecting horizontally forwards; the eyes prominent but with a quiet expression; the ears thin, rather long, and directed backwards; the neck full and broad at its base, where it proceeds from the chest, but gradually tapering towards the head, and particularly fine at the junction of the head and neck; the neck seeming to project straight from the chest, so that there is, with the slightest possible deviation, one continued horizontal line from the rump to the poll; the breast broad and full; the shoulders also broad and round, and no uneven or angular formation where the shoulders join either the neck or the back; particularly no rising of

the withers; or hollow behind the situation of these bones; the arm fleshy through its woole extent, and even down to the knee; the bones of the legs small, standing wide apart, no looseness of skin about them, and comparatively bare of wool; the chest and barrel at once deep and round; the ribs forming a considerable arch from the spine, so as in some cases, and especially when the animal is in good condition, to make the apparent width of the chest even greater than the depth; the barrel well ribbed home; no irregularity of line on the back or belly, but on the sides the carcass very gradually diminishing in width towards the rump; the quarters long and full, and, as with the forelegs, the muscles extending down to the hock; the thighs also wide and full; the legs of a moderate length; the pelt also moderately thin, but soft and elastic, and covered with a good quantity of white wool, not so long as in some breeds, but considerably finer.

The *New Leicesters* are not however, without their faults; they are by no means prolific breeders. This, it is probable, may be the result of the in-and-in breeding to which Mr. Bakewell no doubt sometimes resorted. They vary much in size, weighing at a year and a half old from twenty-four to thirty six pounds per quarter; though we have instances of their being fed to a considerably greater weight. We have it on record that Mr. Morgan of Loughton, fed a pure bred *New Leicester* sheep, the live weight of which was three hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and that of the carcass two hundred and forty-eight.

The fibre of the wool varies from five to more than twelve inches in length, and the fleece averages from six to seven pounds: it is used mostly in the manufacture of serges and carpets.

The *Cotswold* sheep takes its name from a range of hills on which they are raised in *Gloucestershire*, and known as the *Cotswold hills*—being one of the grand divisions of that county. Camden says "that they derive it from the cots or sheds in which they were housed at night,—or permanently for the winter; and the wolds or open hilly grounds on which they were pastured in the summer." Every person at all conversant with the topography of England knows that the *Cotswold hills* have ever been famous for the pasturage afforded to this particular breed of sheep. In 1437, Don Duarte, King of Portugal, made application to Henry IV. king of England, for liberty to export sixty sacks of *Cotswold* wool, that he might manufacture certain cloths of gold at Florence, for his own use. Stowe says in his *Chronicle*, that in the year 1467, Edward IV. gave license to pass over into Spain, certain *Cotswold* sheep, &c.—The object that I have in making these quotations, is merely to show the antiquity of the breed. Very few pure *Cotswolds* now exist, and these we are given to understand, are fast passing away. The description given of the pure *Cotswold* is that they are taller and longer than the improved breed; comparatively flat sided; deficient in the fore quarter but full in the hind one; not fattening so early, but yielding a longer and a heavier fleece.

The *Cotswold* have been crossed considerably by the *Leicester*, and the prevalent breed may be said to consist of half *Leicester*, half *Cotswold*. Though a distinct breed of sheep, the similarity that presents itself in the *Bakewell* and *Cotswold* sheep of this country, would carry conviction to the mind of any breeder, that the cross has been carried to a very considerable extent, upon most, if not all of the sheep of this name imported into America. In some parts of this country—for instance, in the territory of Iowa, or any other, where wool is the object and not the expense—the pure *Cotswold* is the better sheep; they are more easily kept; are larger, though not so well formed in the body, and produce a heavier fleece. This is speaking comparatively between the *Cotswold* and the *Leicester*.

The improved *Cotswold*, which is the sheep we have here, will weigh from 25 to 40 lbs. per quarter; and yield a fleece of from 7 to 8 pounds on the average.

The pure *Lincolnshire* sheep, like the pure *Cotswold*, is fast disappearing. Culley describes them as having no horns; white faces, long, thin, and weak carcasses; the ewes weighing from 14 to 20 lbs. per quarter, and the wethers from 20 to 30 lbs.; with thick, rough, white legs; large bones; thick pelts, and long wool, from ten to eighteen inches, and weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. per fleece. According to Ellis, they were the longest legged and largest carcassed sheep of all others; and although their legs and bellies were for the most part void of wool—yet they carried more wool on them than any other sheep whatsoever. The contest for supremacy between the

Lincolns and the *Leicesters* was long and acrimonious, and I doubt even now exists in the minds of some, with regard to the relative value of the respective breeds. The cross of the *Leicestershire* ram on the *Lincoln* ewe, displayed to a great extent the excellencies of the male parent, and the wether attained its maturity in a year less time than it was accustomed to, with less comparative expense of food even in that time. The *Lincolnshire* sheep now, is for the most part crossed with the *Leicester*—as indeed is the case with most of the long woolled varieties. The average weight of the fleece of the present sheep, is about 7 lbs., and of the pure *Lincoln*, not more than 9 lbs.—the length of the staple from 8 to 9 inches.

There are other long wool sheep, but from the cross of the *Leicester*, they have generally imbibed so much of the characteristics of that breed that I think it unnecessary to give any lengthened description of them.

In a future number I will take a review of the short wool sheep, and give my opinion as to the adaptation of the particular breeds to western farming purposes.

Yours, &c.

UMBRA.

American Wool Product.

To those who have paid the subject but little attention, the amount of money invested in the production of wool, within the United States, will seem surprising. It is very generally believed that this is quite a secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our Government. As shown by the returns of the late census, we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, 19,075,962 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the average value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendance with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustained them, the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars. This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Government. At present, England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broadcloths, and after all chooses to import her wool from the continent, to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839, her entire import of this article was 57,325,944 pounds, and while we had some 40,000,000 pounds of wool remaining at home, nearly two-fifths of the whole wollen manufactures of Great Britain came to the U. S. And yet we have only \$15,000,000 invested in wollen manufactures.

Of the aggregate amount of wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,144 pounds; Ohio, 3,650,970; Vermont, 2,257,735; which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania, 3,076,783; Virginia, 2,672,644; Maine, 1,475,351; New Hampshire, 1,240,958; Indiana, 1,202,209; Massachusetts, 1,055,591; Tennessee, 1,029,516; and the other States various amounts between the 893,675 pounds of Connecticut, and the 45,324 of Louisiana.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Culture of the Tare or Vetch.

A subscriber in Canada inquires whether any farmers in this region are in the practice of growing English Tares; and if so with what success. We should be pleased if some of our readers would give us the results of their experience on this subject. In the meantime, the following, from the *Primer's Cabinet*, may be useful:

"At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, a member inquired if any one present could speak experimentally on the culture and value of the tare or vetch, which is in such very general use in England, where the summer-soiling system is adopted; remarking, that from all accounts the plant must be astonishingly productive as well as nutritious. Having myself employed it for that purpose very largely, and for many years, I would say, its productiveness has never yet been overstated, or its value overrated, as food for all kinds of cattle. Horses, milk cows, fattening beasts, sheep and hogs, will grow fat while feeding on it, and the older it grows the more valuable it becomes, as the seed when formed in the pod, is far superior to oats or any other grain for the purpose of cattle feed; the seeds are black, and the size of very small peas. The crop is used for soiling, by cutting while green and taking it to the sta-

is; it is sometimes fed off by sheep, confining them to it by means of temporary fencing or hurdles; cattle are not liable to become hoven while feeding it in its stage of its growth; on good land it has been known to reach the height of three feet and even more, producing as much as 12 tons of green food per acre, which, when well dried, will yield 3 tons the most valuable hay on the farm. The first sowing takes place soon after harvest as possible in England, upon land designed for the wheat crop the next autumn, with the winter variety of seed, which is easily distinguished from the summer tare, as a smaller, rounder, and blacker; these will bear the severity of the winter; rye is often mixed, to enable the crop to stand up, when it attains a considerable height, but a sprinkling of wheat has been found to be best for this purpose, as it remains longer succulent in the summer. The crop from this sowing will be for cutting for soiling in May, and the stalks left in the ground, will afford a second growth for sheep-feed; but as the tare is a fallow crop, it is the best management to cut all off and plough the land up as soon as the crop is removed, well working and cleaning it during the summer, preparatory to re-sowing, early in the autumn, after a dressing well prepared compost, if this has not been given to the tares—a far better arrangement for both crops. The next sowing is with the summer variety of the tare, as early in March as the season will admit, and that has been ploughed preparatory in the autumn or winter; again in April another crop is sown, and if necessary, two other sowings might take place, the last so late as the end of June, that so a succession of this most valuable crop might be secured for the whole of the summer, and until the end of September. Such crops produce immense quantities of manure, which is carried from the sheds and composted for dressing others: turneps, for instance, can be sown on the land from which the first crop of tares has been carried, and fed off in time for re-sowing in the autumn. It must not be forgotten, that the richer the land, the greater will be the crop of tares, and none will pay so amply for manure: when the crop is very heavy, there is less chance of obtaining good seed, and if that be the object, it is recommended to mow the first crop early for soiling, to permit the seed and growth to stand for seed, which is sometimes a precarious business, nothing being more uncertain: I have purchased seed at a guinea and a half a bushel, and sold the next year's produce obtained from it at six shillings a bushel! When the seed is moderate, the quantity sown is two bushels or two and a half per acre, but whatever the quantity may be, it will be repaid in the crop, if the land is in good heart. As much as 30 bushels of seed per acre has been obtained, but 15 bushels, and often half that, is more common. Under a heavy crop of tares, the land will be found perfectly clean and mellow, and will turn up like an ash heap: and there is no objection with me, that the crop may be raised with success in this country, if well cultivated on good soil, rather stiff in its nature and lying cool.

With regard to the value of the tare for soiling, it has been calculated that ten times the stock might be kept on them than on any other commonly cultivated crop; horses require no corn or any other food, and cows give more butter while feeding on them than on any other food whatever. Is it not strange that no regular experiment on an extensive scale has yet been made on such an invaluable crop in this country."

Hussey's Reaping Machine.

In our July number we mentioned that one of these machines had arrived in this city, and that the farmers in this vicinity would have an opportunity of witnessing its operation. But, unfortunately, the proprietor did not arrive till after the 1st of August, when nearly all the wheat was cut, and a good field for the purpose could not be found. A trial was, however, made on the farm of Mr. Whitney near this city, and witnessed by a number of farmers and citizens. The ground was very unfit for the purpose, being quite rough, and containing numerous stumps, so that the machine was exhibited under great disadvantages. Still it did good execution, and convinced all who were present that on ordinarily smooth land it would prove a great saving of time and labor in harvesting grain. It cuts remarkably clean—in fact not a straw that stands in its way can escape; and, from what was shown of it here, there was no reason

to doubt that under favorable circumstances it would cut fifteen acres in a day.

We regret that a more public and extensive trial could not be made here the present season; but hope that many of our readers will have an opportunity of witnessing its performance next year. In the meantime we copy from the Farmers' Register some account of its operations in Virginia. After speaking of an experiment made on very unfavorable ground, William B. Harrison, of Brandon, says:

"The third day, however, we removed them to a more favorable site, where the beds were wide, the furrows shallow, and the wheat heavy, and I very soon became convinced that Mr. Hussey's reaper did not deserve to be classed with the humbugs of the day. By this time the horses and hands employed had become better trained, and the work was beautifully done—better indeed than I ever saw done by the most expert cradler and binder, "with every appliance and means to boot," to enable them to do the work well. Less wheat was left on the ground traversed by the machine, either standing or cut, than I ever observed in any wheat field before.

"I wish I could speak as strongly in favour of the reaper as a time saving machine, but the truth obliges me to say that I cannot. Still I think that it will save time; but the question is, how much? A very difficult question it is, too, and by no means so easily solved as might at the first glance be imagined. Indeed, so much depends on the locality, the length of the rows and the heaviness of the crop, (the reaper operating to most advantage in heavy wheat,) that the time saved is constantly varying; and to approximate the truth, therefore, is as much as can be expected. Something, indeed, a good deal, depends upon the fact, whether good cradlers have to be stopped in order to run the machine; good policy, however, would always suggest the propriety of stopping the worst.

"It is not enough to ascertain the number of binders required to run the machine, in order to determine the time saved. Say eight hands are required for this purpose in heavy wheat, and where the rows are pretty long, and such situations are the most favorable to the reaper, and six where the wheat is lightest and the rows short, and a good deal of time consequently lost in turning. Are six cradlers saved in the former case, and four in the latter, estimating the driver and raker, who ought to be good and efficient hands, as of equal value with cradlers? Certainly not; and for this reason. The reaper cannot be started as long as there is any dew on the wheat in the morning, nor can it operate after much has fallen in the evening. At such times the hands that attend the machine have to be employed in some other way; and moving from one kind of work to another is always attended with more or less loss of time. Nor is this all. In shocking wheat after the machine, some loss of time is also incurred. Where we use the cradles, the binders follow immediately behind them, and then come the pickers up as well as the shockers, and the whole work goes on together. The reaper, however, when operating in long rows, as it must do to work to advantage, scatters the work so much, leaving it in long narrow strings, that shockers cannot find constant employment in following it. We have found it necessary, therefore, to stop a part of our cradles, once a day, in order to bring up the shocking after the machine, which certainly occasions some loss of time. Still I think on the whole that the securing of our crop has been somewhat expedited by the use of these machines; and if binders could have been hired to operate them without stopping the cradles for the purpose, our harvest would have been very materially shortened; and the loss of wheat would unquestionably have been much less.

"It would add greatly to the value of these machines, if the ingenious inventor, Mr. Hussey, could devise some way to make them cut damp straw; so that they might be kept at work all day. Whatever Mr. Hussey has not accomplished, however, is, I am sure, owing to the intrinsic difficulty of making the improvement desired; for the wonder with me is not that he has achieved no more, but that he has done so much.

"The reaper compares most advantageously with cradles in cutting heavy wheat that stands well, cutting it quite as rapidly as it would a lighter crop, when the cradles would not do; or in cutting fallow wheat that inclined altogether one way. The fallow wheat, however, must be cut the way it inclines, the knife going under it, and it is laid beautifully as it falls from the machine, for the binders; but the machine must

go back without cutting. I am not of opinion that the reaper will answer in all situations, or will even supersede the use of the cradle altogether; but I incline to think that it may be used to great advantage in securing parts of almost every large crop; at least on level land.

After using these machines repeatedly, I have not been as yet able to get either of them to cut more than an acre per hour, and, by the way, that is quite expeditious work in heavy wheat. Before trying the reaper, I had supposed that good scythemmen would average more than 2 acres a day in good wheat, but I am now convinced that this is quite as much as can be done. My overseer, Mr. Adams, who superintended the machines, and is quite a judicious man, entertains the belief that 1 1/2 acres might be accomplished by the reaper in an hour, with fast horses and superior driving. It is probable too, that the experience of another season might enable us to effect more than we have yet done. But still I doubt if an acre and a half an hour can ever be counted on for many consecutive hours.

An observant gentleman of Charles City, and a practical farmer too, who has one of these machines which he worked last year, informed me recently that it would cut down sixteen acres of wheat a day, or would do the work of eight cradles. The testimony of this gentleman is every way entitled to credit, and justice to Mr. Hussey seems to require that it should be mentioned. I presume of course that some allowance was made for the time lost in the morning and evening, when the straw was damp."

Another trial was made by R. B. BOLLINO, of Sandy Point, who remarks:—

"I feel satisfied that the principle is a good one, and may be successfully applied to the object intended, and that the machine is destined when the inventor shall have better perfected its mechanical arrangements, which he can, with his greater experience, easily do, to be an invaluable acquisition to the farmers of the wheat-growing region of country. With three mules, a man to drive and one on the machine to rake the wheat from the platform on which, as it is cut, it falls, we estimated that rather more than one acre per hour was reaped. By Mr. Hussey's calculation the machine must cut one acre in every two miles that it travels through the wheat; 15 acres therefore by this calculation, may be reaped in a day with one machine, pulled by three mules with two men only to drive and rake, by travelling thirty miles, a distance not too great on level land, through large fields, where there would be but few turns. The cutting of the machine where the wheat was rankest was the best, leaving not a straw scarcely standing after it, and rendering gleaming entirely unnecessary. The wheat for the "pickers up," or binders, was deposited more evenly and in much larger quantities together, than after the cradle, and with these advantages to the pickers up, eight were not always able, when the wheat was rank and abundant, to gather, tie, and remove the sheaves from the track of the machine, as it passed around the square. The machine does not cut well early in the morning, when the wheat is moist; it cuts best when and where a cradler would do least—in rank wheat and in the hottest period of the day. I have concluded to procure two for the next harvest, satisfied that much manual labor thereby may be saved, at a critical and important season to the farmer, when labor is always scarce, and especially on the lower James River at that time.

The Editor of the Register remarks—"Both these trials were undertaken at our request, and we are confident that both the individuals used every care to have full and fair trial made, and the facts and results accurately noted. It is unnecessary to add that nowhere could such confidence be better placed."

Yucca Gloriosa.

There is, at the present time, in the garden of Mr. Brynton, of Harriet, near Bury St. Edmunds, a large specimen of the above plant with two flower stems, on one of which are upwards of 400 blossoms. Some one lately recommended the application of nitrate of soda to Dahlias. A friend of ours tried it in a very weak solution (about 1 oz. to a gallon of water) and applied it once to each root in the dry weather of June. The effect has been a rich and powerful foliage. It is not too late to try it with great caution, guarding against the chance of excess.—*Leamington (Eng.) Spa. Chron.*

A Letter from Illinois.

Messrs. Editors:—The following is an extract of a letter written by a gentleman of considerable travel and long residence through the great west, and so far as respects your portion of country we are prepared to attest to the correctness of his remarks, and you may confer a favor on such as may wish to migrate to the west by giving this a place in your paper.

Yours, &c.,
FREDERIC BRACKETT.

Brackett's Mills, Illinois

"In all my acquaintance through the far famed west, I have not found a section of country that in every respect so well unites all the great requisites of the farmer as that portion embracing the south part of Edinboro and the north part of Clay counties, on the west side of the Little Wabash river, in the State of Illinois. There the prairies are small, averaging only from one to three miles wide; high, dry, and extremely fertile; and the rivulets or small creeks which divide these small prairies are bordered with as good timber as I ever saw in the United States. They also afford great quantities of valuable rock, both of the limestone and freestone, and inexhaustible water.

This is the only prairie country in which I have ever seen all these great advantages in such abundance. Spring water is common both in the prairies and timber land, and excellent well water is obtained by digging from fifteen to thirty feet, any where in the country.

The first year, the prairies here are somewhat harder to plough than old blue grass pastures; they are then planted in corn, and without any further cultivation they yield from fifteen to forty bushels per acre. The next year and onward they are extremely light and productive in all kinds of grain and vegetables suitable to the climate, thus is seen at once the great advantage that result to persons who locate in the west;—no clearing of farms, only fence and plough; and the country being entirely free from stagnant water I have no doubt of its general health. It is worthy of remark that all this part of the country is entirely free from that distressing disease called the milk sickness.

Notwithstanding an almost unparalleled drought from the middle of May until the first of September, corn in this vicinity will yield at least fifty bushels per acre this season. I earnestly recommend this portion of country to yourself and friends, but what you do you had better do soon, as the land will doubtless be purchased rapidly.

Strange as it may appear there is yet more than nineteen twentieths of this beautiful and fertile country remaining to be purchased by the Government at \$1.25 per acre. It has been overlooked by travellers until lately, for want of roads passing through it,—but it is now settling rapidly.

Yours truly,
A. B."

Sketches of Travel.

In a recent journey as far east as Madison and Cienango counties, that which struck our attention most, was the great number of rural visitors on the road, journeying, almost without exception, in expensive steel sprung carriages and buggies, with elegant saddle camps, the horse or pair shod with brass mounted or plated harness, the dress and baggage of the travellers in keeping with the equipage.

Twenty years ago when we passed through this country our spring carriage was looked on as a singular *curiosite*, to be wondered at rather than admired, much less to be desired. Ox teams were then more common than horse teams, I doubt whether there was a farmer then within ten miles square, who could boast of a spring carriage or a plated harness. The farmers would then have been content with a team

for Six Point to buy salt, by furnishing each, a horse, with a certain quantum of rope and leather called a *backlog*.

If I was asked what has produced this great change in the social condition of our Rural population, I should say, it was varied and increased production. The birth or introduction and increase of the mechanic arts in the county has not been a wide behind the progress of agricultural industry; it may be said that from the nature of their mutual wants, they have mutually stimulated each other. Thus has Hamilton grown up with its endowed seminaries and schools,—and log city has been converted from a little city of logs as its significant early name implies, into one of elegant mansions, Grecian cottages, extensive factories, and workshops.

There is not so general an appearance of rural thrift in the counties of Madison and Cienango, as in our own Seneca, but with their cold rough hills, and wet hollows they have better pasturage, more butter and cheese, more cattle, and the sweetest water in the world, we felt that such water in Seneca county could not fail to establish a perfect temperance reform.

The hop yards of Madison have of late almost entirely disappeared; over production reduced the price so low that the culture is generally abandoned; the consequence is that this year the price is unusually high. It is said that one man will clear \$1,000 on ten acres of hops this season. He applies to his hop grounds all the manure of a large distillery, by the aid of which he is alone enabled to realize such large profits. Hops require a cool moist climate, but dry and very rich land.

Waterloo, Sept 18, 1841.

Indian Corn, the King of Edibles.

A Farmer from Oneida county, now on a visit here, says that our farmers strangely overlook the advantage of our warm dry climate for Indian corn—he says that they seldom fail to get 60 bushels to the acre there on an old sward, if they only have sun and dry weather enough to ripen it; he has seen 60 bushels raised to the acre this season, without the aid of manure, but it was well tilled with hoe and cultivator, two implements "but little used" he thinks in our corn fields. Even in the south part of Oneida county a great grass region, corn stalks in the bundle are worth and nearly \$5 per acre.

When I see a farmer peddling a load of pumpkins through our village, boasting of their superior size and quality, verily thanks I to myself, that man boasts of his own shame—the pumpkin growing farmers may have pumpkins, but they will have no corn this year. The kindly influence of a warm sun, when it has done wonders for the thrifty industrious farmer's corn, has proved too strong a stimulus for the late planted, half-manured, and worse tilled corn, of the mere pumpkin grower.

Perhaps there never was a season when corn repaid the labor and attention bestowed upon it better than this year; on the other hand never did the neglected field yield less. I have seen some fields where the weeds far outweighed the stalks, and others of like soil, where the stalks were worth more per acre, than the grass from our best meadows.

Although grass and potatoes, in consequence of our long drought are not half a crop, I have no doubt but that if our Indian corn had been early planted on rich land and the earth kept loose by the hoe and cultivator, the crop this season would have been far above the average.

I have observed that the stalks this year, after the corn is ripe are full of a spongy matter, both horses and cows will even eat them with avidity.

Whether from bad farming or some other cause, it would seem that we learn New York is far from being a

quondam character as a wheat growing region. But if I mistake not, its reputation as an Indian corn growing country has always been too low, merely from the fact that its culture has been neglected for the more profitable production of wheat. But now when we have no more of nature's own virgin soil to insure large crops of wheat at little expense, we trust that more attention will be paid to that much abused prince of edibles for both man and beast, Indian corn. *Waterloo, Sept 18, 1841.* S. W.

Wheat Culture.

Messrs. Editors—It appears to me that the culture of wheat has not received that attention from agricultural writers which its importance demands. I think it would be of great benefit to your readers if our wheat growers would more generally give us the results of their experience, and their mode of practice in this branch of farming. There appears to be much diversity of opinion on most points connected with this subject, and for one I should like to know the opinion and practice of the most successful wheat growers in this country; particularly with reference to the manner of preparing the land, the time of sowing, quantity of seed, and mode of preparation, if any.

As far as my own experience goes, I think I have obtained the best crops by following the land, with three times ploughing; thrown into ridges of seven or eight pees wide sown from the eighth to the sixteenth of September; five to five and a half pecks of seed to the acre; prepared by sowing in hoe water from twelve to sixteen hours before sowing; the seed harrowed in. I have some seasons sown my wheat about the first of September, and I when that has been the case I have almost invariably suffered more or less from the ravages of the R. I think early sowing renders wheat more exposed to this evil. Such is my practice, and if any of the correspondents of the Farmer can suggest improvements on it, I shall be happy to learn and adopt them.

"Old Genesee," August 1-11.

M. N.

REMARKS.—We thank M. N. for calling the attention of our readers to this subject, and we unite with him in the request that others will favor us with a description of their practice in wheat cultivation. We hope however they will be more particular than our friend M. N., and not forget to mention the kind of soil, depth of ploughing, kind of wheat, and the quantity of produce; and not omit to sign their names.—Eps.

The following suggestion we believe to be of great importance. The advantage of a wheel over swing ploughs, was fully demonstrated by the accurate and repeated experiments of Prof. Pacey in Scotland. Ploughs of nearly the same actual weight were found to differ in the strength of the draught, required to move them on the surface of the ground, as four to one, when without, in one case, and with a wheel, in the other. This great difference must be obvious, when it is considered, that the chief weight of the plough is brought by the draught upon the wheel which otherwise lies to drag heavily along the ground. The friction occasioned by this dragging, it is plain, must be greatly increased, when fifty or a hundred weight of earth is constantly pressing upon the mould-board. As very few of our ploughs in this region are furnished with wheels, we beg leave to call the attention of farmers to this subject.

For the New Genesee Farmer
Wheel Ploughs.

Messrs. Editors:—It is rather late in the season to talk about breaking-up ploughs. But I consider it of much importance, and hope it may draw out something from our brother farmers, that will not be forgotten before another spring.

We all know that the breaking of the "fallow ground" is the hardest job that we have in preparing the ground for the seed. It is important then that we manage this business to the best advantage. We have in our country a great variety of "patent ploughs," some of which we think good ones, and all undoubtedly real improvements upon the old fashioned ploughs. Of the merits of any particular pattern I shall not speak. I will only say, to my brother farmers, get the best

you can find. It costs no more to make or buy a plough than a bad one.

It there is an article of gearing which I consider of great importance in ploughing, that I am sorry to see not yet in general use, at least in this part of the country. I refer to the wheel under the end of the beam, or a ganger. It is important that the land be ploughed as nearly even as may be. With the wheel you can manage this to your liking.

It is well ascertained that the team will perform the labor much easier with the wheel than without. Some say that two horses with the wheel will perform as much and with as much ease as three without. I am not entirely satisfied that there is this difference, but there is no doubt a great difference in the use of the wheel. My plan is to put on three horses, when let the plough go in according to the strength of the team, I care not how deep. I think that we have not been in the practice of ploughing deep enough.

It may be well to describe the manner of fastening the wheel to the beam. There are several different ways of doing it. Some mortise a hole through the end just back of the clevis, large enough for a stout iron, which is split at the bottom, or another is added, and spread so as to receive the wheel. Another should be secured from wearing on each side of the beam, by fastening on wide stout band iron, or hole through of the same size. The end of the great runs through the beam has several holes right up, so that it can be raised or lowered at pleasure. I fasten through the beam with a bolt. Another way, and which I like the best, is to take two iron pins of sufficient size, bend them in a half circle form, with holes for the gudgeon of the wheel running in, at the lower part of the circle; one end of each should have several holes in to raise or lower the wheel. In order to do this, the bars must be made of course. The wheel should be about 2 feet in diameter and about 2 inches broad. The iron or three horses should be made on purpose for the use, with a set to hand, and an extra amount of iron where the wheel is used, so that the plough will dig into the earth. I have two beams for making plough, one for three horses and one for two. It is a short job to shift them. The counter is generally used, that it will probably be of no use to a farmer's means. But I have written more than I can say. A FARMER.

Oans County, August, 1841.

For the New-Genesee Farmer.

Murrain in Cattle.

A grain of preventin is worth pounds of cure. I have given my cattle for several years past, plenty mixed with equal quantities of house ashes. If they have been troubled with the murrain, I believe it will effectually prevent it—only give as much as they will eat.

Cold Water

It may be safely drunk in hot weather, provided it is well first wash his temples and wrists with it. It is a sure job for years (with the above precaution) to prevent the least injury.

For the New-Genesee Farmer.

Disorder in Hogs.

For this head a correspondent in the last number of the New-Genesee Farmer, who signs himself W. carefully calls for information concerning a certain disease which sometimes attacks his hogs during the winter.

It is for that the wheel may not sink in soft ground, and that the iron may not be so much worn, it should be made of a larger size than the wheel, and it may be well to have a small hole in the wheel to be bored through, etc. etc. to admit a larger wheel.

ing the hot season of the year. I have reason to attribute the lameness he complains of, to the closing of the *issues* of the hind legs; which I think is caused invariably by inflammation produced by high feed, such as corn and barley meal, without first undergoing the process of fermentation. Having had several hogs attacked in the same way some three or four years ago, while being fed with the above-mentioned food, and every expedient in the way of common dosing proving inefficient, we had recourse to a neighbor of ours who had had experience in pork-making; he immediately informed us of the cause; we caught the hogs, and by a thorough rubbing of the pores or *issues* of the legs with a *cob* they were made well in twenty-four hours.

No. Cortland Sept. 21, 1841.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Liverpool Grain Market.

Sept. 3.—We had rather more inquiry at this morning's market for wheat and flour, both fine and in bond, and in the few sales which have taken place the prices of Tuesday last were obtained. Oats and corn meal were each dull of sale, but at no decline on their previous value. Other articles in the trade met with but little attention, and no change in prices from the quotations of Tuesday last.

The Weather and Crops.

The beautiful weather has made a great and unexpected change in the harvest, a good deal of all sorts of grain has been secured in good order, and many farmers in the West have cut all their wheat; but on the Downs, the quantity of wheat and green stuff in the hands, has induced the farmer to use every moment he could to secure that crop, and hence we see long pieces of wheat still standing out. Another week of fine weather will secure, pretty nearly, an average crop of wheat, but of course there are exceptions.

Brighton Paper.

The wheat crops come to hand much heavier and better than was expected. The forward oats have been got in well, and the backward crops look promising. The late fine weather is expected to work great improvement in the barley. The peas that have been harvested turn out well, and the beans are flourishing.

Middleton Gazette.

The harvest has been generally good in the neighborhood of Newark, and in some places a good deal is housed; but the rain of Tuesday night has greatly retarded the harvest.

Lincoln Gazette.

The harvest of Tyle side has commenced, and will be general in this neighborhood in another week. No new wheat has yet appeared in Newcastle market, but it may be expected that supplies will be shown on Saturday next. It is generally considered that the wheat in the northern counties will be better in quality than that of the greater part of the southern districts, where the weather has been more unfavorable than with us. The weather has been very warm and dry since our last.

Time Mercury

The weather is very fine. We need scarcely add that the farmers have been "making hay while the sun shines," and that the harvest is drawing to a close in our locality. The accounts as to the yield are very contradictory, some maintaining that it is an average crop, and others that it is nearly so.

Worcester Chronicle.

The harvest has become very general in the eastern divisions of this county; we observe fields cut on Paleney, Thononboth, Skaton, East Barns, Barnhill, Onwellmuns, West Parkertun, Bardsmill, Newmans, East-Bloodhouse, Newhouses, Litchfield, West-Barns, Bell, &c. The Barley and oats seem of an average bulk, the wheat generally "stooks" light. The weather has been very wet, but should it clear up, next week harvest will be general.

Worcester Courier.

Pickles.

About this season of the year, the good mothers and wives throughout the country, tax their ingenuity to the utmost to make pickles of every thing that comes within their reach. Nothing escapes them. They pickle potatoes, and cucumbers, and peppers, and tomatoes, and beans, and nasturtiums, in short, every vegetable they can lay their hands on, and that is in an advanced state of various immaturity. Such a preserving of brass beets, and such a scaring,

and putting, and summering and storing, as is going on from one end of our happy land to the other, is a caution to young folks, for if one of these youngsters happen to kick up a row in the midst of this busy and bustling, and thus interrupt the harmonious clanging of pots and kettles, he is almost certain to have his little roundly pickled very handsomely, and at the very moment when he least expected or desired the favor.

We have just hit upon a receipt for making a glorious pickle, which we copy for the benefit of house-keepers generally. It is like all other pickles, about as indigestible as the doctor or the undertaker could wish, and would give Old — himself the grapes in five minutes if he were to swallow it.

MAXIMS.—These are made of green muskmellons, as late in the season as possible. The common muskmellons make the best mangoes. A small pecco is cut from the side, and the seeds carefully scented out; it is then soaked in salt and water three or four days; when taken out it is sprinkled on the inside with powdered cloves, pepper, nutmeg, and filled with strips of horseradish, cinnamon, small string beans, small pieces of flag root, insutimans, small onions, radish tops, &c. The crevices are filled with whole mustard seed.

The excessive hotness of these diabolical compounds, which prevails more particularly among the younger portion of the fair sex, is at once the cause and evidence of ill health. We have known more than one of these lowly creatures of nature destroy her health and life, by the use of these unnatural stimulants—actually pickle herself to death!

We advise the young men a short time since to marry, every mother's son of them, and we now advise him to be particularly careful of marrying girls who are very fond of pickles, and will eat a half gallon per tub of them at every meal.

If they do not take our advice, and marry animated vinegar crabs, they may, perchance, escape being poisoned themselves, but they will assuredly have a wretched time of it in this world, with their sickly, peevish, half dead wives.

The danger we run in making these assertions, is great. The ladies will all be in arms, or rather in tongues, against us. But we do not fear to encounter it. We write for the benefit of posterity, and if the present race will not do us credit for our good intentions, the next will.—Hannibal Journal.

"Pearl Barley" of the West.

The editor of the (British) Western Farmer has politely sent us a small sample of what he calls "Pearl Barley." He says respecting it:—

"A new kind of barley has been introduced into Wisconsin by an emigrant. A gentleman at Green Bay, last spring, obtained a quantity of the seed and has raised 150 bushels. The seed came from Russia, and is a large plump kind, and weighs considerably more than our common barley. A bushel weighs 69 pounds. It makes fine bread, and is nearly equal to wheat. It was sown on the 15th of May, not harvested in July, and with proper cultivation, it will yield from 50 to 40 bushels to the acre.

We have a small quantity of it in our office, and invite the agricultural public to call and examine it. It is the best article that has ever come under our observation. At our request, a quantity of it will be sent to Oliver Newberry, of this city, and Wm. S. MAXWELL, Esq., of Ann Arbor, for sale."

The above named barley is not a new kind, but one which we have long known by the name of *Tico-Roval Naked Barley*. It bears long heads, and handsome grain which threshes out of the chaff like wheat. Small quantities of it have been sold at the Rochester Seed Store for several years past, but its cultivation in this country has never to our knowledge been found advantageous. Lawson, in the Agriculturist's Manual says, "this variety has been introduced to the notice of agriculturists at various times and under different names, but its cultivation has always been abandoned, or at least, never carried to a great extent. The straw becomes very brittle and tender towards the period of ripening, so as to be unfit for support of the ears."

From Manning's Cook's of Fruits

One of our best European Pears, the "Duchess of Angouleme," when grown as a dwarf produces a fine large fruit, but a small and greatly inferior when grown upon a standard.

Chemical, or Prepared Manures.

It is sometimes asked, and that too in a way indicating a belief that the question cannot be satisfactorily answered, what are the advantages that science has conferred on Agriculture? more than intimating that knowledge, so essential to all other pursuits, is of no value to the farmer. It is a sufficient reply to all this, to simply point to the articles named at the head of this paper; chemical, or prepared manures. For the present we shall confine ourselves to a single class, those derived from urine and night soil, or of which these furnish the most important part.

It may be said that the use of night soil has been known from the earliest ages as a manure. This is true, but its use has always been limited, owing to prejudices arising from its disagreeable nature, and its offensive odor. The celebrated Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was among the first to call the attention of moderns to these substances by his analysis of them, which gave the following results:

Night Soil, 100 parts.	Urine, 1000 parts.
Water, 73.3	Water, 937.60
Vegetable matter and animal remains, 7.0	Urea, 30.19
Bile, 0.9	Sulphate of potash, 3.71
Alumina, 0.9	Sulphate of soda, 3.16
Peptone and extractive matter, 2.9	Phosphate of soda (com.), 2.94
Salt, 1.2	Muriate of soda (com. salt), 4.13
Insoluble residue, 14.7	Phosphate of ammonia, 1.65
	Muriate of ammonia, 1.59
	Acetate of ammonia, 17.14
	Animal matters, 17.14
	Earthy phosphates & phosphate of lime, 1.60
	Silica and meues, 0.35

The intelligent farmer will see at a glance that the matters enumerated in these tables constitute most efficient fertilizers, and in spite of their repulsive nature, the Flemish farmers have long been in the habit of mixing these stercoraceous matters with water, which, applied with much labor to their fields, gave a fertility unknown to the rest of Europe. Some 28 years since, Davy suggested to his countrymen, the English, that night soil was a very powerful manure, liable to decompose, soluble in water, and in whatever state it is used, furnishes abundant food for plants. He found, by experiment, that quick lime destroyed the disagreeable smell, and ascertained that it might be dried, pulverized, and delivered by drills at the time of sowing the seed. The manufacture from night soil of the valuable manure called *poudrette*, belongs to the French. Nearly 40 years since, a chemist, M. Brdet, obtained a paper for his *poudre vegetale*, manufactured from the cesspools of Paris, and such was his success that similar manufactories were erected all over the country, particularly in the vicinity of the large cities, so that what was once a nuisance, is now deemed of the greatest value.

In 1814, the French Royal Society of Agriculture granted a gold medal to Madame Yibert Dubouli, who obtained a patent for 15 years for her "Alkaline Vegetable powder." Her plan consisted in fermenting the most liquid parts of those matters, and mixing them with slaked lime afterwards, so as to form a powder more superior and more durable in its effects to common *poudrette*.

In 1818, the first manufactory of "Urate" properly so called, was commenced near Paris, by the chemists Douat & Co., and the product was submitted to the examination and test of a committee of chemists and agriculturists, in which were included some of the ablest men of France. This committee reported that they had found the preparation so powerful on the fattest soils, that they recommended it should only be employed by skilful and discerning farmers. On good soils, or in large quantities, it gave such a growth of straw as to be fatal to the maturity of the grain. The whole matter collected from the cesspools of Paris, is now converted into *poudrette* and *urate*, and is used by the farmers and gardeners, principally within a circuit of 30 miles around Paris.

A new preparation called "*engrais animalize*," or disinfected night soil, has recently been entered upon at Paris, and a large manufactory has also been established at White Chapel, near London. It is made by mixing the night soil with a considerable quantity of finely pulverized charcoal, and then drying the mass at a very gentle heat. Thus prepared it resembles the friable mould, rich and dark, of an old hot bed, and is totally devoid of smell. The English farmers, if we may judge from their reports and journals, are highly pleased with this manure, particularly as a dressing for turneps, giving them a quick growth at the start, which is of great importance with this root. There is another preparation called "Owen's Animalized Carbon" principally brought into England from the Baltic, one ton of which is consid-

ered equal to 25 bushels of crushed bones, while the cost is but little more than half as much. It probably differs little from the *engrais animalize*, except that it contains more carbon, and, of course, is a less powerful manure.

There is a chemical preparation called "Seed Manure," prepared by Messrs. Hodgson and Simpson, of Wakefield, England, the composition of which is a secret, but the base of it is, doubtless, urate, mixed with a portion of saccharine matter, ammonia, salt, and nitre. Their directions are as follows, and by following them Mr. Milburn and others have experienced the best effects on their crops.

"Dissolve 28 lbs. of this manure in a pail by adding water in small quantities stirring it at the same time, until the mixture is of the consistence of cream; it is then poured over the seed intended to be sown on an acre of land and the whole repeatedly turned over, so that it appears one uniform mixture; the seed is then to be spread out thin, on the floor to dry, for ten or twelve hours, and mixed with a sufficient quantity of soil or any kind of ash, to render it sufficiently friable or dry to be sown by the hand or by the drill."

Prof. Johnson in his valuable papers on manure, has the following remarks on these chemical preparations of night soil, particularly the carbonized class, which, when properly made, he seems to consider preferable to any other of its mixtures.

"The preparation of the Messrs. Pottevin of the *engrais animalize* at London, is the same as that of M. Payen at Paris. It combines, and successfully too, the great object of driving off the water of night soil by a gentle heat, after all its gaseous matters have been absorbed, by mixing it with a portion of newly prepared carbon, in the finest possible state of division, than which, no known substance has such great powers of absorption of all gaseous matters like those which abound in, and impart the disagreeable odor of night soil. The presence of the carbon in the manure thus prepared, is valuable in two ways; it gradually combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, forming in the state of carbic gas, the food of plants; and at the same time, all the gaseous matters of putrefaction, with which it is saturated, are thus preserved, so as to be used, for the use of the roots of the cultivator's crops; nothing is lost, the emission of the gases from the slowly dissolving charcoal, being so gradual, as to be almost, if not entirely, imperceptible to the senses."

The justly famous preparation, called as above "Urate," may be very successfully imitated by the common farmer who will take the pains to provide a reservoir or cistern for the preservation of urine, with which, when wanted for distribution with his seed, he must mix gypsum or plaster till the urine is absorbed, and the mass sufficiently dry to sow with the drill or by hand. This is one of the most powerful preparations on dry or sandy soils that can well be imagined, and is one of which every farmer may avail himself to a greater or less degree.

There are at the present time, two manufactories of *poudrette* and *urate* in the vicinity of New York; and there is most abundant proof that it constitutes here as elsewhere the most valuable class of manures. That such manufactories will become common in the neighborhood of our principal cities and towns, where alone the materials are to be found, as the value of such manures, both for the efficiency and portability are better understood, we have no doubt. Their use is rapidly converting the vicinity of the principal European cities into a garden, and the use of these materials, which have constituted the greatest nuisances and were most productive of diseases, into manures, will not have a better effect on the soil, than on the health of those congregated masses of human beings. *Alb. Cultivator.*

Tomato Figs.

PATENT OFFICE. July 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR—The medicinal qualities of tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "tomato figs" has just been deposited at the Patent Office, of a superior quality. From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance, the drupe of tomatoes resembles one of figs so nearly, that they might easily be mistaken for the same.

The sample is deposited by Mrs. Steiger of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the introduction of the day are open to communications, but so many valuable improvements are lost to the world, barely for the want of publicity. Ours may

have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful.

Very respectfully, H. L. ELLSWORTH.
Hon. J. S. Skinner.

RECIPE.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs.) of fruit. Scald and remove the skin from the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomato is a newer the purpose best. Ord nary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.—*American Farmer.*

For the New Genesee Farmer.

TRUE GLORY.

BY DEWITT C. ROBERTS.

Man seeks content on every shore—
Where deserts spread—where oceans roar!
What reck he danger, toil or blood,
By famine, shipwreck, field, or flood?
What houts it where his footsteps roam,
If he seek not the prize at home?
Deluded man! vain dreamer! cease!
Say? what can set the mind at ease?
Can gold-dust scraped from Africa's sands—
Can diamonds wrought by servile hands—
Can rapine, war, or murder yield
Aught, save to Fame—a battle field?

Back to thy honest toils again!
Go! speed the plough and till the plain,
Thy bristling grain, in thick rows set,
Shall rival e'en the haycock—
Thy maize, arrayed along the land,
Shall image many an armed hand—

Thy gold, the yellow maize shall be;
Thy gems, the dews that deck the sea;
Such be thy glory—such thy wealth;
Thy rich reward, content and health—
Nor prouder spoils e'er won the bay,
Or deck'd a Roman triumph day!

July 25th, 1841

Anti-Corn Law Agitation in England.

Papers by the Britannia bring us the accounts of the opening or first days' session of the great Anti-Corn Law Conference of Ministers, at Manchester, on the 17th of August. More than 650 Ministers had announced their intention to be present. The people of Manchester vied with each other in hospitable arrangements to entertain the reverend gentlemen. The Conference assembled in the Tower Hall, the benches of which were completely filled. The Rev. Dr. Aikin was called to the chair.

In his opening address he spoke of the present meeting as without a parallel among the councils and addresses recorded in ecclesiastical history. Ministers Christ from all parts of the Empire, not in hostile array, sect against sect, and party against party, with the narrow lines of sectarian demarcation, but occupied with an object greater than that which could hard engage the minds of the most eminent Christians. They had met at the call of suffering humanity, which reached their ears, not from a foreign land, but from the green valleys and populous streets of their own beloved land. At the outset, however, they were met by the question, "What have Christian men, and have all, Christian ministers, to do with temporal politics?" But when they became the denizens of another kingdom, were they to abandon the duties of this? It was not necessary, when they became Christians, that they should cease to be men. For his own part he would have considered himself a traitor both to religion and humanity, had he refused to obey the summons to attend the meeting.

What was the present situation of the empire? Here was a country great in arts and arms—the school of science and literature—the mart of literature—the cradle of luxury—the emporium of the moral world—occupying the highest position amongst surrounding nations, and shedding its light over the most distant lands. Yet this country, possessing within itself, an inexhaustible resource, whilst it was the richest in it

world, was in one sense, also, the poorest. Its population, instead as it was with ardor, and unrivalled for its industry, was unemployed, and in want.—Looms were silent—manufactories were closed—commercial men looked at each other in consternation and despair! What was the cause of this extraordinary state of things? It was to be found in the laws which prohibit the exchange of labor for food. The eyes of the country were turned upon Manchester. It was necessary, therefore, that those assembled should stand clear from all imputation, and it was most desirable that they should avoid committing themselves to any distinctive line of party politics, which might compromise them in public opinion. Let them adhere firmly to principle, but avoid giving offence to any one—uniting to the courage of the lion the gentleness of the lamb.

Dr. Pye Smith followed with an energetic appeal to the sympathies of his audience. He contended that the Corn Laws were a part of that vicious system of legislation which had its origin in the night of ignorance and barbarism. Some person objected to take part in the proceedings of the Conference because they said it was interfering in a matter of fiscal regulation. Such ought not so to be received. He protested against the doctrine that ministers of religion ought not to interfere with politics. The alternative now presented to the country was this—removal of iniquity, or the ruin of the nation.—*Emancipator.*

Irrigation.

The effects of running water flowing over grass lands, is so highly beneficial that every farmer should ascertain whether there is not some portion of his lands which may be cheaply irrigated. We say cheaply, because the price of lands in this region is not high enough to justify such outlays as are often profitably made in England and on the continent of Europe.—The waters of many a small stream in our hill country, might by a few hours work with the plough, be carried along the hill-side in such manner that they would percolate through the slight embankment and nourish a vigorous growth of grass on all the sloping ground below the ditch or canal. This is cheap manure—applying itself year after year—and long maintaining the fertility of the soil unimpaired. At the base of the hill it will often be necessary to open a drain for the water which finds its way down. Should it come to a flat and cold soil, as it often would, at the termination of the descent, that soil would be injured. While flowing water is favorable to vegetable growth, stagnant water is baneful. Wherever the farmer can cause water to flow over his grass lands without stagnating up in them, he will find great benefit from the operation. The following article from the Southern Agriculturist, will be read with interest, though it describes processes more expensive than most cultivators will be ready to adopt.—*N. E. Farmer.*

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1841.

To the National Institution for the promotion of Science:

Since the brief statement of the advantages of irrigation appeared in my discourse delivered before the institution in January last, I have received so many applications for information on the manner of watering land, that I am induced to believe a more extended notice of the subject may be acceptable and useful.

The numerous and abundant rivers, streams, and brooks, which traverse our country in every direction, afford great facilities for irrigating the soil, and thousands of acres of barren land might thereby be rendered as productive as any in the United States.

The thin soils, which drain and dry easily, profit most by the use of water, and are the least productive without it. The gravelly, sandy land of Chile produces by irrigation, upwards of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the poor lands in the neighborhood of Mexico, are made equally productive by this process. The great advantage, however, to be derived from the free use of water is not so much in the increase of grain, as in that of grass crops. A water meadow attached to a farm, gives the farmer an abundance of manure for that portion of his land which he keeps in tillage; for he may convert into dung the whole of the hay it produces, while it requires nothing in return but watering.

In the Carolinas and Georgia, the low lands bordering on the rivers are irrigated as high up as the influence of the tide extends for the cultivation of rice. The water is admitted into ditches parallel and perpendicular to the river, and thence distributed by feeders over the whole surface, so as to draw the land, by opening the sluices when the tide is rising; and after keeping it there as long as is deemed necessary, it is

let off at low tide. This method might be practiced with great advantage on all the tide-water rivers throughout our country, where the banks are low enough to admit the water at high tide. Flat lands that have not the advantage of tide water, are the most difficult to irrigate successfully, for it is essential that when the water is let off, the land should be drained perfectly dry; otherwise it will produce coarse grass of inferior quality.

Lands that have a gentle slope, even steep hill side, are better adapted for irrigation, as they admit of the water flowing over them without covering the top of the plants, thus giving them the advantage of air and moisture. A gentle current is considered more advantageous than stagnant water, and the land thus situated will always drain dry when the water ceases to flow. On level land it is necessary to conduct the drain so far that it may enter the river low enough to ensure a sufficient fall to dry the land.

Where the stream is rapid and the fall great, it is not necessary to construct any dam; but simply to top the river high enough up to lead the water along the highest part of the field; but where the current is sluggish, the water must be raised by a dam erected at the point where it is to be used.

There are two methods of watering lands. The one by dividing the field into regular beds, and the other by what is called catch work, which is resorted to where the form of the ground is irregular. It varies therefore with the circumstances of the land it is proposed to water; but the conductors, feeders, and drains, must be laid so as to profit by the natural movements of the soil both to water and to drain it.

The first thing to be done by the farmer who desires to irrigate his fields, is to take an accurate level of the ground which he intends to water, so as to compare the highest part of it with the height of the water to be used. The surface of the water must be eight, twelve, or twenty inches higher than that of the land, according to the distance of one, two, or three hundred yards from the one to the other. The main conductor is then to be cut from that point as straight as it can be, to lead to and continue along the highest side of the field.

If the land has any swells on its surface higher than the rest, it will be necessary to give to each of them its own conductor, with feeders branching from it, to convey the water over that portion of the field. The width of the conductors must depend upon the quantity of water they are required to convey; and be deep enough to receive the middlest portion of the stream; for although the land will profit by being covered with clear water, it is more enriched by the deposit of turbid streams. Each conductor is to be provided with a sluice to regulate the admission of the water. In case the river does not run in such a direction as to allow the water, after flowing the land, to be discharged directly into it, a main drain must be cut along the lower part of the meadow to receive the surplus water and convey it to the river. This should be of the same dimensions as the principal conductor. The portion of meadow to be watered by each conductor is next to be divided into beds from thirty to fifty feet wide, the feeders, which branch at right angles from the conductor, running along the centre of them, except where the ground falls two ways, when it may be necessary to make the feeders nearer to one drain than the other. A bed two hundred yards long will require a feeder where it leaves the conductor to be twenty inches wide, and gradually diminishing in width to twelve inches the extremity. A drain is to be made between every two feeders, and parallel to them of the same dimensions, but reversed form; the upper part being ten or twelve inches, and the drain gradually widening to twenty inches, where it terminates either in the main or in the river. Supposing these works finished and ready to go into operation, the manager opens the sluice to admit the water into the conductor, where he adjusts the stops in such a manner as to supply the feeders. He next regulates the stops in the first feeder, so that the water shall flow regularly over its sides from one end to the other. He then repeats this process in the second feeder, and so on, until all the feeders are adjusted. The stops may be of pieces of board or of turf panned down, if necessary, taking care to keep the heads of the pegs below the surface of the water, otherwise they are apt to collect weeds and trash.

The profits arising from irrigation are so great that they will justify a considerable outlay. The works, therefore, ought to be well and durably constructed; the dams and sluices of the best materials, and able to resist the sudden rising of the water. The beds which are already stated, are to be from thirty to fifty feet wide, should be raised from one foot to fourteen inches

in the centre, so that the water will fall gently off from the feeders which run along their summits to the drains.

I have endeavored to give such a description of the process of irrigation as will at least enable a farmer to judge of the practicability of watering any portion of his land, if not to execute the work himself. Those who seek for further information on this important subject, may consult the works of Boswell, Wright, Smith and Johnson, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, and Stephens' Practical Irrigator. The construction of works for irrigation belongs, however, to the civil engineer, and it is to be hoped that those of the United States will turn their attention to the subject.

Our extensive lines of canals may, for the most part be converted into conductors, and the water be beneficially used to fructify the country through which they pass. If a blessing awaits the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, the irrigator will be thrice blessed—for well watered land will produce at least three times as much grass as the same quality of soil under dry culture.

J. R. POINSETT.

Indian Corn and Sugar Beets.

We have certainly never had a more continued and scorching drought in this vicinity than that with which we are now visited. The clouds sometimes roll up and present all the usual signs of rain; but it would seem that the dry and heated surface possesses a power of repulsion, or rather a lack of attraction, for the sun again breaks out with its wonted fires, and the clouds disappear as if they were in the

"Deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Pasture is dried up; potatoes, even those which were planted early, are no thing. But it would seem that a kind Providence has given us, in addition to winter grain, two articles of food for man and beast, which from their early rapid growth and large conducting leaves, are capable of subsisting and thriving well for a long time, without other external moisture than the dews of heaven.

We have now Sugar Beets from 1 to 6 inches in diameter growing only 12 inches apart, they were transplanted early in June. We have corn planted 15th May in drills 3 feet apart; 8 to 12 inches apart in the drills, with 1 full ear and a nubbin on almost every stalk. Such a growth of Sugar Beets and Corn we have never had before in the same space of ground, in any one season. A masterly farmer in the vicinity corroborates on a large scale our small experience he also says that his clover bears the drought well.

We have no doubt but that the green stalks and Sugar Beets raised on a single acre would feed more cows at this time than all the pasture within a mile square.

A summer drought to some extent seems to us to be an annual occurrence in the champion regions of Western New York. Hence the importance of a more general cultivation of these vegetable productions which thrive better in dry than in cold wet seasons. It strikes us that this kind of cultivation should obtain more and more, around our now rapidly increasing villages, along the canal and railroad routes, where manure is cheap and plenty, and the laborers are not few.

S. W.

Waterloo, August 22, '41.

How to Cure Corn.

Cut it off at the ground, as every good farmer will do, then draw it off an instant it up against the crooks of the fences around the field, from one to two feet thick. It will cure much better and quicker in this way than if stacked in the usual manner, it is a saving of time; and the ground will be clear for putting in wheat if desired.

M. N.

REMARK.—If the field is not very small, we apprehend it will require the stalks to be placed more than one or two feet thick around the fences, unless the crop is very light, or the fences of other fields are useful.—*Ens.*

Driving Nails Into Hard Wood.

We have lately seen another experiment of driving nails into hard seasoned timber, fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board, entered but about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

Carpenters, who are engaged in repairing old buildings, sometimes carry a small lump of lard or tallow for this purpose on one of their boots or shoes.



M. B. BATEHAM, Proprietor. } VOL. 2. ROCHESTER, NOVEMBER, 1841. NO. 11. } JOHN J. THOMAS, M. B. BATEHAM, Editors.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TERMS,

FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable always in advance. Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive seven copies for \$3,—Twelve copies for \$5,—Twenty-five copies for \$10. The postage of this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cents to any part of the United States. Address M. B. BATEHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

Terms for the Next Volume.

Depending on an immense circulation, we shall not increase the price, although our expenses are greatly increased. But we shall have to insist on a more strict construction of our terms. 1st. Payment must in all cases be remitted before the paper will be sent, as we cannot keep so many accounts and collect the amounts. 2d. No commission or discount can be allowed to Postmasters and other Agents, unless the money sent is at par value here. Uncurrent notes of all solvent banks will be received in payment where no commission is desired. Please to remember that all subscriptions for this paper must commence with a volume. Many persons have requested us to violate this rule lately, but we always send the back numbers of the current volume, or else let them wait and begin with the next.

Engravings--Portraits of Animals.

We intend in our next number to give a spirited portrait of the beautiful Short Horned Bull, "Atcher," the property of J. M. Sherwood, Esq., Auburn, which took the first premium at the State Fair. We have also ready for the engraver, portraits of two superb heifers belonging to J. B. Dill, Esq., Auburn, both of which took premiums at the Seneca county Fair; also of several fine animals belonging to J. C. Hathaway, Farmington. We intend these portraits shall excel any pictures that have appeared of late. But our readers must bear in mind that they cost us a great deal of money and we shall call upon them to lend us a helping hand in a month or so.

Still Another Agricultural Paper in Boston!—We noticed last month the Farmer's Journal, and now we have before us several copies of the Boston Ploughman, a lively weekly sheet, edited by Wm. Buckminster, the former editor of the Boston Cultivator, which paper he left on account of some misunderstanding with the proprietors. Mr. B. makes an interesting and useful paper, worth more than \$2 a year, the price of subscription.

Hints for the Month.

The principal work at this season consists in finishing the out-door work, and preparing for approaching winter. Cellars should be properly secured from frost. Potatoes in heaps and elsewhere, should receive their final and full covering. The same care should be given to beets. Ruta bagas, if not harvested, should be speedily—taking special care to ventilate the heaps as recommended and described on former occasions. Pumpkins, where farmers have them plentifully, as all good farmers ought to have for milch cows, should be preserved from frost, or they will soon be good for nothing, instead of being sound for use through winter. Tools should be collected from all quarters, and be carefully housed. Do not forget the plough, harrow, cultivator, cart and wagons, horse rake, spades and shovels, hoes and picks, wheel-barrow and hand carts, and whatever else of a perishable nature. Plough all ground, intended for spring crops, now, "practicable." See that drains are in proper order to perform their work effectively as soon as the first thaw may occur. Plan and sow garden seeds, of all plants which

endure the frosts of spring, and early crops will be the result. Remember the wood pile for winter use, and have plenty.

And whenever the weather is pleasant and open, do not fail to plant ornamental and fruit-trees wherever they are needed—and the former at least are needed everywhere. If you cannot plant many, plant a few—keep at it—a little at a time will accomplish a great deal by perseverance—"non desairo!" as the young latimet said—"many a little makes a mickle."

Effects of the Drought and the Latter Rain.

At page 133, we gave some account of the late drought; but its effects in conjunction with the latter rains, on some fruits, have been very singular. Nearly all the pears on the south side of a large *Summer Bon Chretien* tree, which were most exposed to the sun, withered and shriveled with large wrinkles. When the rain came however, the hollows swelled, and the surface became even; the pear took a new start; and though not so large as those that ripened earlier in the season, they still continue green (10 mo. 25,) more than a month after the usual period.

A tree of the *Rousslet de Rhims* is now in full bearing with pears not one half the usual size. These are spread however, regularly over the tree. If they were worth gathering, they might pass for winter pears, though they usually ripen six weeks earlier than the present time.

The *Blue Gage* shows a still greater difference in the time of ripening. More than two months ago, the fruit began to crack and drop from the tree; and though small on account of the superabundance, it was delicious. After the rain that immediately succeeded the drought however, the fruit ceased to fall; and much of it now, even at this late period, remains on the tree. We have no recollection of any similar instances.

The effects of drought and hot sun-shine on different fruits is not regular—the ripening of some being hastened, of others retarded, while a third class is not materially affected either way. The *Gravenstein* apple has matured earlier than usual, but the *Strawberry* apple later. Grapes have been hastened—peaches retarded.

A *Julienne* pear tree during the drought, dropped all its leaves; but when that was over, it revived, and one branch is now in full flower.

This variety is more impatient of drought than some other kinds. A sprout from the stock, had shot up unobserved, among the branches; but when they dropped their leaves, this sprout was detected by appearing in full foliage, green and vigorous.

"Why is it that the love of flowers takes such deep hold of the heart?" Why! Why it is because they are the emblems of love. Show me one who does not feel his own heart expand as he waters the expanding beauties of some delicate flower, and you will show me one who knows nothing of that pure and perfect affection of the heart which binds the human soully together."

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers' Notices, &c. Hints for the Month. Effects of the Drought and Latter Rain Flowers. 161
 Foot ail in Sheep. Early and late fruit—Village of Aurora. 162
 Important Discovery in Agriculture. Culture of Silk Ontario co. Az. Fair. 163
 Cayuga co. Fair. Cortland co. do. Great yield of Corn 164
 Genesee co. Az. Fair—Premium Ploughs. 165
 Monroe co. Az. Fair, Reports. 166
 Erie co. Fair. 167
 Darham Short Horn cow Gypsey, (engraving.) Mr. A. B. Allen's Importations of Stock. Oneida co. Fair. Seraps. 168
 To Correspondents: Trial of Ploughs at Syracuse. The Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects. 169
 Address at Rochester, by E. Darwin Smith, Esq. 170-1
 N. Y. State Az. Fair, at Syracuse. 172-3
 Free Trade—British Corn Laws at the lowest scale of duty. Accommodations at Syracuse. Milking properties of Darham cows. 174
 Salt in Michigan. Cause and prevention of decay in Peach Trees. Botanical Etymology. Sugar from Corn Stalks. 175
 Harmon—Wheat Culture. Advertisements, Prices Current, &c. 176

To the Readers of the New Genesee Farmer.

It will be seen, by a notice on the last page, that the co-partnership which was formed one year ago between myself and C. F. Crossman is dissolved, and I am again sole proprietor of the New Genesee Farmer. I take this opportunity, therefore, to tender my acknowledgments to the numerous friends of the paper for the favor which they have shown it, and especially to those kind friends whose writings have contributed so largely to its popularity and success. After two years of incessant effort, I am exceedingly gratified with the present condition and future prospects of the publication. My health is somewhat impaired, so that it is necessary for me to seek relief or assistance; and believing that the aid of some person can be obtained, who is better qualified to do it justice, I have determined to relinquish the charge of the paper as soon as I can place it in suitable hands. Several well known individuals have been conferred with on the subject, and it was hoped that the new arrangement could be announced in this number, but it is found necessary to defer it till the next. In the meantime, a new Power Press will be obtained, and other facilities got in readiness for commencing the new volume in superior style. In order to complete the arrangements, I find it necessary to go immediately to Boston and New York, so that I shall be absent from home for two or three weeks. M. B. BATEHAM. Rochester, Nov. 1, 1841.

Prospectus for Next Volume.

Not having completed our contemplated arrangements, we have concluded to defer sending out a prospectus, till next month; but we wish to assure our friends that this paper will go ahead next year—no mistake. It will be improved in matter and appearance—price only 50 cents. So, reader, when you call for your next number, be prepared to hand your Postmaster half a dollar for us, and don't forget to ask your neighbor to do likewise.

For the New Genessee Farmer.

Foot ail in Sheep.

Messrs. Editors:—Noting an article in the last Genessee Farmer on the subject of foot ail in sheep, in which the writer says he has prevented the disease by paring off the under side of the hoof, I am induced to trouble you with a word on that subject.

I do not know but paring the hoof in the manner he suggests may be beneficial, but I doubt altogether that it produces the effect the writer supposes. I think he mistakes the nature of the disease; I do not consider it to originate in the ball of the foot—the part covered by the envelop which the writer would pare off, and of course do not believe, as he supposes, that the disease is generated by the filth collected in the foot, and proceeed and retained there, by that part of the hoof which grows over the sole of the foot.

The disease commences between the claws of the foot, at the spot where the horn of the hoof unites with the flesh. At its commencement it exhibits the appearance of a slight inflammation, if chafed or scalded. The animal at this stage is slightly lame. It soon becomes a sore, with slight maturation, which is somewhat feid. It now attracts the maggot fly and is soon filled with maggots—unless destroyed, they consume shortly the entire ball of the foot. If the fore foot is diseased, being brought into contact with the side of the animal when in a lying posture, it deposits on the side some portion of the feid discharge. This attracts the fly, and the sore is soon alive with maggots, which eat through the leg in a few days, thus causing the death of the animal.

Now I have no idea that the theory of the writer alluded to above is at all correct, nor that his remedy of paring the hoof is a preventive of the disease.

I suppose the disease originates in natural causes—first it is immediately induced by an acrid state of the fluids of the animal—that in certain seasons and locations it will prevail, and at other times will not; that the discharge from the large pore or issue which exists in the leg just above the parting of the claws being diseased and acrid, scalds the flesh between the claws—which is always tender—the part becomes inflamed—a feid maturation ensues—the fly is thus invited to his work, and soon completes the mischief—What may be the remote cause of the disease is not certainly known; whether the wetness or dryness of the ground, or the food of the animal, or some noxious or poisonous herbage; any or may not be concerned in it. I cannot say any more than I can tell why the influenza or other epidemics should prevail at certain times and not in others, or why all the members of a family in a certain circumstance I know, should not be alike affected by it.

The disease seems to be, with us, one of modern introduction. We have known it only a few years—it is not endemic, and the part of wisdom is to discover its causes, if possible, and to know how to apply preventives—so induce of time, to learn the nature of the disorder, so as to apply suitable and efficient remedies.

An opinion prevails, that it is infectious. I do not yet believe it is either contagious or infectious—either communicable by the presence of a diseased animal, or by water deposited on the ground and received by a sound foot by treading thereon. I have no idea from observations hitherto made, that the disease is infectious. It is possible, I allow, and therefore I reserve for experiment, separated the diseased from the sound. But I have found no unexpected increase of new cases, when they have been all together, nor has there appeared to be any diminution of new cases when they have been separated. When the animal has been long confined to low moist ground, and the season has been wet, I have imagined this might be the originating cause. Again, when the season is

been uncommonly dry, as during the past summer, and the disease has prevailed, conclusive evidence is furnished that the character of the season in this respect is not the cause. At one time I have imagined that poverty of condition might bring it on, and at another time this opinion has been met by the fact that sheep fit for the butcher's stall have been equally affected with those that were poor and thin.

I have been conversant with sheep husbandry for many years, but have known nothing of this disease until within four or five years past. In reflecting on the subject, I can realize no difference in the cure and management of my own flock between the last five years and any former period, except that formerly it was my practice to keep in their pasture, troughs always supplied with salt, protected by a rail over the top, supported by stakes, so that the animal could have access with the head to the salt, but could not get into it with the feet to soil and mangle it. This practice has been neglected for a few seasons past, and salt has been put out occasionally to the flock during the season. Whether this change has had any influence in causing or aiding the disease, I know not. I can however, realize no difference in the circumstances for many years, except on this respect. Although we consider it necessary for the health and comfort of the animal, and that nature will dictate just the amount needed when a supply is always at hand, still it is by no means certain that the want of such supply will cause or aid the disease—we can only say it is possible. If the theory is correct and reasonable that the local disease commences in an acrid discharge from the pore or issue above the foot, and if an unobstructed use of salt would have a favorable influence on the fluids and secretions of the animal, then perhaps its free use during the summer might prevent the appearance of the disorder.

This disease is not necessarily mendable or fatal but it is an inconvenient and troublesome malady and requires some labor and attention to subdue it.

As to the remedies. Lime—being a powerful antiseptic should be employed as a preventive and remedy in the first stages of the disease. Let the flock be made to pass through a small bed of lime once a week from the last of June until the first of September. Collect them into a stable or pen, and make it necessary in going out or in for them to pass through a passage some three or four feet wide, and twelve or fifteen feet long, the floor or bottom of which being covered with finely slack lime, about four inches deep. It will enter between the claws, give healthy action to any small sores and correct any acrid discharge, thus preventing the invasion of the fly. In place of this, a little Blue Vitriol, finely powdered, and applied to the diseased part, will immediately dry up and heal the sore. If the foot is badly diseased, and maggots are present, pare the hoof so as to expose them and apply spirits of Turpentine which will instantly dissolve and soon destroy them—use a probe to be certain that they are all removed. And then apply the blue vitriol to the diseased part. As the foot in this case will be sore and tender for some days it will be necessary, in order to prevent a return of the fly until it becomes sound, to apply turpentine to the foot, extending the turpentine two or three inches above the hoof to prevent the fly starting up from approaching it. It will also be necessary to examine the hoof carefully once in three or four days until it becomes perfectly sound. I think much of the use of lime, as above suggested, both on account of its efficiency and the facility of its employment. I use for this purpose the common portable sheep rack in which hay is fed in winter, about twelve or fourteen feet long and two and a half wide. I nail to it a temporary partition and put in the lime four inches deep, placing it close the

gate of door or the stable or pen in which the sheep are enclosed, and leaving the cattle they pass in a few moments through this passage of lime. I recommended this practice urgently to farmers who either have the disease in their flocks, or who fear and dread its approach. I have made these suggestions, Mr. Editor, in the hope of drawing the attention of farmers to this subject, that flocks hitherto sound, may, if possible, be so preserved, and that those which are diseased may be restored and a recurrence of the disorder be prevented. A FARMER.

Dayton, October 11, 1844.

Early and Late Fruit—Village of Aurora.

Lovers of fruits and flowers, and the early things of the garden, were you ever at Aurora, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake? It is a quiet, unobtrusive village, where the rich live in great simplicity—the poor, with decency and order. Here are green pines by the lake, ripe peaches and apples in July; the most delicious plums and peaches in August; and, at this time, such high colored ring-stone peaches, grapes and apples, as few other places can boast.

'Tis said that when D. T. comes down from his parading in a Great Falls two miles east, he exists as yet in the precocious vegetation of this late-warm spot with a slight tinge of envy, for his own present christianity rejects the feeling, 'tis only an emotion of regret, that Flora and Pomona could not be thus propitiated at his more elevated location.

I have often heard it said that peaches did not thrive on a clay soil, but here are the best peaches in the world growing in great variety, on a hard calcareous clay relieved by stable manure alone. The trees are never pruned, the soil around them is kept loose and entirely clear from grass and weeds.

Reader, if you never saw a village where fences and loc's work, and, to say to prove that the fruits and flowers from biped degradation go to Aurora: Here are Fall Pippins, Pound Sweets, and Bush's Non-such, lying in heaps—all who run may cut with impunity, the balance is left to the cattle.

It has been said that a poor man cannot live in Aurora, but the following anecdote will show that a poor man's widow is of quite a different opinion. A few years since, a laboring man of this village removed with a family to Indiana, where he afterwards died of a congestive event, leaving his wife and child in debt and ruin. The shrewd widow immediately wrote to her former neighbors at Aurora, soliciting their charity; the result was that a purse was made up for her relief, which was remitted to her by mail; when the widow opened the letter, she held up the safety fund bills to the astonished gaze of the longing hosts, saying there was more where that came from, and that every dollar of this, should be expended in paying her passage, and that of her children back to Aurora. She did come back in the cheerful month of November, but started from finding a cold reception, the remnant of one half her sufferings, sufficed to embalm every feeble heart in the village; a general contribution took place, and furnished a bed, another chairs, a third a table, knives, forks, &c. &c. The widow had her little ones now the comfortable and industrious poor ones of Aurora, who are only poor in comparison with the general thrif which surrounds them.

There is an Academy well endowed, and what is more, equally well taught and managed. A stranger would almost mistake himself at times in a fleet of steam boats, or on a boat of a man of war; so often, both late and early, does the bell strike, summoning the classes to recitation. 'Tis said that the only punishment the principal inflicts on a dull scholar, is to recommend him to go where he will be required to study.

They are an Episcopal and a Presbyterian of free... they are not well supported; there are always two... prophets in the camp among the rich; God... generously sheds the combats of his religion on... a lively hearted, causing him to rejoice in the priva... of the "tribulation," "where the face of the man... neth that of his friend."

There we lay here, but they are not uninveter... The resident physician loves nature for her... our self, and so once for the good it has done to... me, not for the benefit which medicine has con... on science, as some of our latter day light... have us believe.

Yr of the peat up city, who live where the strug... yet Heaven protects I flower in Picoch's prison... in trices no root; where piny infancy—the paler... presence, the premature decay of riper age,

Does the violation of nature's laws, if you want to... the ship to common taxes, breathe a pure air,

To your own vegetable fruits and flowers, feed... down cow and keep a pig, without being classed... your neighbors among the unshamable, go to... S. W.

October 2, 1841.

An Important Discovery in Agriculture.

The following article from the N. Y. Evening Post... is so new, and if not a very important discovery... to which it grows. There appears to be much... ability in the arguments, but for various reasons... we declined to thank the account is somewhat ex... aggerated. Still, it is well worth some experiments,

we have no doubt many of our readers will be s... interested for themselves next season. The Partridge, a P... or paper published at Paris, 58, S... a novel discovery is described, which, it... will work a great change in an important depart... of agricultural labor. It is communicated to... Paris print, by Charles Bonard, and M. B... round, date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It ap... that while they and some of their tenants, who... their own estates, were engaged in conversation... the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one... of them, that that branch of industry was suffering... from the want of capital and enterprise, than... from other, and that nothing was to be done without... ure, which was every day becoming more scarce... an expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into... the modes of manure, and particularly as to what... reason nature had made in those uninvigorated... s, where there seems to be a vigorous and luxur... it grow, with out artificial assistance.

In observing nature unassisted, or unobwarded... by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it... found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the... and then the plant which has produced it... its leaves, or falls itself upon it, in decay, and... ers in it protects it from the weather, and gener... it has commenced, and the young plant is able to... w up in health and strength, and full development, ... commence the same routine of seed and of re... duction.

From this it follows that, in nature, every plant... duces its own soil or humus, and that the earth... serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nour... it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is... supposed to be derived from air and water, heat... light, or electricity, in different proportions, adapt... to the different varieties of vegetable nature. With this general notion in their minds, and con... sidering what to be, in present circumstances, one... the most important vegetable substances, they de... ed to try experiments, and in October last, under... the following operations: In a field which had been sown with rye, because... land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of 12... ure yards, untilled and left without manure, was... rained sowed over with the grains of wheat, and... neat straw was laid upon it closely and about one... inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been... neglected several years, a few square yards of ear... here tilled over, and the surface being made close... and level, some grains of wheat were scattered on this... arden surface, and a layer of straw one inch in... epth, was carefully laid over it and left, as in the for... er case, to take its chance without ulterior atten... tion. And, in order to make doubt impossible con...

cerning the more secondary functions of mineral earth... in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat... were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass inc... covered with some straw, as in the other case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent and... most healthy in development. "The winter has been... rigorous," says these correspondents, "for this part... of the country, and the earth has sometimes been fro... zen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the... garden when the wheat was sown, and this has hap... pened several times during the winter, to the great... injury of many plants, and even the entire destruction... of some; while the spots protected by the straw were... never thoroughly encased, nor were the grains of... wheat at, though lying on the surface under the straw... at all affected by the cold. During spring excessive... droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have... prevented vegetation on the common plan from flour... ishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of... wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive... dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never... been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of... corn were flourishing, when all around was drooping... and uncertain. To conclude then, we have thorough... ly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the... wheat produced is of the finest quality. "The straw... was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50, 60, and even 80 grains of wheat of full development, the... admittance of all who saw them, and particularly... those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which... were quite as healthy and as large as those which... grew upon the common earth. It must be observed... also that there was not the smallest particle of earth... upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely... to themselves, without being watered or attended to... in any way whatever, from the time of sowing to the... time of reaping.

The cause of this success, they think, may be ex... plained in the following manner:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good... conductor of electricity, maintains the heat of the plant... in a medium temper ture, and prevents the earth from... being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of... the earth or the substratum, being continual, facilitates... the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid... gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen... and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to ve... getables, are thus economized in regular supplies... when they are constantly required, and pass into... combination with oxygen from the roots up to the... stems and branches of the plants in which they are... stimulated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation... from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and... thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young... plant in due progress and proportion. (such as the... aliquid ingredients, for instance, of the pod of cap... sible) so that the decomposition of the straw comes... hands to the four phases of fermentation in progres... sion from the saccharine to the alcoholic the acid and... the putrid states, analogous to those of infancy, b... dding youth, and senility of die life.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a... very few roots, and these are short and hard, some... thing like a bird's claw; and this agrees with the... remarks of Mons Raspail, who states that the most... healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least ex... tensive of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is, that... weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this... method, for the straw chokes every other plant but... that of its own seed. Many other interesting obser... vations might be made on these experiments, but we... refrain, at present, from troubling our readers; but... if any of them wish for further information on this... subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility... The importance of the general result will easily be... come apparent without further comment, and a revo... lution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a... necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage... will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in... manure and other more or less extensive combina... tions with regard to soil and culture. In fact, it... would be tedious to enumerate the various advant... ages that may result in practice from this casual ex... periment, and therefore, we proclaim it simply to the... world that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope... some of our farmers will put it to the test, and com... municate the result. We shall certainly try it on a... small seven by nine lot of ground, which is the larg... est that is vouchsafed to a dweller in the city.

Culture of Silk.

It is indeed "an ill wind that blows nobody any... good." The subsidence of the Mulberry speculation... is followed by closing attention to the manufacture

of silk. The immense quantity of trees lately propa... gated for speculation, essentially aids those who now... embark with a view of pursuing the Silk Culture as... a steady business. The vice of speculation is thus... rendered tributary to honest industry; and we confi... dently predict that the crop of silk, in three or four... years, will prove that, whatever evils may have deluged... the country through the speculating mania, the... "mulberry fever" is followed by healthy and efficient... action in the great cause of rendering our country in... dependent of foreign nations for an ample supply of... Silk.

We congratulate thousands of thrifty farmers upon... the pleasant and profitable employment which the silk... business affords to the females and children in their... families—affording means and inducements to indus... try, that may essentially serve those families through... out life—promoting comfort and independence, and... yielding returns that would guard against pecuniary... distress, should the ordinary means of support be cur... tailed by the loss of husband or father, or by other re... verses in fortune. R.

Ontario County Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show.

It was our intention to have attended this exhibition, but... having been denied that privilege, we copy an... account of the proceedings from the *Ontario Reposi... tor*, by which it will be seen that the right spirit was... manifested, as usual, in that noble county:

The annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Ontario... County Agricultural Society, was held in this village... on the 12th instant. Notwithstanding the rain fore... bode winter the day previous, and on the morning of... the Fair, there was by far the largest collection of... people ever assembled in the county. The number... has been variously estimated at from five to ten thou... sand.

A spirit of enthusiasm seemed to animate the im... mense crowd, make creditable to the members of the... Society and propitious to the cause of agriculture in... our county. It was, on the whole, a proud day for... the Farmers of "Old Ontario." The exhibition was... graced by a large collection and variety of the best... specimens from their fields and gardens, as well as of... their useful animals and domestic manufactures.

[The list of premiums will be found in another col... umn.]

At 1 o'clock P. M. as many as could crowd the... spacious court room but perceptibly diminishing the... numerous throng in our sunless and shaded there, and... descended to an interesting process from G. C. Wilson, Esq., which, we believe, is to be published.

After Mr. Wilson had delivered his address, on... motion of Timothy Badt, jr. of East Bloomfield, it... was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the... members of the Society be tendered Mr. Wilson for... his interesting address, and that he be requested to... furnish a copy for publication.

The members of the Society then proceeded to the... choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the fol... lowing gentlemen were chosen:

- John Green, of Canandagua, President.
- Charles Goffrey, of Seneca, 1st Vice-President.
- Heman Chipin, of East Bloomfield, 2d do.
- Peter M. Welch, of Manchester, 3d do.
- Joseph Phelps, of Geneva, 4th do.
- Walter Otley, of Phelps, 5th do.
- Joseph G. Bingham, of Richmond, 6th do.
- Wm. W. Graham, of Canandagua, Recording Secretary.
- Oliver Phelps, of Canandagua, Corresponding Secretary.
- James D. Benson, of Canandagua, Treasurer.

TOWN MANAGERS OR COMMITTEES.

- Canandagua**—Wm. Burling, jr., Charles Shep... ard, Jacob S. Van Hook, John Townsend, Henry How... ard.
- Canadise**—Hiram Colegrove, Frederick West... brook, Robert Armstrong, Sylvester Austin, Josiah... Jackson.
- East Bloomfield**—Timothy Badt, jr., Theodore... Savage, Myron Adams, Bam Bradley, Flavius J... Benson.
- West Bloomfield**—R. W. Peck, R. H. Worth... ton, B. Z. C. Lott, Jasper C. Leck, Ot... Factory.

Bristol.—Francis Mason, Erastus H. Crow, Anson Packard, Wm. T. Coddling, Phineas Kent.

South Bristol.—James Farmely, jr., Simri Collins, John Stetson, Allen Brown, Franklin Crooker.

Gorham.—David Pickett, Ephraim Blodget, Nathaniel Smith, Hiram Harkness, Colliester Merritt.

Hopewell.—Cyrus Gates, Andrew M. Bush, Eben Benham 2d, Theodore Crosby, Ephraim Watkins.

Manchester.—Nicholas Howland, Abner Barlow, jr., Edmund B. Dewey, Manning Redfield, Jedediah Dewey, jr.

Naples.—James L. Monier, Bronson K. Lyon, Alanson Watkins, Ephraim W. Cleveland, Josiah Porter.

Farmington.—Russell M. Rush, Joseph C. Hathaway, Wilmarth Smith, Percz Hathaway, Welcome W. Herendeen.

Richmond.—Hiram Pitts, Noah Ashley, Edward Swan, Zaebariah Longory, William F. Reed.

Phelps.—Elias Cost, William Post, Spencer Hildreth, Wm. Dickenson, Charles Scott.

Seneca.—Phineas Pronty, John Devereux, George Fordon, Abraham A. Post.

Victor.—Jared H. Boughton, Wm. D. Dickenson, Thomas Embury, Samuel Rawson, Henry Pardee.

The President then read the reports of the several committees.

LIST OF PREMIUMS awarded by the Ontario Agricultural Society, at the Fair held on Tuesday the 12th of October, 1844:

HORSES.

Best Stud Horse kept in the county 6 months preceding the Exhibition, \$7, to P. W. Dickey, of the town of Phelps.

3d best do. \$3, to A. C. Butler, Phelps.

Best Stud Horse over 4 years old, raised in the county, \$7, to John Post, Seneca.

2d best do. \$5, to Benj. Washburn, Gorham.

3d best do. \$3, to Samuel Scott, do.

Best pair matched Horses, not over 7 years old, \$7, to Marvin Gage, of Gorham.

2d best do. \$5, to W. W. Herendeen, Farmington.

3d best do. \$3, to Charles Godfrey, Seneca.

Best single Horse, not over 7 years old, \$5, to Samuel Greenleaf, Canandaigua.

2d best do. \$3, to Jos. Gorlinghouse, Richmond.

Best Mare with Colt 1 year old past, \$5, to Ephraim Walkins, Hopewell.

2d best do. \$3, to Wm. Outley, Phelps.

3d best do. \$2, to Nathaniel Smith, Gorham.

Best 3 year old colt, \$5, to A. M. Bush, Hopewell.

2d best do. \$3, to Samuel Remington, Canandaigua.

Best 2 year old colt, \$3, to J. Wolverton.

2d best do. \$2, George Gooding, Bristol.

CATTLE.

Best Bull, \$7, to Tim. W. Gooding, Canandaigua.

2d best do. \$5, to J. C. Hathaway, Farmington.

3d best do. \$3, to B. Thomas, Canandaigua.

Best pair 3 year old steers, \$5, to W. W. Herendeen, Farmington.

2d best do. \$3, to Myron Adams, East Bloomfield.

3d best do. \$2, to Lemuel Bannister, jr., Phelps.

Best pair 2 year old steers \$5, to Harvey Pratt, Hopewell.

2d best do. \$3, to J. S. Jones, East Bloomfield.

3d best do. \$2, to Silas Harris, " "

Best pair of 1 year old steers, \$5, to Seymour Reed, Bristol.

2d best do. \$3, to Dinforth Booth, Manchester.

3d best do. \$2, to S. P. Harvey, West Bloomfield.

Best 1 year old heifer, \$5, to Robert Higham, Canandaigua.

2d best do. \$3, to Thomas Bell, Gorham.

3d best do. \$2, to Anson Packard, Bristol.

Best Milch cow, \$5, to E. Hale Canandaigua.

2d best do. \$3, to Heman Chapin, East Bloomfield.

3d best do. \$2, to J. C. Hathaway, Farmington.

Best Bull calf, \$5, to Tim. W. Gooding, Canandaigua.

2d best do. \$3, to Heman Chapin, East Bloomfield.

3d best do. \$2, to J. C. Hathaway, Farmington.

Best heifer calf, \$5, to Anson Packard, Bristol.

2d best do. \$3, to J. C. Hathaway, Farmington.

3d best do. \$2, to " "

Best pair of Working Oxen, \$7, to James Sears, Seneca.

2d best do. \$5, to O. Morse, Canandaigua.

3d best do. \$3, to F. J. Bronson, East Bloomfield.

SHEEP.

Best Ram, reference to carcass, \$5, to Geo. Cayward jr., Hopewell.

2d best do, reference to carcass, \$3, to Guy Collins, East Bloomfield.

Best Ram, reference to fleece, \$5, to W. B. Dickerson, Victor.

2d best do do \$3, to Jared Hathaway, Farmington.

Best 6 Ewes, reference to carcass, \$5, to C. B. Meek, Canandaigua.

2d best do \$3, to George Cayward, Seneca.

Best 6 Ewes, reference to fleece, \$5, to Jared Hathaway, Farmington.

SWINE.

Best male Swine, \$5, to H. Hubbard, Canandaigua.

2d best do \$3, to Amasa Carter, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$2, to E. Humphrey, " "

Best Sow, \$5, to John Jones, Canandaigua.

2d best do \$3, to Amasa Carter, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$2, to J. S. Hart, Hopewell.

Best Litter of Pigs, \$5, to F. A. Spaulding, East Bloomfield.

2d best do \$3, to John Jones, Canandaigua.

3d best do \$2, to James D. Bemis, Canandaigua.

PLOWING.

Ploughing with horse team, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, to be within an hour, \$7, to William Burling, Canandaigua.

2d best do \$5, to Charles Godfrey, Seneca.

3d best do \$3, to Colliester Miller, Gorham.

Ploughing with ox team $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, best within an hour, \$7, to George Hewson, Seneca.

2d best do \$5, to A. Jones, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$3, to Daniel Parshall, Canandaigua.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards of Cassimere, \$5, to N. P. Brewster, Farmington.

2d best do \$3, to M. Norton, Farmington.

Best 50 lbs Butter, \$5, to Percz Hathaway, Farmington.

2d best do \$3, to Thomas Bell, Gorham.

3d best do \$2, to Boni Bradley, East Bloomfield.

Best 20 yds Flannel, \$5, to Edward B. Dewey, Manchester.

2d best do \$3, to Thayer Gauss, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$2, to William Outley, Phelps.

Best 20 yds Carpet, \$5, to John Lapham, Farmington.

2d best do \$3, to Franklin Beebe, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$2, to A. B. Rapalje, Farmington.

Best 20 yards of Woolen Cloth, \$5, to E. B. Dewey, Manchester.

2d best do \$3, to William Bryant, Manchester.

3d best do \$2, to William Outley, Phelps.

Best 100 lbs Cheese, \$5, to Uri Beach, East Bloomfield.

2d best do \$3, to John Lapham, Farmington.

3d best do \$2, to P. Hathaway, " "

Greatest quantity of reeled Silk \$5, to A. Hathaway, Bristol.

Next do do \$3, to M. Newton, East Bloomfield.

Next do do \$2, to A. N. Buck, Manchester.

Best 5 pounds Cocoons, \$5, to Jonathan Buell, East Bloomfield.

2d best do \$3, to A. Hathaway, Bristol.

3d best do \$2, to H. Munson, East Bloomfield.

Best ounce Black Sewing Silk, \$5, to Walter Whitney, Hopewell.

2d best do \$3, to Jos T. Shaw, Canandaigua.

3d best do \$2, to William Blodget, Gorham.

Best ounce Sewing Silk, assorted colors, \$5, to Walter Whitney, Hopewell.

2d best do \$3, to H. Munson, East Bloomfield.

3d best do \$2, to W. Blodget, Gorham.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

3 Shawls 3 dolls to Justus H. Sanger, Canandaigua ;

1 do 1 doll to E. B. Dewey, Manchester; 1 Lamp Stand 1 dollar to Boni Bradley, East Bloomfield; 1 Red Silk Coverlid, 2 dolls to Charles Scott, Phelps;

4 blue and white Coverlids, 2 dolls to William Outley, Phelps; 1 red do 1 doll to T. Palmer, Gorham; 1 blue do 1 doll to W. Outley, Phelps; 1 plated Bit and Stirrups, 1 doll to S. W. Gregory, Canandaigua; 1 Lace Cap, 1 doll to Thomas Bell, Gorham; For Stocking Yarn 1 doll to F. Penoyer, East Bloomfield; 1 Green Hearth Rug 2 dollars, to Mrs Hannah Sanburn; For blue and white Mittens, 1 doll to Frederick Penoyer, East Bloomfield; For fancy do 1 doll to ———;

For Hearth Rug red and black, 1 doll William Bryant, Manchester; For black Stockings 50 cts to W. Whitney, Hopewell; For White do 50 cts to W. Outley, Phelps; For blue and white Coverlid, 1 doll to A. B. Rapalje, Farmington.

Cayuga County.

The first annual Fair of the Cayuga County Agricultural Society was held at Auburn, Oct. 13th and 14th. The Auburn Journal says—"There was fine display of cattle, horses, sheep and swine presented for competition on the first day; and on the 2d a goodly variety of the products of horticulture, vegetables and fruits of the garden and orchard; as well as domestic manufactured goods of wool, silk and cotton. The result so far, has been highly gratifying to the friends of the most important interest of the county--Agriculture--as it has shown conclusively that Cayuga is little behind the best counties of the state in the true sources of wealth."

We intended to publish the complete list of premiums, but find our space will not permit.

The Committee on Silk reported that the best specimen of Cocoons was presented by Mr. Joseph Wood, of Montezuma, and the premium of \$2 was awarded to him. There was also presented by Z. Fitch, and H. Polhemus, two lots of sewing silk of superior quality, manufactured in the State Prison. The silk is equal to any Italian silk now in use. The opinion of the committee is that the growing of silk might be made profitable.

David Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Fruits, remarked, that "considering the pleasure with which our citizens receive a present of fine fruit the Committee are not a little surprised at the indifference and neglect manifested in the cultivation of the superior varieties."

Great crop of Corn.—"The committee on grain awarded to Joseph F. Osborn, the first premium of \$5 for the best crop of corn, presented by specimens, both in quality of seed and quantity produced, which is 1 bushels 11 pounds to the acre.

The second premium of \$5 for quantity, (121 bushels 15 lbs. to the acre,) was awarded to James Sherman, of Springport. The seed we conceive not of the best kind."

We should feel obliged if some friend would send us a particular account of these corn crops--soil, culture, kind, mode of measurement, &c.—Eds.

Cortland County.

The third annual Fair of this Society was held at Cortland Village on the 5th ult. The Democrat says "The day was uncommonly clear and pleasant, and the display of animals was larger and far finer than on any preceding occasion." Judging from the published report we should think that the number and amount of premiums offered were entirely too small to excite spirited competition; but we presume this will be improved hereafter. We observe that our friend Col. H. S. Randall, the worthy Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, carries off the palm in most kinds of Cattle and fine woolled sheep:

Great Yield of Corn--Close Planting.

A Scotch farmer residing in the town of Soda, Wayne county, N. Y. informs us that he raised, the past season, 400 bushels of Indian Corn on 4 acres of land, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. He attributes his success mainly to his manner of planting, and thinks that farmers generally plant too thinly. His mode is, to plant in rows 3 feet apart, and drop two grains in a place only 15 inches apart in the rows. The variety used is the Red Blazed Flint. The soil is sandy loam, and 100 loads of manure were put on the 4 acres. The corn was ripe and cut sufficiently early to sow the ground with wheat.

AN OBJECT OF AMBITION.—It may not be in your power to excel many people in riches, honors, or abilities; but you may excel thousands in goodness of heart. Hitherto turn your ambition. It is an object worthy of it.

Niagara, Warren, Livingston, and several other County reports, were received too late to be noticed this month.

Genesee County Agricultural Fair.
 This exhibition was held at Alexander on the 13th and 14th ult. We were not able to be present on the day, but were informed that the display of cat-vas very good, and gave evidence of considerable improvement. On the second day the cattle hadly left, but we noticed a fine lot of grade animals of different breeds belonging to the Messrs. Heston, of which are very beautiful. The large herd of Improved Short Horns belonging to Peter A. Remsen, we also witnessed with great pleasure. We were informed that Mr. Remsen had some fine cattle, but by no means prepared to see so large a number of such excellence. We hope to give a more particular account of them hereafter.

The Ploughing Match excited a good deal of interest usual; but the work was performed in too much haste to be done well. We would advise the farmers hereafter to offer premiums for those who perform the work in the best manner within a given time.

The exhibition of Domestic Manufactures &c. was equal to our expectations, or very creditable to the wives of Genesee, although a few families deserve great praise. We noticed, in particular, a very fine assortment of useful and elegant articles exhibited by Mrs. Worden Mattison, of Darien, consisting of silk gloves and hose, sewing silk, linen thread and work, domestic cloth and linen diaper, the latter affording a greater display of skill and industry than is often produced by one family. Other articles deserve to be noticed, but our space will not allow us to enumerate them.

From what we saw of this Fair, we are constrained to say we were disappointed with Old Genesee.—A rich agricultural county is capable of doing better things, and ought to be one of the very foremost in the march of improvement. We were greatly surprised when the President of the Society informed us that they had not raised a sufficient amount to be able to draw their full quota of funds from the State. This fact alone affords conclusive evidence that something is wrong; and the officers will have to put forth efforts to awaken interest in the subject.

We have no desire to dictate, but from what we have seen we are fully satisfied that Alexander is not the most suitable place for holding the Fairs, and that some of the best towns in the county refuse to cooperate because they are held there. It appears to us there are many reasons in favor of holding the Fairs at Attica. In the first place we believe the citizens of that place would contribute liberally towards the funds of the Society, and with the co-operation of the rich Western and Eastern towns which now keep aloof, there would be little difficulty in raising at least a sufficient amount to secure the full portion of State aid. We are aware that some of the Southern towns might be aggrieved, but if we are correctly informed there are but few of them that have heretofore rendered much assistance, so that but little would be lost in that direction. Besides, Batavia is the centre of business and attractions, has excellent accommodations and is easy of access. So that a much larger attendance would always be secured there than at Alexander. We presume the officers of the Society will consider this matter, and that such arrangements will be made for the coming year as will redound to the credit of this Empire county.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

GENTS.—I send you a brief notice of the proceedings of the Genesee County Agricultural Society, at the annual Exhibition and Fair, held on the 13th and 14th of October, 1841. The show of cattle and horses was very fine, being a large gain over last year's Exhibition. The show

of sheep and hogs, was very slim, and a great falling off from last year. It was far from creditable to so large a county, and will probably be remedied at our next Fair.

The Mechanics seem to have taken little or no interest in our meeting. Premiums were offered for almost every kind of mechanical production, but there were only a very few kinds exhibited.

The household arts were, if possible, still worse represented, and the Ladies of old Genesee have much to answer for in allowing themselves to be so poorly represented. I feel confident it will not be so again.

On the second day the ploughing match came off, and was by far the most exciting part of the whole exhibition. The ground to be ploughed was one eighth of an acre, and the premium to be awarded to the person doing it the best in the shortest time. The ground selected was a pasture on the flats. Four teams entered at first, and their performances were as follows:—1st, 13 minutes 50 seconds, 2d, 14 m. 25 sec., 3d, 14 m. 35 sec., 4th, 16 m. 20. The second took the premium. The team and plough were owned by L. E. Heston, ploughman, Mr. Brownell.—Had all the ploughs been equal to Mr. Heston's it would have been a very close contest. The plough is manufactured by Smith & Co., at Batavia, and is called the "Scotch Improvement." It is a decided improvement, upon the ploughs of this county at least, and must prove a great acquisition. There is no farm implement of more importance than the plough, and yet there is almost as much improvement to be made, as there was from the old bull plough to the one now in use. Two other teams entered subsequently, and did the same quantity, in 12 minutes and 10 seconds, and 13 m. 35 seconds.

I think the arrangements for the ploughing match were defective, inasmuch as it should have been the best within a reasonable time, say 25 or 30 minutes. It would then enable weaker and lighter teams to compete, as it would not be so much time as workmanship, and that after all is the true test of good ploughing, time being only a secondary object. I hope such will be the order next year.

There was also a defect in the arrangement relative to the cattle. No person should be allowed to exhibit cattle unless each animal is tied to a stake.

The speeches should also be made the first day, and the premiums awarded and paid the second day.

All these things will be made right after a little more experience, and farmers must not complain if the management of the Society is not perfect the second year.

I am sorry to say that there is not as much spirit manifested by the farmers as there ought to be, nor have they come forward as liberally as every person had reason to suppose they would. There was a large concourse of people, but nothing when compared with the assemblage in other counties. I regret exceedingly that we were not able to draw from the state all the money to which the county was entitled. We have not received our portion into sixty-one dollars. It does not tell very well for the "Empire County," that out of its 7,000 farmers, there could not be found enough to raise the sum of \$179 00. The premiums will all be paid, but still it would have been much better if there could have been something in the treasury for another year.

It was resolved to keep the two counties, Genesee and Wyoming together as one society, and officers were elected the same as though the county had not been divided.

Premiums Awarded.
BULLS.
 Devonshire, M. Vernon, T. G. Goodwill, E. P. Beck, 2 premiums. Durhams; B. Murphey, P. A. Remsen, 2 premiums. Best Bull of any age com-

mon or crossed, C. Carter, Durham, out of native Devonshire, got by Weddel's imported Young Rover. This bull shows in an eminent degree, the great superiority of a cross with good Durhams. Z. Cone and L. E. Heston each drew premiums in this class.

OXEN AND STEERS.
 P. A. Remsen, L. Fisher, S. W. Kingsley, L. E. Heston, and C. Tompkins.

COWS AND HEIFERS.
 P. A. Remsen, 2 premiums, J. Heston, and E. Stevens. Devonshire; E. P. Beck, 4 premiums.

COMMON OR CROSSED.
 W. E. Heston, D. Malory, and L. E. Heston.

HORSES.
 J. Jenne, C. Barrett, S. W. Kingsley, B. Benedict, H. Dunham, S. H. King, L. E. Heston, and C. Barrett.

HOGS.
 E. P. Beck, E. J. Pettibone, H. Brown, and L. E. Heston.

SHEEP.
 George Shapman, C. Hannum, 2; E. P. Beck, 2.

CULTURE.
 H. Brainard, best acre of Corn, 97 bushels—best acre of Potatoes, 400 bushels—best 3 acres of Spring Wheat, 27 bushels, per acre. Mr. Brainard had no competitor.

DOMESTIC ARTS.
 E. Serantom, for Reeled Silk; E. Bishop, Flannel; E. Murdock, Sewing Silk; E. Byington, Woolen Yarn; Mrs. W. Mattison, Silk Hose; Z. Cone, 25 lbs. Butter; Mrs. T. Riddle, Carpet; Levi Hall, Saddle; T. Yates, Fine Boots; W. Sillery, Ladies' Walking Shoes and Slippers each.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.
 The following discretionary premiums were awarded:—

An Ottoman made by Miss Matilda Butler, Alexander, \$1—Hat, manufactured by P. Durant, Batavia, \$1 50—Work Bag Miss Sarah Jenne, Bethany, \$1—Linen Lace Cap, Linen figured Tablecloth, Linen Thread, a fine specimen of Sewing Silk, and Cocones, by Mrs. and Miss Mattison, of Darien, \$4—28 lbs. Maple Sugar, very fine by Mr. Mattison, \$1—Woolen Rob Roy Shawl, manufactured entirely by Miss Farnham, Alexander, \$2—Beautiful specimen of Reeled Silk by N. D. Hart, \$2—Elegant Hearth Rug, Mrs. E. G. Spalding, Alexander, \$1 50—Gig Harness, double work Harness, travelling Trunk, Valice and Carpet Bag, by Wm. Manly, Batavia, \$5—Very fine specimen of Penmanship, by A. S. Pratt, Alexander, \$1—Very excellent article of Leather, by Wm. Geer, Alexander, \$2—On a number of Fowls raised by Mrs. Palmer, of Attica, called the Top Knots, which were very fine, \$2.

OFFICERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.
 President, T. C. Peters, Darien; Vice Presidents, E. Bishop, Attica; L. DeWolf, Middlebury; John Jenne, Bethany; H. Ramsdell, Batavia; C. Rich, Alexander; E. P. Beck, A. Sheldon, R. Rich, LeRoy; P. Dickey, Elba. C. P. Turner of Batavia, Recording Secretary. P. Follett of same place, Corresponding Secretary. L. E. Heston of Batavia, Treasurer.

I had intended to have made some remarks on the different breeds of cattle, but this article has been so much longer than I expected that I shall reserve them for a future number. Yours &c.,
 Darien, October 16, 1841. T. C. P.

Premium Ploughs.
 In justice to the manufacturers, we remark, that the plough which gained the first premium at the ploughing match in this county, was the Whiting plough, made by A. J. Langworthy, of this city; and the one which gained the second premium was the improved Livingston county Plough, made at Caledonia

Monroe County Agricultural Fair.

The annual exhibition of this Society came off in this city on the 15th and 16th of October. The display of animals, of every class, was better than we anticipated, although we met quite a few old Monroe...

The Ploughing Match excited much interest, as witnessed from the thousands of farmers and teams who thronged the ground to witness it. Twelve teams, with skillful ploughmen, entered for the contest...

The exhibition of Horticultural productions, implements, domestic manufactures, &c., was quite respectable, but did not fully meet our wishes or expectations. We do not believe there is any lack of industry or skill among the farmers...

It gives us peculiar pleasure to observe the very general attendance of farmers and their families at these exhibitions. At all places which we have seen or heard from, the Agricultural Fairs are most numerously attended. Who can estimate the amount of benefit that will result to the country...

We regret to notice a disposition, on the part of some, to find fault with the decisions of the Committees in awarding the premiums. Those who serve in this capacity have a best, an arduous and thankless task, and after performing it with faithfulness and integrity...

The reports of the various Committees render it unnecessary for us to prolong our remarks; but we cannot close without expressing a desire that all will read the excellent address of Mr. South, which may be found in our columns this month.

Premiums Awarded by the Monroe Co. Agricultural Society for 1811. HORSES.

The Committee on horses remarked that the ere governed more by the appearance and action o

the animal's than by any reference to their blood or pedigree. After careful examination and comparison of the numerous fine horses exhibited, they agreed to award premiums to the following, as those which were judged to be the best of their judgment appeared to combine the most of those qualities requisite for usefulness, durability and elegance.

- For the best Saddle Horse, (Imported Horse)
Alfred J. Thomas, Weadon... \$10 00
2d do, J. K. Balenue... 7 00
3d do, Wm. T. one... 5 00
Best Pair Matched Horses, G. Perka... 7 00
2d do, A. Lane... 5 00
3d do, H. Olmsted... 3 00
Best Mare, John Ayrault... 7 00
2d do, Wm. Tom... 5 00
3d do, Wm. Blunnie... 3 00
Best 3 years old Colt, (by Alfred) H. Padlock... 5 00
2d do, (by Alfred) H. E. Fow... 3 00

HERON BROWN,
CHAS. D. GODFREY,
HARRY OLMSTED } Committee
CATTLE.

The Committee on cattle report that owing to the large number of superior animals exhibited, they found it difficult in some cases to decide which was entitled to the greatest merit; but after mature deliberation, and the exercise of their best judgment, they decide to award premiums as follows.

- For the best Bull, (Durham Short Horned, American Comet, Thomas Weadon... \$10 00
2d do, Ramsdell & Cole... 7 00
3d do, (Albion, Wm. C. Cornell... 5 00
Best Pair 2 years old Steers, John Ayrault... 5 00
2d do, Stephen Leggett... 3 00
Best Pair of Fat Oxen, John Ayrault... 7 00
2d do, John Bosley... 5 00
Best Pair of Working Oxen, John Ayrault... 7 00
2d do, John Legg... 5 00
3d do, Gideon Ramsdell... 3 00
Best Milch Cow, (Durham Short Horned)
Gazelle, Thomas Weadon... 7 00
2d do, Wm. C. Cornell... 5 00
3d do, — South... 3 00
GEORGE SHEFFER,
JACOB STRAWN,
JOHN BURNS, } Committee.

SWINE.

The Committee on Swine remarked that the exhibition of this class of animals was highly creditable to the Society and the county. Many very hearty fairs, besides those for which premiums were awarded, deserve special notice. Among these was a sow with six pigs...

- For the best Pair, Berkshire (Hane Moore) \$7 00
2d do, Nathaniel Hayward... 5 00
3d do, Amos Sawyer, (Berkshire)... 3 00
Best Sow, (with pigs, Leicester) T. Watson 5 00
2d do, do, Amos Sawyer... 3 00
GIDEON RAMSDELL,
JOHN FULLER,
EDWARD CHAMPENEY, } Committee.

SHEEP

The Committee on Sheep report that they discharged their duties with all the care and faithfulness of which they were capable. For the honor of the county, and put early for that of the farmers owning so numerous beautiful animals exhibited on the occasion, the Committee take pride in saying they were all very choice and desirable lots of sheep. Besides those for which premiums were awarded, the Committee desire to mention as worthy of special notice, a small lot of Merino Ewes, owned by Elphinst Day, of Oxford, and of Merino Bucks, owned by his son; and some Merino Bucks, owned by Gideon Cobb of Brighon,—Premiums were awarded as follows.

- For the best Buck, reference to entries,
Leicester, Simon Lewis... \$5
2d do, John Bette... 3
Best do, Pierce, Miss Lamont... 5
2d do, Jesse Harmon... 3
Best 3 Ewes, reference to entries, (Co. Swold)
Wm. C. Cornell... 5
2d do, Samuel Down... 3
Best 3 Ewes, reference to faces, Mr. Day... 5
2d do, M. Snyder... 3
Best 3 Lambs, (Co. Swold, Wm. C. Cornell... 3
2d do, John B. Bridge... 3
Best 3 fat do, Wm. C. Cornell... 5
2d do, Samuel Lewis... 3

THOMAS WILLCOX,
JOHN ROBINSON,
ARTHUR CLARE, } Committee
FIELD CROPS.

The Convention on Field Crops, respectfully request that they have attended to applications for premiums, in this department, from the following Gentlemen who have, by evidence satisfactory to the Committee, established their claims to the honor having raised on their respective farms the following products, viz:

WHEAT.

- James Beatty of Greece, an average of 53 bushels and 20 lbs. to the acre—6 acres.
George Sheffer, of Watford, an average of bushels—7 1/2 acres.
Samuel Shadbolt, of Chili, an average of 75 1/2 bushels—9 acres.

CORN.

- Robert D. Marlin, of Chili, an average of 94 bushels to the acre.
Ebenzer Gooding, of Henrietta, an average of 90 bushels to the acre.
Lyman B. Langworthy, of Greece, an average of 80 1/2 bushels to the acre.
James Hart, of Sweden, at the rate of 93 bushels to the acre on one acre and a half.
Abram Cushman, without vouchers, present memorandum, sowing 18 bushels to the acre.

POTATOES.

- Owen McGinn, of Greece, 4 bushels to the acre.
George Sheffer, 312 bushels to the acre.
Samuel Davidson, of Greece, 280 bushels to the acre.
Ebenzer Gooding of Henrietta, 217 bushels to the acre.
F. P. Root, of Sweden, 1200 bushels Ruta Baga to the acre.
George Sheffer, 652 bushels Carrots to the acre.
" " 1100 bushels Mangold Wurzel.
" " 1160 bushels of Sugar Beet.
" " 502 bushels of Ruta Baga do.
Charles Felt, Chili, at the rate of 720 bushels to an acre, which being short of the present seasons cannot claim a premium.

The Committee, in accordance with the above have awarded

WHEAT.

- To James Beatty, Esq., of Greece, the first premium \$10—quantity 53 1/2 bushels to the acre.
George Sheffer, Esq., Watford, 2d do \$7—Samuel Shadbolt, Esq., Chili, 3d do \$5—2 1/2

CORN.

- Robert D. Marlin, Chili, first premium, quantity 94 bushels to the acre. Ebenzer Gooding, Henrietta, 2d do, \$5—30 do. L. B. Langworthy, 3d do, \$2—80 1/2 do.

POTATOES.

- Owen McGinn, Greece, first premium, \$5—quantity 310 bushels to the acre. George Sheffer, Watford, 2d do, \$3—12 do. Samuel Davidson, Greece, 3d do, \$2—280 do.

ROOTS.

- F. P. Root, Sweden, first premium, on Ruta Baga, \$7—quantity, 1200 bushels to the acre. Sheffer, first premium on Mangold Wurzel, 1000 do. Do, do; Sugar Beet, \$5—1160 do.

The season having been an unfavorable one for production of large crops, the competition for premiums has necessarily been confined to a small number. These, however, it is thought, do no discredit to specimens exhibited, to the soil or culture of Monroe. Little regard has been paid, by many of the applicants, to the rules prescribed for certifying the Committee, the necessary facts in regard to

measure of the land and the mode of ascertaining the product, and the Committee have reported, in one or two instances, applicants who doubtless might have claimed premiums but for this neglect. The important duty of furnishing a description of soil mode of culture, expense, &c. has been neglected by several of the applicants— they have however promised to supply the defect in all cases where premiums are awarded. The Committee would respectfully recommend that all who may be disposed to contend for premiums hereafter, procure in due time the proper directions in regard to these particulars.

LEWIS BROOKS,
NICHOLAS REED,
ELISHA HARMON, Jr. } Committee.

(A report of the mode of cultivation, soil &c. of the grain and crops will be published hereafter.—E.S.)

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The committee on ploughing, report that twelve (twelve) teams entered the field for competition. The contest was very spirited, and was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The work was mostly performed in good style, and the committee were highly gratified at the display of skill in this important art. Besides those to whom premiums were awarded, the committee would mention that Mr. Robinson and Mr. Chapman, of Henrietta, deserve much praise for their skilful ploughmanship. The premiums were awarded as follows:

- 1st Premium to S. J. Lewis, of Buffalo, \$5
- 2nd do. Edward How, C. H. do. 3
- 3rd do. Chas. B. Pratt, Buffalo, 3

B. HARMON, Jr.,
Chairman of Committee.

IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee to whom was referred the examination of farm implements, &c., report that the number of articles presented for their inspection, was very small, and does not reflect much credit on the manufacturers in this county, who it is well known are second to but few in this business. Some meritorious articles were exhibited without competition, and therefore are not entitled to premiums. (Hazen's Sowing Machine was exhibited, in operation, during the Fair, and elicited great praise, but as it was not present at the time of inspection, the Committee omitted to mention it.) They decided to award premiums as follows.

- To Andrew J. Langworthy, for the "Lockin Plough," it being considered the best green-ground Plough, \$5
- To F. D. Wright, for the Green's Plough, considered the 1st or 2nd for sowing or cross ploughing, 3
- To A. & J. Ward, for the Agricultural Pump, a very useful article for forcing water or boiling food for animals, a discretionary premium of 3
- To A. J. Langworthy, for an exhibition of various cast iron horticultural implements converted into a table iron, a discretionary premium of 3

MARTIN SAGE,
ABEL BALDWIN,
L. B. LANGWORTHY. } Committee.

BUTTER, CHEESE &c.

The number of competitors in this class was not large, but the articles exhibited were of very excellent quality. The Committee awarded premiums as follows.

- For the best Butter, to David Frost of Carthage, \$3
- 2nd do. Jacob Sherman, Chlo. 2
- Best Cheese, Alfred Fitch, Bagn. 3
- 2nd do. Wm. Sternberg, Henrietta, 2
- Maple Sugar, Alfred Fitch, Bagn. 2

CALEBK. HOBBIK,
N. B. MERRICK,
H. E. ROCHESTER. } Committee.

On Silk and other Domestic Manufactures.

In this department there was quite an interesting exhibition, although the number and variety of articles were too small to reflect much credit on the housewives and daughters of the farmers of Monroe. The

committee have omitted to notice some articles, owing to the want of competition, and others from want of merit. Some of these for which premiums were awarded, were deserving of the highest praise. The committee award to

- Mrs. A. Goodell, for the best s. wing silk, \$3
 - Mrs. Anna Robbins, for 2d do. 2
 - Mrs. Eliza Bingham, for best silk hose and other articles, 3
 - Mrs. Theodora Beckus, for 2d do. 2
 - Miss Lucretia Goodrich, for 2 very handsome blanchet-shawls, 2
 - Mrs. Lyman Potter, for two fine pieces of carpet, and a beautiful hearth rug, 2
- M. P. PARKER,
ALEX. GILSEY,
MATTHIAS GARRET, } Com- mittee.

HORTICULTURE.

The Committee on Horticulture report that the display of Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers was very respectable, and in some respects extraordinary, considering the lateness and unfavorableness of the season. The Apples, Grapes, and Quinces were very fine and standard. But the most conspicuous and beautiful object in this department was a large and splendid pyramid of Dahlias, from Alexander Kelsey, Esq. consisting of about forty varieties of blooms, the colors very beautifully arranged. A table of elegant green house plants, and several large bouquets of Dahlias and other cut flowers, from Moses Elwanger & Barry, also added much to the beauty of the exhibition. The garden vegetables were mostly of fine quality, but the competitors were not as numerous as they should be. Premiums were awarded as follows.

- D. Hamford, best ear. Apples, \$1 00
- H. Carby, " " Pears, 1 00
- S. W. Lay, (discretionary) Pears, 1 00
- Mathias Garret, best Potatoes, 1 00
- L. B. Langworthy, best Peaches, 1 00
- Z. Barry, " Quinces, 1 00
- Do. " Grapes, 2 00
- M. Garret, 2d " Muskmelons, 1 00
- Mr. Dooly, " " " 2 00
- Wm. Webb, " " Watermelons, 2 00
- Alfred Fitch, " " Squashes, 2 00
- F. T. Young, (discretionary) Pumpkin and Squashes, 1 00
- A. L. Jones, best Egg Plants, 2 00
- Wm. Hamilton " " Beets, 1 00
- T. Bickel, " " Carrots, 1 00
- Wm. Webb, " " Parsnips, 1 00
- Z. Barry, " " Turneps, 1 00
- Wm. Webb, " " Subst., 1 00
- Sam'l Steifer, " " Cabbage, 1 00
- Wm. Hamilton " " Onions, 1 00
- Alex. Kelsey, " " Dill, Nast., 5 00
- Elwanger & Barry, 2d best do. do. do. 2 00
- Do. best cut Flowers, nast., 2 00
- Do. 2d do. do. do. do. 2 00

M. B. BATEHAM,
H. M. WARD,
N. GOOSELL. } Committee.

Eric County Agricultural Society.

Premiums awarded by the Eric County Agricultural Society, at their Fair and Cattle Show, held in Buffalo, on the 6th Oct. 1841:

HORSES.

- 1st Stallion, Stephen Ostrom, Chaucer, \$10
- 2d do. Basinell Strong, Buffalo, 6
- 1st Mare and colt, Sam'l Hudson, Saclain, 10
- 2d do. do. Aaron Gould, Hamburg, 6

[The Committee noted with great pleasure, the fine display of matched horses belonging to Jacob S. & Charles Miller, of Buffalo. Finer could no where be shown in the State.]

CATTLE.

- 1st full blooded Bull, L. F. Allen, Black Rock, \$6
- 2d do. do. Warren Granger, do. 4
- 3d do. do. A. & J. M. Arthur, do. 3
- 1st mixed do. George Bruce, Lancaster, 4
- 2d do. do. Jos'h Hutchison, Amherst, 3
- 3d do. do. J. D. Van Allen, Black Rock, 2
- 1st 2 yr. Durham do. Amos Chilcote, Hamburg, 3
- 2d do. do. do. Orlando Allen, Black Rock, 2

- 1st do. Devon do. Aaron Gould, Hamburg, 3
- 1st common Bull, Aaron Parker, Hamburg, 6
- 1st yearling do. John Webster, " 2
- 1st yoke working Oxen, John Collins, Black Rock, 10
- 2d do. do. do. Jesse Vaughan, Cheektow- waga, 7
- 1st 3 yr. Soree, South Salisbury, Hamburg, 6
- 2d do. do. Chauncey Abbott, " 4
- 1st full blooded Cow, L. F. Allen, Black Rock, 6
- 1st mixed Durham Cow, Sylvester Chamberlain, Buffalo, 4
- 1st mixed Devonshire Cow, Aaron Gould, Ham- burgh, 4
- 1st common Cow, Alex. Hitchcock, Cheektowaga, 6
- 2d do. do. Peter Curtis, Buffalo, 4
- 1st 2 year old Durham Heifer, William S. Reese, Evans, 4
- 1st common Heifer, Peter Curtis, Buffalo, 5
- 1st yearling Durham Heifer, Orlando Allen, Buffalo, 3
- 1st do. common do. Joseph Chry, Buffalo, 3
- 1st mixed Calf, Wm. Hamilton, Hamburg, 3
- 2d do. do. Warren Granger, Black Rock, 2

HOGS.

- 1st Berkshire Boar, A. B. Allen, Black Rock, 8
- 2d do. do. Manuel Henshaw, Hamburg, 5
- 1st Sow and 6 Pigs, A. B. Allen, Black Rock, 6
- 2d do. do. do. Lewis Eaton, " 4
- 1st Sow, A. B. Allen, Black Rock, 5
- 2d do. do. A. B. Allen, Black Rock, 3

SHEEP.

- 1st fine woolled Buck, Arnold Green, Lancaster, 5
- 1st South Down do. Wm. Bullock, Egan, 5
- 1st Leicester Buck, Charles W. Nason, Hamburg 5
- 1st full Leicester Buck, Jos. B. Knoll, Aurora, 5
- 1st 6 South Down Ewes, W. M. Parker, Lancaster 5
- 1st 6 Leicester Ewes, Chas. W. Nason, Hamburg, 5

FARM CROPS.

- 1st 4 1/2 acres Wheat, A. & J. McArthur, B. Rock, 5
- 1st 2 acres Barley, Jesse Vaughan, Cheektowaga, 4
- 1st 2 acres Corn, Moses Case, Alden, 4
- 1st 4 acre Carrots, Lewis Eaton, Black Rock, 3
- 1st 3 acre Ruta Baga, Lewis Eaton, B. Rock, 3
- 1st 4 acre Sugar Beet, A. Decker, Black Rock, 3
- 2d do. do. do. R. L. Allen, Black Rock, 2

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

- 1st 5 Cheeses, Isaac Allen, Collins, 3
- 1st 25 lbs. Butter, Aaron Parker, Hamburg, 3
- 2d 25 lbs. do. Jesse Vaughan, Cheektowaga, 2
- 1st 10 lbs. Honey, John Webster, Hamburg, 2
- 2d 10 lbs. do. L. F. Allen, Black Rock, 1
- 1st 5 bush. Winter Apples, Lewis Eaton, B. Rock, 2
- 1st 5 do. Fall do. B. W. Hodge, Black Rock, 2

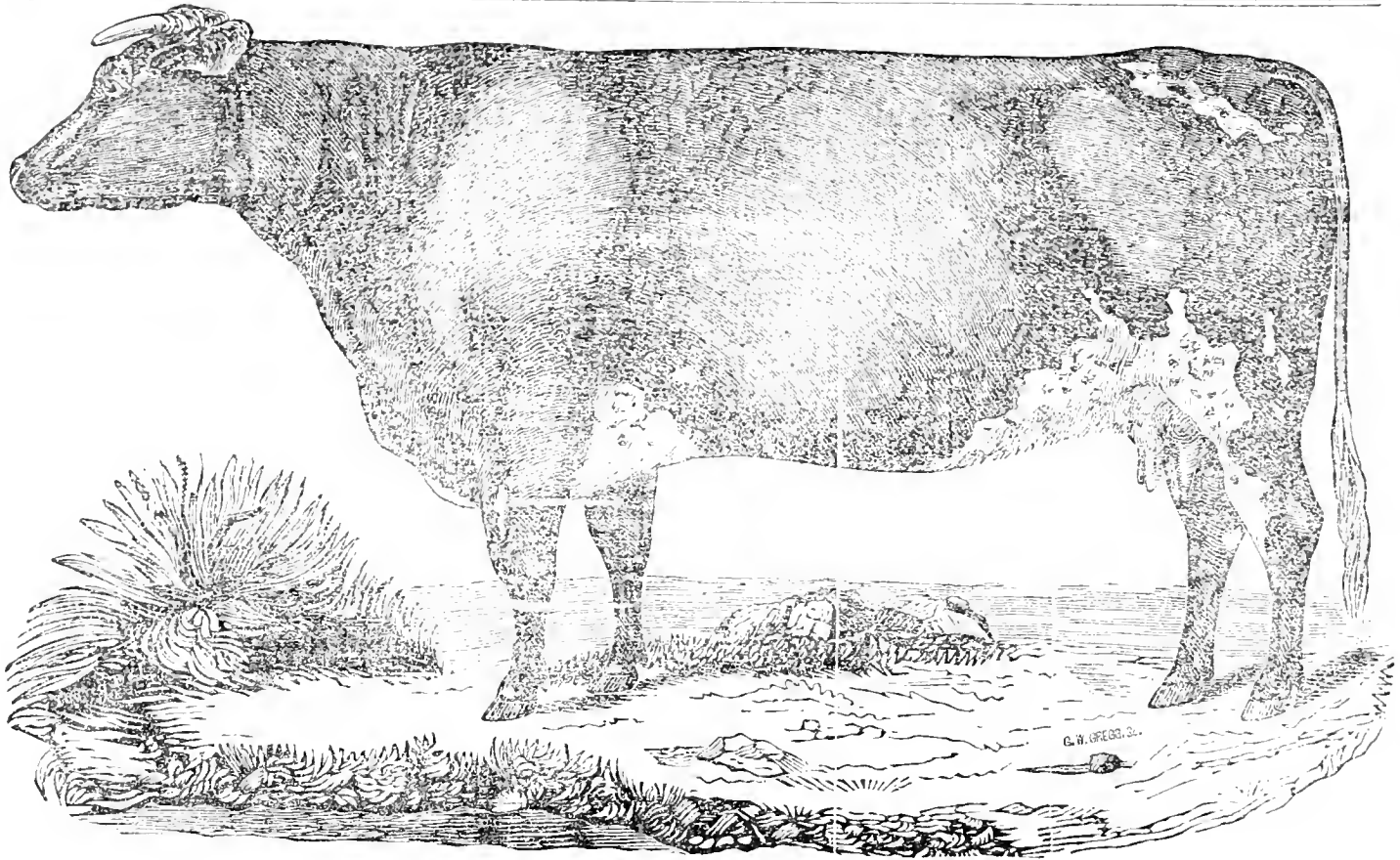
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

- 1st piece Flannel, Im. McCull, Aurora, 4
- 2d do. do. H. S. Turner, " 2
- 1st Woolen Blankets, Moses Case, Alden, 4
- 1st Counterpane, Lucy Foster, Hamburg, 3
- 2d do. do. Aaron Parker, do. 2
- 1st Woolen Shawl, Cynthia Paine, Aurora, 3
- 2d do. do. Aaron Parker, Hamburg, 2
- 1st pair Women's Woolen Stockings, do. do. 1
- 1st pair Women's Worsted Stockings, H. S. Turner, Aurora, 4
- 1st pair Men's Woolen Stockings, W. L. Parker, Lancaster, 1
- 1st do. Woolen Mittens, Miss E. Henshaw, Ham- burgh, 2
- 1st lot Cocoons, Henry P. Russell, Black Rock, 2
- 2d do. do. Harvey Clark, Lancaster, 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1st.—Matt's agricultural stove and cauldron, Dud- ley & Thompson, Buffalo, 3
 - 1st.—Plough, Joseph H. Smith, Buffalo, 3
- The following articles would each have received a first premium, had they not been excluded by the rules of the Society, as not being among the advertised list of premiums, viz:
- A beautiful worked lace veil, by Miss Wakely, of Lancaster.
 - An elegant worsted worked Bell Rope, by Miss Johnson, Buffalo.
 - A superior patent Lock, manufactured by J. W. Davock, Buffalo.
 - A pair of superior Woolen Blankets, from the factory of Hencock & Dunck, Buffalo.
- WARREN BRYANT,
Recording Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR in this city commenced on the 12th and continued open till the 15th ult. The exhibition was highly interesting and was attended by a large number of visitors. More about it hereaf- ter.



DURHAM SHORT HORN COW "GYPSEY."

The property of William Fuller, Esq., Skaneateles.

GYPSEY is from the herd of the late S. Van Rensselaer, Esq.; is seven years old, past. She proves herself valuable for stock. Mr. Fuller has had three heifer calves from her in three years, and all of them promise to make fine animals. She is remarkably easy kept, thrives readily and is a very good handler. It is not known how much milk she would give through a season, as she has always suckled her calves. Mr. Fuller's mode of raising them is, to let them run in the pasture with the cow, the first summer, then treat them the same as the rest of his stock.

(The above drawing was taken at the Syracuse Fair, and is believed to be very correct. Mr. Fuller has not had an opportunity to inspect it.—Ers.)

Mr. Allen's Importations of Stock.

Mr. A. B. Allen paid us a short visit a few days since, on his way home from England. He has been very successful in the purchase and importation of some very superior animals. The first shipment was per packet ship Mediator, and consisted of Berkshire swine of very large size. One of these "stood three feet high, of great length, and would fatten to weigh about 800 lbs." Another shipment was per packet ship Wellington; and last a general assortment accompanied by himself, per the Hendrick Hudson, embracing some very large swine of the Yorkshire and Kentworth breeds, which, it is stated in the Farmer's Journal, will fatten to weigh 1600 lbs., but Mr. Allen thinks the maximum about 1300. (Large enough in all conscience, and we think Mr. A. can now easily even the Kentuckians.)

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

IMPORTED STOCK.—We are happy to announce the return from England of our friend A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, who has visited Great Britain upon an agricultural tour, and inspected all the principal herds of the Kingdom. Perhaps we have no one who could have done this to better advantage. Mr. Allen has long been devoted to the breeding of cattle, and has raised some beautiful Durhams and pigs, such as we have never seen surpassed. He now brings home from his excursion a large collection of South Downs, Yorkshire, Kentworth and Berkshire pigs, Shepard's dogs, Dorking fowls, English pheasants, &c. He has under his care some valuable sheep, worth \$500 per head, for Mr. Stevenson, Bishop Meade, of Va., and F. Retch, Esq., of Otsego co., N. Y. Mr. Retch's lamb is a South Down, only six months old, and weighs 152 lbs. It is indeed an acquisition to our state, and we doubt not will be a source of profit to its importer. Mr. A. came a passenger in the Hen-

drick Hudson, Captain Morgan. The last named gentleman brought out a very fine Durham cow for his own farm on the Connecticut.

Oneida County.

The Cattle Show and Fair of this county, was held at Hampton, on the 20th and 21st ult. [§]The Roman Citizen says respecting it, "although the weather was unfavorable, the extent of the exhibition exceeded all expectation, and the village of Hampton was filled to overflowing in every nook and corner. It has exceeded all our most zealous friends had dared to hope—and it has, moreover, we trust, put to silence the evil forebodings of those, who have prophesied evil of this Association, designed to do so much good to the Farmers and Mechanics of this county. The display of working Cattle, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep and Swine, was very fine. In the Dairy Department, Oneida has done her duty. The samples of Butter and Cheese, were such as to challenge competition. In Domestic Fabrics, there was a sad deficiency but we trust it will not be so another year.

There were many fine horses exhibited, though great improvement is needed in breed of horses, and some matched and draught horses, as well as Studs, and breeding Mares, were of the choicest description.

The amount of premiums paid, was \$614."

The report on Field Crops, we deem valuable for the purpose of comparison:

"To Elisha Pettibone of Vernon, best acre of winter wheat, 37½ bushels, sample exhibited of the very best quality, \$15 00; Julius Curtis, Westmoreland, best acre of corn—11 bushels 36 lbs. \$15 00, the corn was excellent from sample. Elisha Shaw, Rome, 2d best acre corn, 83 bushels 16, very good corn, \$5 00,

Nathaniel S. Wright, Vernon, best acre of oats, 16 bushels, 3 pecks, \$15 00; Jay Pettibone, Vernon, best acre barley, 50 bush. 5 lbs. \$10 00. Benjamin P. Johnson, Rome, best half acre potatoes, (Silver Lake) quality and quantity combined, 106 bushels, \$10 00. James Phinney, 1st best half acre quantity alone, 192 bushels, \$10 00.

Lyman Stoddard, Westmoreland—2d best ½ acre—as to quantity—178 bushels, \$5 00:

Benjamin P. Johnson, Rome—Best ½ acre Ruta Baga—213 bushels, \$10 00.

The officers regretted that they were obliged to exclude the crop of Corn of Stephen Scott of Lee, which yielded 97 bushels and 40 lbs. to the acre—and the crop of Oats of Elzer C. Burton of Lee, which yielded 84 bushels 20 lbs. per acre."

Gmission.

The mark (†) was omitted in two places where it ought to appear in our last. The first is the article on *The Pear Tree* p. 147 and the next is *Driving Nails into Hard Wood*, at p. 159.

Died—The Canadian Farmer and Mechanic which we noticed last month is said to have died—from want of care and nourishment.

New Genesee Farmer.

We doubt whether there is any thing of which the "Empire State" has more occasion to be proud, than of its Agricultural Literature. The Cultivator at Albany, and the Genesee Farmer at Rochester, are both noble repositories of agricultural science, and with their immense circulation, must have a mighty influence on the farming interests of that and the neighboring States. As their successive numbers come before us, we cannot but admire the richness of their contents, not to be reflected on the beneficial results, that must flow from such an extensive diffusion of agricultural knowledge.—Maine Temperance Gazette.



ROCHESTER, NOVEMBER, 1841.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Several communications are unavoidably deferred this month, in order to make room for the reports of Fairs &c. We trust however, that this number of our paper will not be found deficient in interest, even to our most distant readers.

The second communication of C. P. T. "on the importance and utility of the dissemination of knowledge among Farmers," is received, and shall have a place in our next. The author informs us that a want of time prevented him from furnishing it several months ago, as was intended.

The Peas received from Chs. E. Norton, So. Berwick, Maine, are called Knight's Tall Honey Peas; they are the best variety known for the table, but grow so tall as to make them objectionable to many.

The specimen of Wild Pea from Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Cobourg, is the *Lathyrus venosus* of botanists. It is not often, though occasionally, found in these parts. The flowers are quite ornamental, resembling the Sweet Pea of the gardens, to which it is nearly allied.

S. C. is informed that we know of no process by which good wine can be made from the native Frost Grapes.

"Monroe," and some others who wish to draw us into an endless Chess controversy, shall receive attention next month.

Trial of Ploughs at Syracuse.

The late trial of ploughs at Syracuse, under the direction of the State Committee, it was reasonably expected, would be attended with most important results. When it is considered that the yearly cost of ploughing in the State, amounts to millions, it becomes evidently a matter of no small magnitude, if that cost can be diminished one third or one half.

In offering a few remarks on that trial, it may be well to state, that the writer, although of the Committee, was unavoidably absent when the decision and report were made, which he has not seen, consequently no other of the Committee is responsible for any thing here said.

That the trial was unsatisfactory, none can deny. The failure of the Committee to meet previously, and make necessary arrangements, caused a confusion at the time of the trial, which alone would have prevented complete success. Most of the members of the Committee who were present, were appointed to fill vacancies on that day, and consequently had no time to inform themselves of any particulars relating to the subject. Suitable ground had not been selected, and its unevenness rendered the strength for draught so constantly varying that it was impossible to determine it accurately. The Dynamometer was very imperfect, though exhibiting with some accuracy the relative draught of each plough. Only one kind of soil was tried, which was so much drier than is usual in ploughing, that it was not a fair test of the operation generally. The Committee had full opportunity to examine the construction and operation of each plough, so far as it could be done by a single trial in dry sward, and that their decision is not far from the truth, is to be taken for granted. We doubt much if a finer collection of ploughs or even so fine a one, was ever be-

fore seen. The improvement in one year alone, has been very great. And we hope that the unsuccessful competitors will not be discouraged in presenting their ploughs again next year, when it is hoped a fuller trial may be made. It was to be regretted that some ploughs entered, were, in consequence of the rain and confusion, not tried, among which were an excellent plough from Stephens Cook of Onondaga county, and the celebrated Howard plough, from M. B. Bateham of Rochester.*

One of the ploughs was rough from the furnace, some had the mouldboards painted, some were well scoured by use, and others were even ground sharp at the point; all of which tends to vary the result.

As the object always in pointing out errors is to avoid them in future, the writer respectfully suggests the following points, among others, to be observed in future trials.

1. Let suitable ground be selected beforehand; it would be better to pay a sum of money for its use, than to have that which is bad. One field should be clayey, another medium loam, and another sand; a part sward, a part stubble, and a part recently ploughed and harrowed. Let it be the most even and uniform that can be found, for the trial of the dynamometer. The ploughs may be tried on rough or stony ground without this instrument.

2. Every plough should be scoured bright by previous use, and have no additional preparation by grinding or otherwise.

3. The relative force exerted in ploughing different widths and depths by the same as well as by different ploughs, should be carefully measured by the dynamometer. Especially the force required in cutting through, and below, the grass roots in green sward, and in running so deep as to lift the subsoil; and the comparative friction on long and short mouldboards, in light, and in adhesive soils.

4. The quality of the work done by each is to be particularly noted.

5. One ploughman, and one team should be used for the whole. If one of the Committee be the ploughman, all the better.

6. It is of the MOST VITAL IMPORTANCE, that the trial be not made on the days of the annual fair. To attend properly to all the above particulars, two or three hours are the very least that could in any wise be in justice bestowed on each plough; more time would be desirable. If fifteen ploughs were entered, as was the case this year, several days would necessarily be spent in their proper examination. Some other time should therefore be taken, and an agreement be previously made with the members of the Committee, to be faithfully at all times on the spot, which they would doubtless be willing to do, for the sake of securing a full, faithful, and indisputable decision, on the merits of this kind of instruments in agriculture.*

* Great credit should be given to Mooers and Slater, proprietors of "Barnby and Mooers' side-hill and level land plough," for their persevering experiments with the dynamometer, to determine the form for the most easy draft for a good mould-board, with other improvements.

If any apology is necessary for the length and somewhat too scientific nature of the following article, we think the importance of the subject in relation to the wheat growing interests is a sufficient one.—Eds.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Hessian Fly and other Wheat Insects.

EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

1.—Wheat stalk with the larva of the Hessian fly deposited—three of the stalks punctured by the Ichneumon, *Ceraphron*—natural size, 3/20ths of an inch.—a. a. larva and pupa.

2.—Section of the wheat stalk, with the larva magnified.

3.—Larva advanced to the pupa state, magnified.

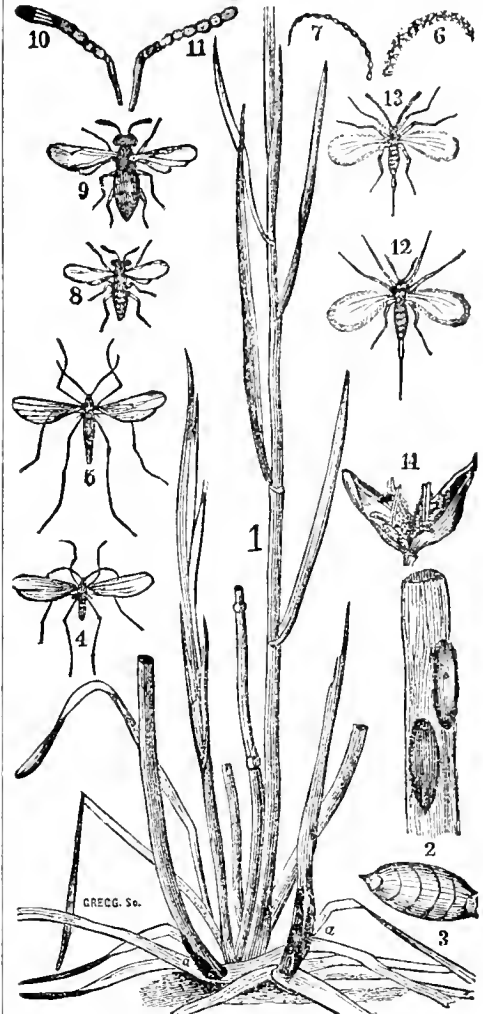
4, 5.—Male and female Hessian fly, *Cecidomyia destructor*, magnified—6 antenna of the female.—7 antenna of the male.

8, 9.—Male and female Ichneumon, *Ceraphron* de-

structor, magnified.—10 antenna of the male.—11 antenna of the female.

12, 13.—Male and Female wheat worm fly, *Cecidomyia tritici* of Kirby, magnified.

14.—Section of a grain of wheat with the young wheat worm within it magnified.



There is, perhaps, no period of our agricultural history, when the ravages of the Hessian fly have attracted more attention than during this season; the memorial to Congress of the individual who professes to have discovered a remedy, and who is asking for a compensation; the reference of this memorial to the Committee on Agriculture at the very moment that efforts are making to establish a National Society; the observations of MARGARETTA MORRIS, attracting the attention of so many eminent men and so many acute observers, joined to the extent of the insect's depredations, and to the advancement of agricultural science in all its departments, except entomology, have combined to attract this attention. Among other contested questions, arising out of the discussion, is the identity of this destructive race, *Cecidomyia destructor* of Kirby with the wheat worm of New England, the *Cecidomyia tritici* of the same author. The circumstance of the great Linnæus ranking but one species, under the name of *Tipula tritici*, is itself a strong indication of their identity. Whether future investigations will enable us to restore the system and the nomenclature of this great Swedish naturalist, time alone is to determine. I frankly acknowledge that I dislike innovations upon such perfect systems, and think, as the Iberian would say, that the two insects are identical; but while we should brown upon all attempts by man of science to introduce new names for the purpose of extending their own pretended discoveries, we should be equally disposed to encourage accurate investigation into the true character, habits, transformations and operations of insects:

"The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive lumina wait, and kill the year."

Having recently returned from a visit through a wheat country where its ravages have been severely felt, and found that farmers have many more words than I was respecting it; that there is much confusion

In their views, some calling it "the insect," without ever thinking of inquiry whether there are two, others describing what is unquestionably the Hessian fly in the name of the "wheat worm," without knowing whether the worm became an insect, and some vice versa; while some are ignorant enough, but they are not very faint of number, to confound it with a grub, or with an insect of the beetle tribe, known to the south as the weevil, which infests the grain, and the worm.—I have wasted myself almost as much as enough to write on this sort of ignorances, and to be minute in pointing out whether the descriptions can be so remote as to make them either generic or identical, but as I am not, and like all other men are prejudiced in favor of my own opinions, the attempt will only be an approximation to the truth. It is necessary to remark that the Hessian fly, (*Cecidomyia striatella* of Kirby,) is the only one known south of Canada. It is a singular case, tending to the confirmation of the affirmatives of a supposition, that the Hessian fly and the wheat worm in the same stage of their existence, are produced by a parasitic insect of the order *Hymenoptera*, (the winged,) belonging to the genus *Cecropion* of *Levitella*. This is the quantity taken for the wheat fly or Hessian fly, from the circumstance of its being frequently found in vast numbers during the devastations committed by that insect, and many have been deceived by the supposition of its evolution from the pupa of the Hessian fly, under their own eye; when in truth it is only proper for us to have from the total destruction of our wheat by the rapid increase of the fly, and beings of that vast class of insects, included by Linnæus under the name of Ichneumon; it is as it is deposited in the larva of the Hessian fly, through a process made by her minute ovipositor in the stem of the wheat; and this parasite has given rise to the common name of Ichneumon, the whole ground for it, that the Hessian fly pierces the wheat stalk for the purpose of depositing its egg in the manner I have endeavored to illustrate in the above figure, when it is the inevitable consequence of the destruction of the fly, and of the death of its seed almost for ever, and is indeed a wonderful display of that instinctive faculty by which the genus *Cecropion* is enabled to find the true place of deposit, where its young, protected by the indurated covering of the fly in its pupa or larval state, has occurred, and the latter is killed. If the wheat happens to be uninvulnerable to the Ichneumon, or if any other cause prevents its effecting its operation at the proper period, the following season is always a dreadful one to the wheat grower, as the fly upon an average has about eight or ten young, whose ravages over the whole face of the wheat growing region are even more extensive with their increased numbers.

In the British Farmer's Magazine, vol. 3, p. 193, we are told that the *Lucca* of the *Cecidomyia tritici*, the acknowledged wheat fly of New-England, are produced upon the *Cecropion*, an Ichneumon fly, which deposits its eggs in the body of the larva of the wheat fly. "I could not determine," says the very good sense author of that notice, "whether it really deposits its eggs in the winged body, but there can be no doubt of the Ichneumon piercing the winged fly, as it is doing the same injury to the pupa fly; it is possible the fly might destroy the pupa, as well as to deposit eggs in their bodies." We will see presently that the use of the words *Lucca* and *Lucca* in the above extract, indicate strongly, that if the writer has not the Hessian fly before him, he has not the wheat worm of New-England; and he uses the terms "*Cecidomyia tritici*" in the same sentence.

I think myself fully justified in asserting, that the punctures often observed in the wheat stalk, (as made only by the Ichneumon, because I have frequently been with Thomas Say, when pursuing his investigations upon this insect, and have seen and assisted in stripping down the glumes or hull of the wheat stalk, examining the ideal or punctured larva, and the living *Cecropion*; and the circumstance furnishes additional testimony to the truth of Mr. Say's Mr. Morris' discovery, that the fly deposits its eggs on or in the grain, and not in the stalk. It seems indeed impossible that the Hessian fly should effect the latter object without puncturing the stalk or stripping down the hull; but it is not so clear an impossibility that it should be found in the root. Whether it had on the leaf, and on in the root, it must have grown with the growth of the plant; and in the latter, it will probably be found more difficult to provide a remedy. If the Hessian fly and wheat fly both deposit their eggs on the grain, it shows that some of their habits are similar, and that the one most probably passes through the same process in its transformations.

I frankly acknowledge that Margaretta Morris' ob-

servation received no favor in my eyes. I thought it well ascertained that the Hessian fly deposited its egg in the stalk or culm, that her dimensions exceeded a grub rather than conviction. Having been so much in the company of Say, and having relied so much upon his accurate habits of investigation, my mind was not to be shaken by a woman; but it is not the last time that I have been compelled to yield to the opinions of the young and the ignorant faculty that remains in, that the Hessian fly is not to be seen in the state of a worm, nor the wheat fly in the stalk or culm, by any person who is willing to become a voucher for the fact. The insect, whose operations are watched so attentively, may therefore have been the *Cecidomyia tritici*, which it is, commonly the opinion of all New-England, deposits its egg on or in the berry; and then, "*ecce! patens appella*, make its next appearance in the glume of leaf, in a minute, thin, bodies in the earliest stage of their existence, transparent, homogenous, contractile, without vertebra, or indented tentacles, feeding in the berry until it is all eaten.—While on the contrary, the Hessian fly in all its earlier stages is found within the stalk; its larva when first produced from the egg, is white, its tail very acute, and abruptly attenuated, the head invaginated; the upper surface of the body exhibiting a gassy or hyaline aspect, with an internal vascular like a greenish line; underneath it shows thick white clouds, which as it advances to the pupa or fixed state, becomes marked so as to exhibit regular transverse segments; when taken from its early membranaceous covering it seems perfectly inert; but when the pupa is a lined with its full stature, it assumes a dark reddish brown color, like the fly itself, with its jointed covering firmly knit together, I have known it to start and roll over several times on being removed from the wheat stalk. If the insect was a grub, it would be described by Margaretta Morris as a grub, rather than the name of depositing its egg until it became a larva in the culm or stalk, or if its progress was marked from the later state until the egg was deposited on the berry, so as to say with certainty that it was deposited by the same insect that was hatched from the larva that occupied the culm, then I think the identity of the two is placed almost beyond controversy. It is plain that the water in the British Magazine could not have applied the terms *maggot* and *larva* to the worms described by Judge Bach.

We have now arrived at what seems an insuperable impediment to reconciling the two insects as congeners, viz: the larva from the egg, or a living active worm in the one case, and an inert vulnerable larva in the other; and I must be permitted here to make the remark, with perfect deference to the judgment, the accurate observation and excellent intention of that great and good man, Judge Bach, that he has largely contributed to our scientific views upon this important subject. In looking over the early volumes of the Cultivator, I find all his information received from older sources, most of it from British writers, and some from very inaccurate correspondents—not one valuable from a man of scientific investigations.—In vol. 1, p. 2, he describes the wheat worm as a maggot, and larva goes so far as to describe the exact mode of applying it together, giving from authorities nearly forty remarkable drawings of the full grown worm, in the very act of burying its eggs within the kernel of the wheat where it had attained maturity. The whole of this article commenting and adopting a report to some English Society, said to be from the pen of Mr. Bauer, is evidently a libel on the fact, not only of the wheat fly or *Cecidomyia tritici*, whose existence is disputed, with the insect then making such disastrous displays of its power; but to show that the injury was not to be imputed to any thing belonging to the class *insecta*. That the Judge was so obliged to make this assertion is manifest from the subsequent numbers of the *Cultivator*, p. 115, where he confounds it, through the agency of a correspondant, with the weevil; and in vol. 3, p. 65, he admits it to be a *swamp-beetle*, and says it is *soa tritici confusum* added with the *is, &c.*; and finally on p. 115, he arrives at the same conclusion as other naturalists, and makes it a fly, depositing its eggs on the wheat, but dropping when in the pupa state upon the ground where it remains during the winter. As all the prevalent notions of the wheat worm deriving its existence from the wheat fly, have originated from the or some equally loose foundation, without any accurate or properly defined and investigated, I shall take the liberty of thinking that the wheat worm is the *Acobis pombarius*, which is said to have been so destructive in Scotland in the year 1831, (Country Times, May 17, 1830.) I believe all the flies that infest the wheat, if in fact there are more than one, under the order *Diptera*, Mr. Bauer (and Judge Bach) endorses his opin-

ion calls his worm the *Lucca tritici*, which in plain English, means a fly *chewing* or *gnawing* over the wheat,—and at the same time introduces a name of a worm laying its egg in the grain, and is distinguished by its young brood, as described in the figure; the Judge is actually enough adopting the figure and rejecting the Latin, cautioning his readers against the opinion of a fly originating so much insect and argues in favor of the worm.

But the whole argument derived from the deposit of larva in the one case, and of a living maggot being in the other, may be put on the debor side of our profit and loss account, when we know that there are a considerable number of insects of the order *Diptera*, and a large number of the *Lucca*, that are oviparous and viviparous in the same stage or period of their existence, i. e. they produce young ones alive in the spring, and then lay eggs all autumn. Whether the Hessian fly or the wheat fly possess this power, I am not a naturalist enough to decide; that they neither of them produce living animated contractile worms, I am fully satisfied, as well from all the analogies of nature as from the writings of those who favor such an opinion in the columns of the Cultivator. They have had no more success in convincing me of such an opinion, than they would have had if they had traced the genealogy of the House of Habsburgh—or the transmission of wheat and chess to the same source. When the two insects attain what is called the perfect or full state, they are so exactly similar that I am at a loss to make the necessary distinctions; and if there is any, it probably arises from the one being hatched from the egg and larva in the grain of the wheat, the same as in, and the other remaining over the winter, and growing with the wheat stalk. The following very significant remark of Say, who had Kirby's Entomology before him, is worth noting upon this subject: "When several of them (*Cecidomyia destituta*) are contiguous on the stem plant, be precise on the body of the larva is the grub, and an equality in the form of the body is the consequence."

It is admitted by all scientific writers, that in both species of the *Cecidomyia*, the antennæ are filiform, with joints subequal and globular; wings membrane and horizontal, and proboscis slender or moving with a song; the tarsi and palpi are the same in form and number. Having myself never seen any but what I thought the same insect, and having no compound microscope, but only a small magnifying glass, my description of the Hessian fly would of course be not very minute, but the head and thorax are black; wings a dark brown, larger than the body; the abdomen itself is brown and is covered with short black hairs. This description is from the living specimen. Now what says Kirby, who describes both insects, and carry other writers who endeavor to describe the *Cecidomyia tritici*—but the head and thorax are black, body of a dark orange hue—wings brownish, tinged with slender hairs, membrane not horizontal; shorter and wider than those of the Hessian fly and approaching more to the sub-cylindrical; the whole insect is somewhat less than the Hessian fly. He represents it as having a song or purring instrument, which we have not yet detected in the Hessian fly, but which it is very probable the latter also possesses.

If I should follow the example of Judge Bach, reject the writings and adopt the drawing of the wheat head from Kirby, it would be very easy to show that every grain obliterated in the wheat is a true *Lucca* of a fly; the jointed segments, membranaceous covering, and general aspect indicate this very strongly; and the circumstance of its being preyed upon by the Ichneumon, corroborates the opinion. Hortensius.

Cultivator, Pa. 7 no. 24, 1841.

Agricultural Address at Rochester.

The Address delivered before the Monroe County Agricultural Society was listened to by a large and evidently highly gratified audience. A riveting-tandem the hour was late, and many farmers had a long way to go to their homes, none seemed to regret the time occupied, or wish it were shorter. At the close it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Speaker and request a copy of the Address for publication. We do not often deem it expedient to occupy our columns with agricultural addresses, but this one contains so much important truth, so well adapted to the times, and so eloquently expressed, that we think we should do our readers injustice by refusing it a place in the Farmer. We

wish every one of our twenty thousand readers would read it, and we believe none who do so will regret the space or time it occupies.

Rocky, Monday morning, Oct. 18.

E. D. SMITH, Esq.—Dear Sir: The undersigned by a resolution of the Society, were appointed a committee to request a copy of your address, delivered before the Agricultural Society on Saturday, for publication, in obedience to which we now respectfully request the favor of a copy thereof for the purpose aforesaid.

L. BROOKS,
M. B. BACCHAN,
HENRY M. WARD,
Committee.

Rochester, Oct. 19, 1834.

Messrs. Lewis Brooks, M. B. Bacchan, and Henry M. Ward—

Gentles—I have received your polite note requesting a copy of my address for publication. The request implies an application to the address which I fear the public will deem undesired. The address was hastily prepared, upon a short notice and in the midst of pressing professional and engine news, and I should greatly prefer not to be re-iterated and published; but upon reflection I have concluded that if it is proper, I am address was in any degree profitable, the interests of agriculture, I am hardly at liberty to withhold it. I beg leave to say however, what is well known, gentlemen, to you, but may not be to all who may read the address, that the opinions expressed in it have this confirmation in my presence; that I removed from this city some two or three years ago, on my return to my adopted town where I now actually reside and cultivate such a farm.

I am yours &c,
E. DARWIN SMITH.
—
ADDRESS

Delivered before the Monroe Co. Agricultural Society,
By E. Darwin Smith, Esq.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society.—The first object of man is to provide for his subsistence. The second object of his reason will be to determine how this can best be done. I must were not the least which a man should be a higher purpose. I understand what a sufficient provision for his natural wants—no hindrance or impediment to his higher aspirations, the necessities of his nature would require of him but a moderate exertion, and the character of his employment would be a matter of much indifference. But such a state of things would not exist in our country. The necessities of his nature would require of him but a moderate exertion, and the character of his employment would be a matter of much indifference. But such a state of things would not exist in our country. The necessities of his nature would require of him but a moderate exertion, and the character of his employment would be a matter of much indifference. But such a state of things would not exist in our country.

When, therefore, man looks around him to carry out to primary instance of his nature, as a rational being possessed of an immortal spirit, he naturally seeks for such employment as will best enable him to provide for his physical wants, and at the same time be most conducive to his happiness here, and most subservient to the grand end of his being. He finds in the simple domain of Agriculture—by the sweat of his brow he shall eat his bread—that he must dig his soil, not from the earth. For the most of mankind there is no other alternative. The inquiry the naturally arises, is the employment of the agriculturist best adapted to promote the true interest and happiness of man? The affirmative of this interrogatory, it is my purpose to illustrate. All the members of man's species centre in good health. To a disease or weakly man, when his eye is addressed to the pleasure can man see any objection? To a pale, emaciated, and stricken being, what is there in the magnificence of a palace, or the pride and pomp of wealth, in the graces of society, or in a more than a thing more than a painful and transient emotion of pleasure. Where, then, do we find good health—the chief blessing in exchangeable—a so great a degree as among the cultivators of the soil? The laboring man knows nothing of the dissipation, the gong, and the numerous other pleasures that fill the salubrious and the magnate.

Laboring man's open strength and invigorates his constitution, gives a keener relish to his food, and a sweeter sleep, utterly unknown to the luxurious idler.

He may be without some of what the wealthy and effeminate of the cities call *luxuries*; but he has a simpler taste and fewer artificial wants. The wealthy inhabitant of the city may live in splendor, surrounded by his retinue of servants—the farmer, like the patriarchs of old, lives in simplicity, a servant unto himself.

A luxurious dinner may detain the youth man of the city two or three hours at the table. More frugal of his time, and more rational in his taste, a simpler meal satisfies the farmer. The evening may see his wife alter dinner, and a brighter his evenings at the theatre, or other places of amusement. The pure cold water of the bubbling spring is the luxurious drink of the farmer, and his evening amusement is gathered in the bosom of his family, improving instruction to his children, and receiving happiness in return from their diligent attention, from the interesting developments of their budding intellects, and from the many testimonials of gratitude and affection which this simple, pure, warm young hearts prompt them to exhibit.

So far then, as *good health and more animal enjoyments* are concerned, the cultivators of the soil have plenty the advantage over any other class of men.

But it is not chiefly in these respects that I claim superior advantage, in the employment of the agriculturist to promote the true happiness of man.

The greatest source of happiness among men is far above the mere gratifications of sense; it lies in the cultivation and development of their mental and moral powers.

So far as *mental power* is concerned, it is a well settled truth that the increased physical strength which manual labor confers, imparts also additional vigor to the mind. Hence the capacity for mental improvement exists to a higher degree with those who labor than with those who do not. But it may be said that the agriculturists have not the same time to devote to the cultivation of their mental powers as some other classes of men. This is not necessarily so, so far as primary education is concerned. There is no reason why the farmer's children in this country should not be as well educated as those of any other class, and so far as more common school education is concerned, they generally are. When the farmer has a good education at his setting out in life, he will generally be constantly adding to his store of knowledge, by reading and reflection. It is doubtless true, that a farmer who necessarily requires him to be constantly employed, cannot make the same advances in the sciences, as the man of wealth and leisure. Neither is it essential to his happiness that he should do so. In the present state of our world society there must be a diversity of pursuits—the exigencies of society require it.

It is not best or fit that every man should attempt to be his own physician, his own tailor, cobbler, and shoemaker. Greater excellence is attended in the various departments by these divisions, and community is of course much better served.

Now I ask, not of the farmer that he should specially excel in any department, but his own; that it may be expected, *but I do ask* that he have a fair start at the beginning—but he be as well educated at such age as the rest of the community; then I say that his employment is most favorable to mental improvement.

The farmer leads a quiet and peaceful life. He has more time for reading and reflection than the merchant, the mechanic, or any class of business men, except such as are necessarily obliged in the way of the professional man. The merchant, the attorney, or other business man of the city is in a constant whirl of activity and excitement. His store or his workshop, his ledger, his notes at the Bank, the protests he receives or fears, the fall or rise of stocks, the fluctuations of trade, the competitions, and trades, and bustle of business, the dust and the plow for great gain, and the apprehensions of sudden loss from the bankruptcy or fraud of others, or any accident, and hurry away his mind. This class of men read much less than the farmers of the country. They may take their two or three daily newspapers and other periodicals; they glance hastily over their contents and then throw them aside, to make time to think of them. They differ but in the case with the farmer. He takes his weekly or semi-weekly paper for general intelligence, and his agricultural paper, and perhaps others. He reads them carefully at morning, noon, and evening, and peruses well their contents. Besides this, he has much time for historical, scientific, and miscellaneous reading. As he follows his plough, as he herds his cow, or makes a cow, his mind is busy with what he is reading.

But if the farmer reads less than the business man of the city, it is not those that read the most, that know the most, but those that reflect the most.

Whoever, among professors and literary men, has had occasion to mingle with the farmers of this country, at least in Western New York, and spend a night now and then at a farmer's house, cannot fail to have been delighted, perhaps surprised, at the extent and variety of the farmer's information, at the strength and vigor of his thoughts, at the neatness and force of his understanding. Some have seen the sparkle of experience on more than one occasion, and he is proud to pay this tribute of respect where he thinks it is justly due.

But if the farmer equals, if not surpasses, most other classes of men in intelligence, he feels not behind any in virtue. His employment is peculiarly favorable to piety. "For him the spring doth its dew set." He notes each declining sun—the marks of his rising dawn. When he sees that he has his trust in Providence for his gratification. He watches it as it grows, and grows up, knowing that his puny arm cannot make even a blade of grass to grow. If the earth is dry and parched, he looks to Him who hath set his bow in the cloud, and hath promised the early and the latter rain. More than to other men, each day's labor obliges to the farmer his dependence upon a Supreme Being. To most other classes of men it matters not, whether he see the glances of the tempest howlers, or the rain descending in torrents, their daily avocations are the same. Not so with the farmer.

Like the farmer, based upon the bellows of the unshod ocean, he is constantly at the mercy of the elements. His fields of grain, one unpropitious shower, one storm of hail, or one unkindly frost, may destroy.

When, then, autumn comes, and brings every favorable breeze with its blessing, and the gales in his ear no longer rattle, must not his heart exult with gratitude to Him "who ride a upon the whirlwind and direct the storm?"

The farmer may be a good citizen. He is too busy to be vicious; he has no time for plotting mischief and wrong; he is removed from the temptations to crime; he is the centre of a social and a moral force; his every action is known to his family and his friends; his ambition will lead him to be useful; his position makes him independent, high minded, and patriotic.

The occupation of the agriculturist is supposed by many to be unfavorable to the cultivation of taste and refinement of manners. This is not so in any just and legitimate sense. If attention to the propriety of dress and the frivolities of fashion—of sporting substances to show, and substituting the artificial for the natural—of a passion for vain and frivolous amusement; of a contempt for all unprofitable employment, if a paltry attention to *exclusiveness and caste*, to taste for trifling and senseless conversation, and an exclusive regard to the needs and artificialities of *birth, or wealth, or position*, constitute superior refinement of manners or of mind, then I confess the farmer, and the farmer's sons, and the farmer's daughters, are destitute of taste and refinement.

But if *good sense*, elevation of thought, respect for mental and moral worth, and a palpable discerning of it, a sensibility to all the beauties of nature, and of art, if an admiration of what is grand and sublime in the works of the Creator, or magnificent, or great, or noble in the works of genius, or in the developments of mind, constitute or indicate good taste and refinement, these belong to the cultivators of the soil; and one well educated farmer's family possesses more genuine good taste, refinement, and patriotism, than all the gentlemen and ladies which the Parisian million and millions have ever made.

If the views I have presented are just and correct, how intrinsically respectable is the employment of the farmer!—and yet it is quite obvious that these views are not generally entertained or practically regarded—and why is it so? Certainly the greatest department of human industry—that which Providence has allotted for the most of mankind ought not to be devalued. That it is to any extent devalued and undervalued is the result of opinion and prejudice that ought long since to have been exploded. It is one of the errors that have come down to us from a feudal age—and monarchial governments—that to labor is not respectable. Because in the countries of the old world the farmer is *vile* or a *serf*—subject to the capriciousness of some arrogant *robber*—the opinion seems to be entertained by many who all or to give a tone to society in this country, that to labor with the hands is disreputable or alien to true gentility.

Hence, the age is characterized by a general struggle to escape from labor—the notions of the age seem practically to regard *idleness* as the only state of hap-

piness or respectability. How false the idea! how egregious the mistake!

Those who are raised to a condition of ease and independence seem virtually to despise those who are compelled to earn their subsistence by the sweat of the brow—not that many will admit this—not that many really think so when they trouble themselves to think at all upon the subject—yet many such persons actually do treat the laborer as though he were an inferior. This is radically wrong. It is no dishonor to be a laborer. It is noble—it is best—it is wisest for man. It is a necessity imposed upon him by the Author of his being, *more in mercy than in chastisement*. It is unfortunate to be ignorant—perhaps a reproach, so far as the means of improvement are neglected—but to labor with his hands no man should be ashamed. It is the false pride of a weak mind to feel it is any degradation to labor. To work—what is it but to fulfil man's duty and destiny—to promote his health—invalidate his body, develop his powers, and perfect his nature.

The desire to escape from labor is particularly indicated by the rush that has been for years going on and is still going on into the learned professions and into mercantile pursuits. How many a farmer in this county within the last ten years has listened to his son again: his own better judgment—and strained himself to his utmost to set up that son in trade, or to aid him to buy city lots—or western land—and how many families have been ruined by this greedy desire to accumulate property rapidly—as though wealth were the chief good. How many a father too, who had earned a handsome property by his own hard labor and honest industry, has been stripped of his all, and been obliged in his old age to leave his long cherished home and seek a place to lay his bones in the far west, because his son wished, by trade or speculation to get quickly rich, that he might escape labor. But this is not all; how many a father has selected his most weakly son, whom he thought too feeble to labor on the farm, and sent him to school and college to get his living by a profession; as though men can live by their learning alone, and acquire that learning without the severest and most depressing toil. How many lives have been thus sacrificed? But if any think that professional men escape labor, they are most egregiously mistaken. When all the professions are so over-crowded and surcharged, as at present in this country, no man can get a live blood honestly, in any profession, without the greatest exertion and the most laborious application. The professional man who attains eminence, or even respectability in his profession, labors harder than the commonest hodman. Unlike the farmer or the mechanic, his task is not done at the setting sun. The midnight lamp witnesses his toil, and his wasted health and his enfeebled body testify the price he pays for whatever of distinction he requires. No—fellow-citizens, you may assure your sons that no professional man reposes on a bed of roses.

It is not my purpose to exult the employment of the Agriculturist at the expense of other occupations.—Far be it from me to depreciate the mechanic arts, or any other department of industry. The exhibitions of the last few days in this city, have presented many works of skill, ingenuity and taste, to excite an admiration, and make us proud of our relations as neighbors and friends to the mechanics of this county.—The Mechanics' Fair just held in this city, reflects much honor upon the mechanics concerned in it—honor upon Rochester—honor upon the county of Monroe.

But then, I must insist that the artisan is not generally surrounded by influences so happy—so elevating and so ennobling as the farmer. He is ordinarily pent up in crowded cities—“those festering sores upon the body politic.” But he has even there some advantages over farmers—principally, however, in the facility with which he can associate with others in the same condition. The mechanics can often meet together, and by means of their Trades, Union, and other Associations, are doing much to elevate themselves as a class. These societies, the offsprings of free institutions, indicate the existence of a noble impulse pervading the popular mind—an impulse that is calculated to break down the social barriers and radical inequalities that exist in society, and place all men upon the republican ground of a common equality.

It is in the same spirit and for the same purpose that Agricultural societies are formed. Such societies are eminently calculated to elevate farmers as a class. Their object and purpose is to remove, as far as practicable, the disadvantages attending their dispersed condition. They seek to bring together those who follow a common occupation and have a common in-

terests. They serve to promote acquaintance and social feeling—to excite emulation and to stimulate activity and enterprise. These societies now, through the munificence of the State, are springing up in every county, and are calculated to do great good—every farmer should sustain them by his aid and his influence.

It is true that the premiums which these societies are able to award are but trifling—but they can be increased and will be, as farmers more generally contribute to their funds. But it is not the premiums that our members chiefly look to. These cannot be awarded to but few—and diversity of opinion may arise and doubtless will exist in regard to the discrimination which the various committees must necessarily make. The committees may err—but what of that?—the principle of improvement is the point at which we aim. If but twenty farmers in the county give increased attention to the cultivation of their farms, by reason of this society, much is attained.—The experiments, discoveries and improvements of these twenty farmers may do incalculable good. Let but one half the farmers of this county come into this work, and let the *New Genesee Farmer*, (which permit me to say should be a constant visitor in every farmer's family in this county,) herald monthly the improvements and discoveries which would be made—and what important results for the farming interest of his county, and this whole country would be produced.

The American farmers have a noble field for cultivation. In their hands is the destiny of this nation. “To them is committed the ark of man's hopes”—and it remains a fearful problem to be solved “whether they will faint by the way or bare it on in triumph.”

Farmers of Monroe—Are you prepared to meet your high responsibilities? In the heart of one of the finest sections of country in the world—occupying a soil of unsurpassed fertility—with hardly a waste acre of land in your county—where luxuriantly grows all the fruits of a temperate climate—possessed of extraordinary facilities for the marketing of your surplus products, and for the diffusion of intelligence and the interchange of social affections—what may not the world expect of you in advancing the important interests of Agriculture, and in carrying forward the great cause of human rights and christian philanthropy?

Who can tell but that from this Fair, an impulse may be gathered which in the process of years may result in converting this county into another Paradise, and in rendering its inhabitants the most enterprising, the most intelligent, and the most enlightened in all America.

The Fair at Syracuse.

Before this paper reaches our readers, most of them will doubtless have seen pretty full accounts of the Cattle Show and Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, held at Syracuse on the 29th and 30th of Sept.: and as our columns are very much crowded this month, we have concluded not to give any detailed remarks concerning it. The exhibition was a very good one, and in some respects it did not quite equal our expectations, it exceeded them in others, so that upon the whole we were highly gratified, and became fully convinced that the annual Fairs of the State Society may be made eminently useful, as well as interesting. The attendance of farmers was very great—and the bringing together of such an assemblage of intelligent and public spirited Agriculturists, from all parts of the country, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results. It is proposed to hold the Fair at the same place next season, and if that is agreed on we felt quite safe in predicting that it will be a most splendid affair.

We were greatly disappointed at the late Fair, in that there were no cattle or stock of any description from the Western counties. Our Western friends are greatly at fault in this thing, and we will not attempt to serenade them from the censure which is justly cast upon them. It is true, the expense of transportation was great, and, in one case sickness was a partial excuse, still these are not sufficient. The Eastern stock owners expected and desired competition from the West; and while we give them great praise for their noble and efficient zeal, we are obliged to

confess that our favorite Western New-York will stand disgraced until by proper exertion she retrieves her character. All we can say for her is, we believe that she will be well represented next year, and that a goodly share of the premiums will go to pay the expense of transporting Western animals.

Want of space, this month, compels us to omit some of the remarks connected with the reports of Committees; also the resolutions and proceedings of the Society. We may give some of them next month, together with the list of premiums on Field crops, and Butter and Cheese to be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society to be held at Albany on the 18th and 19th of January, 1842.

Award of Premiums.

CATTLE.

Class I.—BULLS—3 years old and over.

To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his bull 'Archer,' bred by F. Rotch, Butterfield, 1st prize.
To E. P. Prentice, Albany, for his bull 'Nero,' bred by himself, 2d prize.
To C. N. Bement, Albany, for his bull 'Astoria,' bred by himself, 3d prize.
To Silas Gaylord, Skaneateles, for his bull 'Splendid,' 4th prize.
“There were several other animals [in this class] on the ground, possessing in the estimation of your committee, high grades of excellence, and they only regret that the premiums were not more numerous. Among these, your committee particularly noticed the animals of Messrs. McFotyre, Van Bergen, Fonda, and Sears.”—Report of the Committee.

Class II.—BULLS—2 years old.

To John Johnston, Fayette, Seneca co., for his bull 'Royal William,' bred by G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls, 1st prize.
To Thomas A. Clark, Chittenango, for his bull 'Young Warden,' bred by Thomas Hollis, Gilbertsville, 2d prize.
To D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, for his bull 'Rotterdam,' bred by himself, 3d prize.
To Nicholas Garner, Burlington, for his bull '—,' bred by himself, 4th prize.

Class III.—BULLS—1 year old.

To Moses Kinney, Cortlandville, for his bull 'Daniel Webster,' bred by G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls, 1st prize.
To Enoch Marks, Navarino, for his bull 'Brutus,' 2d prize.
To Benjamin Stoker, Cortland co. for his bull '—' 3d “
To Joseph Baker, Onondaga co. for his bull '—' 4th “
“Your committee beg leave to express their regret, that though the exhibition in classes II. and III. were very numerous, yet but few of the animals were in what they considered common store order; which rendered the effort of comparison with such as were high bred very difficult.”—Report of Committee.

Class IV.—COWS.

To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his cow 'Stella,' bred by F. Rotch, 5 years old, 1st prize.
To Ezra P. Prentice, Albany, for his cow 'Daisy,' 3 yrs old, bred by himself, 2d prize.
To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his cow 'Daisy,' 12 yrs old, 3d prize.
To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his cow 'Pansy,' 5 yrs old, 4th prize.
To Corning & Southam, Albany, for their Hereford cow 'Matchless,' imported, an extra prize, equal to the highest premium awarded on cattle.

“Your committee further report that a new and beautiful race of cattle were presented for their examination, the Herefords, imported by a distinguished breeder of cattle, residing in Albany county, which they take pleasure in recommending to the attention of those who desire to improve their stock. Your committee recommend a special premium of twenty dollars for the Hereford cow Matchless as we consider her a very superior animal; and they would also suggest the propriety of offering and awarding premiums for the best blooded animals of each individual breed, Improved Short Horned Durhams, Herefords, and Devons, at their next annual agricultural meeting, in addition to premiums offered for the best animals of any breed.”—Report of Com.

Class V.—TWO YEARS OLD HEIFERS.

To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his heifer 'Sylvia,' bred by F. Rotch, 1st prize.
To E. P. Prentice, Albany, for his heifer 'Diana,' bred by himself, 2d prize.
To Corning & Southam, Albany, for their Short Horn and Hereford heifer 'Eliza,' imported, 3d prize.

Class VI.—YEARLING HEIFERS.

To Ezra P. Prentice, Albany, for his yearling calf 'Charlotte,' bred by himself, 1st prize.
To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his yearling calf 'Norma,' bred by H. S. Randall, Cortlandville, 2d prize.
To John M. Sherwood, Auburn, for his yearling heifer 'Dianthe,' bred by J. A. Vander, Burlington, 3d prize.
To William Fuller, Skaneateles, for his heifer calf '—,' bred by himself, 4th prize.

“All the animals on which the above prizes were awarded, with the exception of the Hereford cow and the Short Horn and Hereford heifer of Messrs. Corning & Southam, were thorough-bred improved Short Horns.

Class VII.—GRADE COWS.

To William Ward, Canastota, for his 8 years old half blood Holderness cow, 1st prize.
To W. H. Southam, Perch Lake Farm, for his half blood Durham cow, No. 1, 2d prize.
To W. H. Southam, Perch Lake Farm, for his half blood Durham cow No. 2, 3d prize.

To W. H. Sotham, Perch Lake Farm, for his half blood Devonshire cow, 4th prize.

"The best grade cow which came under our observation, belonged to G. V. Sackett of Seneca Falls, but he being one of the committee, generously withdrew her from competition."—*Report of Com.*

Class VIII.—GRADE HEIFERS.

To H. S. Randall, Cortlandville, for his roan heifer, bred by himself, 1st prize.

To G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls, for his red and white heifer, bred by himself, 2d prize.

To G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls, for his roan heifer, bred by himself, 3d prize.

To H. S. Randall, Cortlandville, for his red and white heifer, bred by himself, 4th prize.

Class IX.—NATIVE COWS.

"The committee on native cows would report that very few cows, and those of an inferior quality, were to be found in the pens; and they probably not intended for exhibition. They regret that the farmers in this vicinity should have refrained from taking advantage of the very liberal encouragement offered by this society, by the false impression that cows were going to be brought from a distance which would have eclipsed the cows of this neighborhood. We are unwilling to believe that there are not cows in this village and vicinity that would have honored the exhibition, and been a credit to the state. They regret that a matter so important as the improvement of our native cows does not excite more attention. Such cows must of necessity be the ground work of much of the improvement in cattle. If a farmer has a cow possessing some excellent qualities, he is prepared to improve in any desirable point. The general dissemination of high blood animals renders such crossings easy and cheap; and it is a matter yet at issue whether such crosses will not make the most desirable animal for the common farmer. We want the best native cows for such crosses, and the committee are of opinion that the Executive committee of the State Society are holding out liberal encouragement for active competition in the matter of improving our native cattle. In conclusion, we would add that we hope that no future committee will be under the necessity of reporting no competition, but let the farmer, the lawyer, the merchant, and mechanic, bring forward their best cows, and render it a matter of nice discrimination to decide between them."—*Report of Committee.*

Class X.—WORKING OXEN.

To Caleb Gasper, Marcellus, 1st prize.

To Samuel Allen, jr., New Haven, 2d prize.

FAT CATTLE.

To P. N. Rust, Syracuse, for the best yoke of fat oxen, one of which was bred by G. V. Sackett, 1st prize.

BULL CALVES.

To Ezra P. Prentice, Albany, for his thorough bred Improved Durham bull calf "Homer," 6 months old, bred by himself, 1st prize.

To Samuel Phelps, Ira, for his grade Devonshire, 2d prize.

TO BREEDERS.

To Francis Rutch, Butternuts, as the breeder of the best bull, 1st prize.

To the same, as the breeder of the best cow, prize.

To the same, as the breeder of the best 2 years old heifer, prize.

[The premiums to breeders having been offered by Mr. Rutch, he declined receiving more than a certificate of the Award, leaving the money (\$30) with the society, to be offered in premiums for the same purpose next year.]

HORSES.—Stallions.

Nathan A. Cooper, New York city, for his bay horse "Messenger," got by Membrino, dam imported Messenger, 1st prize.

J. B. Thompson, Fayetteville, for his bay horse "Young Membrino," got by Mr. Thorn's Eclipse, dam by Membrino, 2d prize.

P. & G. Warren, Manlius, for their grey horse "Messenger," got by Elbe Messenger, dam Queen Ann, 3d prize.

Caleb Gasper, Marcellus, for his bay horse "Gasper," pedigree not known—4th prize.

MARES.

Samuel Townsend, Canterbury, for his bay mare "Lady Syracuse," by "Onondaga," out of the "Lady of the Lake," 1st prize.

W. Colton, Lenox, for his grey mare, 2d prize.

Wm. Cook, Lyander, for his bay mare, 3d prize.

SHEEP.

Class I.—LONG WOOLED.

Cornig & Sotham, Albany, for their imported Cotswold buck, No. 1, 1st prize.

Cornig & Sotham, Albany, for their imported Cotswold buck, No. 2, 2d prize.

Cornig & Sotham, Albany, for their imported Cotswold buck, No. 3, 3d prize.

Robert S. Mason, Gilbertsville, for his pen of 3 Leicester ewes, being the only ones in this class, presented for exhibition, 2d prize.

"The committee would make honorable mention of three ewes presented by Mr. Henry Cliff of Onondaga, which were a cross between the long woolled and the short woolled varieties, but inasmuch as they did not come exactly under the class they were requested to examine, they could not award a premium to Mr. Cliff, which, under other circumstances they would have been very happy to have done."—*Report of Com.*

Class II.—MIDDLE WOOLED.

Francis Rutch, Butternuts, for his South Down Buck, 1st prize.

Uri Jackson, Jr., Butternuts, for his South Down Buck, 2d prize.

* This calf was sold by Mr. Prentice, at the Fair, to Mr. Dunn, of Lyons, for \$250 cash.

John Snook, Skaneateles, for his South Down Buck, 3d prize.

Francis Rutch, Butternuts, for his pen of three South Down ewes, 1st prize.

There being no others presented, the other premiums were not awarded.

Class III.—FINE WOOLED.

Daniel Marsh, Pompey, for his buck, 2d prize.

Chester Moses, Marcellus, for his pen of ewes, 2d prize.

"The committee have first to express their great disappointment, on account of the very few sheep exhibited for premiums on this highly important occasion. And second, the indifferent character of those which came under their examination.

In reference to the first remark, it is unnecessary to say, that the disappointment, and we may justly add, chagrin, now no less entertained by the immense body of spectators than by the committee—and it is evidently hoped and expected, that on no future occasion of this kind will like disappointment again occur. The state of New York has within its borders no less than five millions of sheep, and how astounding will it appear abroad, when the fact is made known, that but barely seven sheep were exhibited of the class coming under the cognizance of the committee! When it is a truth, and well known, that no state in the Union can produce so great a proportion of sheep producing fine wool compared with the whole number within 1000 miles. The causes of this meagre display, however, are several and very obvious; and first, the expense of transportation, but more particularly, the groundless expectation of great competition and consequently an apprehension of failure to obtain an award.

This should not be so, for if many are disappointed, let it be noted and remembered, that on all future occasions of this kind, animals characterized by general excellence will meet with ready sale, and at prices much exceeding those in the immediate neighborhood where they belong. This remark is confirmed by the large number of wool growers who have come here at this time—and many from a distance—to make purchases of the class of sheep under consideration.—*Report of Com.*

SWINE.

C. N. Bement, Albany, for his Berkshire boar, Rip Van Winkle, 1st prize.

Jesse Campbell, Sullivan, for his Berkshire boar, 2d prize.

P. N. Rust, Syracuse, for his Leicester boar, 3d prize.

Samuel Hecox, Lyons, do do do 1st do

C. N. Bement, Albany, for his Berkshire sow, 1st prize.

Anthony Van Bergen, Coxsackie, for his Berkshire sow 2d prize.

William McKnight, Syracuse, for his Berkshire sow, 3d prize.

L. G. Collins, Butternuts, for his Berkshire sow, 4th prize.

ON PLOUGGS.

Howard Delano, Mottsville, 1st prize.

E. G. Holladay, Dansville, for the Locklin Plough, 2d prize.

Elijah Wilson, Vernon, for the Livingston county Plough, No. 1, 3d prize.

Chester Dexter, Utica, for the Wisconsin Plough, 4th prize.

Moses & Slater, Ithaca, for their double mold-board side-hill plough, an extra prize, equal to the 1st premium.

Stephens Cook, for an improvement in the Onondaga Plough an extra prize of \$5.

"The committee appointed by the executive board to examine and test the valuable properties and improvements in the plough, beg leave to report, that they have had a most arduous duty to perform. Near 20 of them were presented for our inspection, and the committee are free to say that they never have seen so great a number of remarkably excellent ploughs together before, and have to regret that they are circumscribed in their award of premiums, when they are confident so many are entitled to the favor of the society.

After as careful an examination of the subject as we have been able to give, and a trial of ploughs by the dynamometer, we have awarded the first premium of \$30 to Howard Delano, for a very beautiful and highly finished plough, with a new form of a cutter in place of the common comb, with which we consider an improvement well worthy of a fair trial among the farmers of the county.

The second premium of \$20, the committee have awarded to E. G. Holladay, for his plough, already favorably known as the Locklin Plough, and which the committee found to work by trial with the dynamometer with great ease of draft and steadiness.

The third premium of \$10, the committee award to Elijah Wilson, for a very fine well made and well proportioned plough, called the Livingston county Plough, No. 1.

The fourth premium, a diploma of the society, the committee award to Chester Dexter of Utica, for his Wisconsin Plough.

The committee have also determined to award an honorary premium equal to the first premium on ploughs (\$30), to Moses & Slater, for a newly invented double mold-board side-hill plough, which the committee believe will prove a very valuable acquisition to the farmer for many other purposes besides side-hill ploughing, it having performed admirably handsome work upon a level surface.

The committee also award a premium of \$5 to Stephens Cook for an improvement made by him in the mode of fastening the land side of the Onondaga Plough, including a very good mold.

The committee cannot close without saying that owing to the unpleasantness of the day, and the want of time, they were unable to devote that attention to this important subject, that this most important of all agricultural implements require, and we most earnestly recommend to the society to devote more attention to this matter another year, and we hope that the competitors who have been unsuccessful this year, will not be discouraged, but will continue to press forward in this grand work, recollecting that the committee distinctly say that the whole collection of ploughs exhibited, were such as do great credit to American manufacturers of agricultural implements."—*Report of Com.*

CULTIVATORS AND DRILLS.

C. N. Bement, Albany, for the best Cultivator, 1st prize.

Anthony Van Bergen, Coxsackie, 2d prize.

Calvin Olds, Veranoit, for a Drill Barrow, 2d prize.

THRASHING MACHINES.

A. Douglass, Skaneateles, for Thrashing Machine, 1st prize.

Henry Olds, Syracuse, 2d prize.

D. G. Stafford, " 3d prize.

HORSE POWERS.

Norman Ackley, Rochester, Dibble's Horse power, 1st prize.

David G. Stafford, Syracuse, 2d prize.

Archibald Douglass, Skaneateles, 3d prize.

STRAW CUTTERS.

Jonathan S. Wilcox, Auburn, for 'Gilson's Machine,' 1st prize.

J. S. Wright, Jordan, 2d prize.

W. B. Abbott, Syracuse, 3d prize.

HORSE RAKES.

But one was exhibited, and as there was no competition, the 2d prize only was awarded to A. Holtbrook, Whitesboro'.

SOARING MACHINE.

Julius Hatch, Rochester, for a machine for sowing seeds and plaster, a prize of \$10.

PITCHFORKS.

Lewis Sanford, East Solon, a premium of \$5, for half a dozen, of superior manufacture for strength and finish.

PASSING MILLS.

Orrin Hefron, Dryden, 1st prize.

James Beel e, Sullivan, 2d prize.

John Gilbert, Utica, 3d prize.

AGRICULTURIST'S FURNACE.

Jordan L. Mott, New York, for his Agriculturist's Furnace and Caddron, a silver cup.

SMUT MACHINE.

Jirch Durkee, Utica, for 'Grimes' Patent Smut Machine,' a premium of \$20.

ROOT CUTTER.

Wm. Thorburn, Albany, for Fowk's Machine, a prize of \$2

SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

Rawson Harmon, Jr., W. Kentland, for samples of 21 different varieties of wheat, exhibited in the berry, and in the head on the stalk, a premium of \$10.

M. B. Hatcham, of Rochester, for 12 varieties of imported wheat, a premium of \$5.

Seh Starr, of Sullivan, for the best specimen of Spring Wheat, \$5.

John Townsend, of Albany, and to Wm. Inell, of Volney, for two best specimens of Indian corn, \$5 each.

ROOTS.

The committee on Roots notice with commendation, samples of Potatoes from J. F. Osborn, Port Byron; Wm. P. Buel, Albany; and Wm. Inell, Volney.

Samples of white carrots, from C. N. Bement, The Hills Farm, and Wm. P. Buel, Albany—Yellow do, from John Bairdridge.

Samples of Mangel Wurzel, from J. P. Osborn, and Red Beets from Rufus Casser.

Also a very fine sample of Onions, owner's name unknown.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Premiums of Books on Horticulture were awarded to David Thomas, Aurora, for a lot of about forty varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes, some of them of new and valuable varieties, presented by J. J. Thomas, nurseryman, of Macedon.

Dr. Beaumont, Lyons, for several baskets of very fine and excellent grapes, including the Grey Tokay, Golden Chasselas, Scuppernon, Purple Royal Chasselas, Isabella, and Sweet Water the quantity of which the society had an opportunity of testing at the dinner table, "in committee of the whole."

Samuel Hecox, Lyons, for a lot of sixteen varieties of foreign and domestic grapes, very fine and well ripened,—of which Mr. Hecox raised above fifty bushels the present season.

James Wilson, nurseryman, Albany, for a beautiful bouquet, and a large lot of Dahlias of splendid varieties.

Wm. P. Buel, Albany, for a miniature parterre of Dahlias of very perfect and well chosen varieties of great beauty, and twenty-four kinds of well selected varieties of apples of fine growth.

Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, for a basket of fine Red Cheek Malheur Peaches, some of them measuring more than 7 inches in circumference.

James Cochrane, Oswego, for a basket of foreign varieties of grapes, among which were the Chasselas, Sweet Water, Frontignac and Pinon Noire, a hardy variety with a vinous and pleasant fruit—also a basket of Silver Clingstone Peaches.

Mr. White, of Oswego county, for a basket of fine apples of known varieties.

J. F. Osborn, Port Byron, for 29 varieties of cultivated apples, of well selected sorts, together with three varieties of cears.

Mr. Cresse?, Onondaga, for a basket of fine grapes, including the Isabella, Alexander, Munier, an Sweet Water, well ripened and large growth.

Mr. Huntington of Onondaga, presented a large basket of apples, of beautiful form and fine flavor.

M. B. Hatcham, proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store, presented two seven year pumpkins, raised by H. N. Langworthy, of Irondequoit, in 1857 and 1858.

John Richards presented the vine and products of one seed of the Cotton Watermelon, amounting to 1-in number, and weighing over 300 lbs.

Those to whom Prizes were awarded, and who have not received them, can obtain them by application to E. P. Prentice, Esq., Treasurer, or to L. Tucker, Secretary, Albany.

The Report on Silk and the remarks of the committee on Horses, together with some other matters, are unavoidably deferred till next month.

Free Trade--British Corn Laws at the Low-est Scale of Duty.

A writer in the October number of the Democratic Review, produces a long elaborate, but rather slashing article under the above head, in which he says that the effects of restriction on trade in the shape of a national tariff is to "produce a mere transfer of labor and capital, to take money from the pockets of one class of men to put it in those of another; what one class has gained another has lost. One method of industry has been encouraged while all others have been depressed. Labor and capital in a particular department have been rendered more productive by diminishing and exhausting their energies in other departments. In what way has industry been stimulated? What general advantage has there been in this? By diminishing its productiveness in ninety nine branches in order that the hundredth may be raised to the average productiveness of what the others were before!" &c. &c.

Well may the writer of the above article call to his aid the forgotten and one sided evidence given in before the British House of Commons, to support his doctrine; since all the results of practical experience on the subject in our own country strike at the very root of his theory. We will not go beyond our own manufacturing town to prove, that since the manufacture commenced, of those articles which are protected by the compromise tariff real estate has risen 50 per cent--both the consumption and the price of all agricultural production in the vicinity have increased in still greater ratio, giving a correspondent increase to the wages of the mechanic and the laborer, and multiplying the number to a ten fold extent since from these manufacturing establishments which are favored by a tariff, being prejudicial to the general trade, they give it its greatest stimulus, by the aid they give to the farmer in the purchase of his staples, and to the laborer and mechanic in the employment they receive.

We have our extensive woollen company here, which could not have had an existence, but for the protection given by the compromise tariff--at this time their cloths are selling in N. Y. at remunerating prices, to an extent which alone does more towards equalizing the exchanges of this county, than all the other staples sent to the same market, if we except flour, and yet the amount thus disposed of is not a tithe of the home trade. And what has produced all this--we answer, manufacturing industry judiciously stimulated by moderate protection, in the shape of a national tax on the correspondant imported article, from the over populated old world.

The advocates of free trade have supposed that the repeal of the British Corn Laws would be a great boon to the United States, what is the result now when the duty on wheat in England is reduced to three half-pence a bushel. The continent of Europe supplies her cheaper than we can. Such is the price of labor in the United States, such the demand for the home consumption--for manufacturing New-England--that should England want two or three days rations of bread from us--the price in New York would rise a dollar or two on the barrel of flour. When flour in New York is above 85, Europe can successfully compete with us in the sale of bread stuffs in most of the foreign markets--let us then look to a home trade rather than a free trade for our sure and steady food of hope.

Walcot, Ct. Labor S. 1841.

S. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Accommodations at Syracuse.

A MAN CHARGED A DOLLAR A MEAL.

It must be confessed, that it is no very easy task for the public house of one village, to accommodate several thousand guests. Take the people of Syria

case did their very best, at the late State Fair, none, I presume will question. But the extravagant charges made by the principal tavern, should not be passed in silence. If any thing will deter our farming citizens from attending such fairs, it is this *gratuit* and *honorable* way of emptying their pockets. Indeed, we are rendering ourselves altogether ridiculous, by preaching economy and moderation at all other times, and then recommending *that*, which is accompanied with profuse waste of money. Some of us well remember, of other similar societies broken down, and by costly dinners, merely; how much more so then, will it be in the present case, where after spending two or three days, and partaking of no better fare, certainly, than at our own ordinary farmhouse dinners, (good enough to be sure, we found ourselves very modestly charged at the rate of about a dollar a meal, including breakfast and supper, throughout. I am told that other houses were very reasonable.

But it is said that this high charge secured select company at the house in question. Not at all! The majority, I doubt not, neither knew nor suspected any thing till they paid the bill. But had they *all* known previously--why then--save me from such company! A company, not of the sensible, the intelligent, the wise. But rather of a selfish, and purse-proud, and needlessly wasteful, and would be thought rich. No wise man, no business man, will throw away money. There are calls enough for it elsewhere. An extravagant man is one generally who neglects to pay his honest debts, so far as my observation extends.

I would respectfully suggest, that the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society endeavor to remedy this evil in future, as they desire the prosperity and good of the Society, and to extend the benefit of its fairs to the farming community at large. And I would propose that an arrangement be made with public houses to give the preference of admission to *members*; this would induce many to join, for the sake of entrance, *and be the means perhaps of putting hundreds of dollars into the treasury.*

Having now done with the *exorbitant* side of the question, permit me to notice one instance of *praiseworthy* liberality, in the case of the Auburn and Syracuse railroad officer, who ran an extra train of cars each day, charging only a dollar for each passenger to Syracuse and back. And a horse to say also, while on the subject of rail-roads, that I was very sorry to see some time ago in the New Genessee Farmer, a recommendation of this kind pocket book travelling as *cheap modes for farmers.* Old Ben Franklin preached from a different text, touching economy--read Poor Richard.

A MEMBER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Milking Properties of the Improved D. Cows.

Mrs. GAYLORD AND TICE--An esteemed friend, Mr. BARTLETT of Connecticut, has called upon my brother and myself, through the July number of your valuable periodical, to give some account of our herd of Short Horned cattle, and I must plead other and more pressing avocations as the only reason why he has not met with an earlier response. The object of Mr. Bartlett appears to be, to show that so far as our animals are concerned, they do not sustain COLMAN'S position, that Durhams are inferior to the native race for milking and dairy properties. Lewis P. ALLEN, Esq. to whom Mr. Bartlett has, in the June number of your paper, met the position taken by Mr. Colman with great ability and success.

Besides high grade, and some native, we have twenty-five thorough bred animals. By the term *thorough bred*, I mean animals which are themselves, or whose ancestry and sirentage recorded in Come's Herd Book, which furnishes for them full and unobscured pedigrees. Among these animals, we have one cow and three female descendants, the produce of two animals which were imported by Enoch Sibley, Esq. of his state, under the name of "Boston," and were bred by Robert Curry; one cow with two female descendants, the produce of Washington and Fuzzy, imported by the late Patton, and bred by Mr. Chapman, two females, the produce of Hurst, imported

by Joseph Lee; and one cow, the produce of Anabella, imported by the late Stephen Williams, and seven other female descendants of the last named animal.

One of these cows is sixteen, and two others thirteen years old. All of them are in good health and exhibit the appearance, so far as condition is concerned, of being young animals, and two of them have regularly bred up to this time. These facts do not contribute to prove that this breed of animals are too tender and delicate to endure our cold climate, as I have occasionally seen and heard it alleged.

The milk from nearly all of our cows is unusually rich, and the quantity much greater than we have been able to obtain from superior native cows with the same keep. My brother has regularly had good common cows on his farm for about twenty years, and he tells us without qualification this fact.

Our cows have not given us much milk, nor made as great a quantity of butter, as have some other Short Horns, yet one of them, in April last, on hay, made more than twelve pounds of butter in a week, and we have repeatedly converted the cream in small quantities from this cow, into butter in fifteen seconds. In June, upon grass alone, this cow gave 160 lbs. of milk in a week, being milked but twice a day; the milk at this time was converted into cheese, and consequently no butter made from her. Had she been milked three times a day at this period, I am quite confident that her product of milk would have reached 400 lbs. and of butter not less than 14 lbs. per week. We have another cow which averaged 45 lbs. of milk per day in June, and still another, (now quite old,) which a former owner assures me has yielded 28 quarts of milk per day.

We have also two heifers with their first calves, which averaged 37 and 35 lbs. milk per day throughout the month of June last.

I will readily admit that among the great mass of the common cows of the county, we occasionally find those which are very deep and rich milkers. But to the reliance, however, can be placed on their progeny for the same properties, whilst with thorough bred animals, by using bulls from deep milking families, the produce is quite certain to partake largely of the sire's and dam's.

It would indeed be remarkable, as Mr. Allen well observes, if, in traversing the whole of this State, on the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Colman, our late highly respectable Agricultural Commissioner, did not discover among the great mass of our common stock, some superior milkers and valuable dairy animals.

In the 4th vol. New-England Farmer, I find the following opinion given of the Short Horns, by Governor Lincoln, in a letter to Mr. Powell:

"I have now (of Denon's progeny) seven heifers in milk, four of them three years old, and three two years old; and for richness in quality and abundance in quantity, they are not excelled by the best cows of *any* age of the native stock." A heifer three years old, with her second calf, has not been dry since she dropped her first calf, having given 4 quarts on the morning of her second calving. For the dairy and the stall, I speak with the utmost confidence of their pre-eminence."

I have recently had an interview with the intelligent and persevering owner of the "Crown Point" herd of cattle, and Col. Jacques assured me that he attributed the rich dairy properties of his herd more decisively to the Short Horned Bull Cuckles, than to the native Haskins cow, from which his whole herd, as I understand, descended; and it would seem from Mr. Haskins's own account of the produce of this cow, as published in the 5th vol. New-England Farmer, that he must be correct in this opinion; she is therefore, so called as having made in two days 23 lbs. butter, which is 9 lbs. 11 ounces per week, being by no means a remarkable product when compared with that of many of the Short Horns.

In Mr. Allen's valuable communication, he has given the product of six short horn cows, viz. in 400 lbs. milk and butter from three animals, in butter alone from one, and in milk alone from two animals.

The butter from the four animals varies from 11 1/2 to 22 pounds per week, making the average of the four cows 15 lbs. 6 oz. per week.

The milk from the five cows is from 28 to 55 quarts per day, averaging for each animal more than 32 quarts per day.

Besides the product of these six cows, I find the produce of butter from six more Durham cows, as follows viz:

Mr. Haskin's cow, 10 lbs. butter in 1 week, } Var. P.
Mr. Currier's cow 37 1/2 do. do. in 22 weeks, } Farmer,
Mr. Currier's cow 333 do. do. in one year, } vol. 7, p.
Mr. Currier's cow 333 do. do. in one year, } 149.

Thomas Ash's cow, 5½ lbs. do. in 55 ds.—*do.*, vol. 12, p. 50.
 A Da-nim cow, 11½ lbs. do. in one week.—*Id.*, 17, p. 433.
 Mr. Woodwich's cow, 14½ lbs. do. in 4 weeks.—*Cultivator*, vol. 6, p. 102.
 My object is that the pure Short Horns, with good keep, (and no animal will thrive when starved) is much more valuable than any other race, for the snuffles, for the public and for the dairy; yet it our fathers have reared a better race, without system and without the least care in breeding, I shall bow with submission, regret the cost of my error, and hereafter "tread in their footsteps."
 WELLS LATIROP.
South Hadley Falls, Mass., Aug. 19, 1844.

Salt in Michigan.

The following article from the Grand Rapids Inquirer, contains interesting and important facts for our Western Readers:

"SALT.—We congratulate our fellow-citizens of Grand River Valley, and of Western Michigan, upon the fortunate result of the endeavoring of Mr. Lyon to obtain salt water at this place. His efforts were crowned with success equal with his wisdom, and in one particular far exceeding his imaginations. For about eighteen months the work has been progressing, waste, unimpeded, and all hoped, but few were sanguine of success. A circular pit of about 300 feet in diameter, some feet below the surface, but for a long distance after nothing further seemed to be gained, and many began to think they had been cheated for naught. The works were continued until the shaft had been sunk 641 feet, when the evidence was seen that a preparation of boring was suspended, and tubes sunk to ascertain the quantity and quality of the brine.—On Saturday last (the 25th) the tubes were put down to the depth of 300 feet, but little over half the depth of the well, water to the joyful surprise of all present here, of the quality of one bushel of salt to four 511 grains of brine, ascended and poured out of the tube with a rapid force. It is estimated that the tub is might be carried fifty feet higher, and the brine yet escape. What is the quantity of the brine which will immediately discharge, it is difficult to ascertain, but is estimated from 5 to 8 gallons. This, without the use of a pump, or any means of elevation, we deem unparalleled in the history of mines.

It is intended to sink the tubes still lower into the salt well, and to see the evaporation that the brine often and will be much stronger, as it is further disconnected from the fresh fountains above. Mr. Lyon, as we esteem, will commence boiling immediately, as soon as he can obtain kettles and place them.

Again we congratulate our readers on this valley—we receive a fountain of wealth in our midst, which will enable us to forget the cold, and snap our fingers at the broken and abandoned Bibles. What may we not expect, anticipate in our salt, our plaster, our pine, the fertility of our soil, our immense water power, our coal, and our navigable river. Where can we find a combination of sources of wealth in Michigan or the west?"

From the Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac for 1842. Causes of Decay in Peach Trees, and its Prevention.

To the early settlers of the West, the peach was a "cheaply and easily procured luxury." The kernel was sown in the fore-corner, and grew and produced a fruit and health to all, with but little care or culture, bearing large and regular crops of fine fruit, in a number of seasons.

This being the case, why do we find so much difficulty at the present day? How do we account for this? Here success is then, and for our frequent failures now?

In early times, when the whole face of the country was thickly timbered, our winters were less severe than the present day. Our climate, made hot by Green Bay's winds, in the case in regions the country is improved, and at the same time the peach trees are not so abundantly watered.

In a field to show, the fall-wind cans had a ruinous effect. The kernel was taken from the fruit of an abundant tree; thus being of course selected when the seed was good—thus the mild rot, excited by the stock it grew, was avoided. The kernel was planted where it was meant to stand—the young tree experienced mutilation and checks too often received in transplanting. It was left to grow pretty much in a set nature, by which the stem was shaded from the numerous effects of the full blaze of a summer's sun; to us trees, like the beech, will not do well if so exposed. The soil was rich and good, and kept the tree in a

vigorous and growing state. The climate being generally small, was in a great measure protected from late spring frosts. The disease called "yellow" had not its own rank, nor had the peach insect, the "Alysiya eximosa" of naturalists.

Now, trees are bought from the nursery men, the older and the larger, the better! The stocks, too often produced from the kernels of indifferent or even unhealthy peaches; allowed to grow two or three years before they are headed; dug up, without care, and scarce a root, and certainly not a fibre, left for their support; the stems branched and chafed, and closely pruned to proportion them to the mutilated roots. They are kept out of the ground for a length of time; conveyed to the planting ground unprotected; and there set out, in little holes, dug out of the soil, in thin, poor soil, where they are left to struggle through a year or two of a misanthropic existence. In the nursery-row, the top of the one protected the stem of the other; but now there is no such defence. The puncture deposits its eggs, which are left to hatch, and the worms to commit their ravages undisturbed. And being generally planted in an open, southern exposure, the frost in-fall, swept too soon, and here destroyed by the first severe frost.

Let us now state what we consider to be the proper practice.

Select a piece of rich, new land; if a tolerably still land, with a shallow contour of level mould, on the north or north-east side of a hill, rear a large water-course, the crops will be more abundant and sure, the soil not so highly elevated as if grown in a sandy soil.—Though it deeply and carefully in the soil, and in addition, mark out the holes, and have them dug down to the sub-soil, or at least two inches deep, and six feet in diameter. If you intend planting trees of a nursery man, which is the cheap course, if you have one within reach, in which you can depend, go as early as possible in the spring, and select young, healthy trees, not more than one year from the bed, and two from the kernel. Have them taken up very carefully, so as not to destroy even a rootlet that can be avoided; dip the roots in sludge, if you have to carry them more than a mile, and plant them without delay. Throw a cone of the surface soil into the hole, after loosening the bottom with the spade; drive a stout stake into the centre, to which to fasten the tree; then place the tree close up alongside of the stake, and while you stand throw in the surface soil round the roots, strike the tree gently, so as to allow the earth to run in and fill up every vacant space; taking care to spread the roots out a liberally, and to plant it but very little, if any, deeper than it stood before. Treat the ground lightly; and after pouring a couple of buckets-full of water round the tree, and fastening it firmly to the stake with a soft band, you may consider the operation of planting completed as it ought to be. It is perfectly folly to purchase trees and plant them, as they are usually planted. If the soil is not naturally rich, manure it if it ever, but do not put any round the roots of the trees—rich compost or mould from the wood-yard or stable yard, may be placed immediately round the roots.

If it is intended to grow the trees from the kernel select good ones, the produce of healthy trees. Bury them in about two or three inches of soil, as soon as practicable after they are taken from the peach. If they are in quantity, mix them with double their bulk of earth, and ridge them up in a side part of the garden, covering the whole with a inch or two of soil, and leave them over winter. Towards the end of February, or first of March, examine them, and plant out such as have opened but without removing the shells. Put three or four where they are intended to stand; and in July or August, separate them with the kind of fork you wish. In the fall or spring, all can be removed but one. Never put off separating till the second year. For their first treatment, see the article on budding. A peach orchard should be treated in some such manner as potatoes, beets, melons, sweet potatoes, &c., and if necessary to sow it down, let it be like clover; taking care to keep a space round the trees. If six or eight feet in diameter, free from grass and weeds. Trees never do well, bear or thrive, in a meadow or blue-grass soil.

For some years past, the insect called the "Peach-borer," or "Peach-tree worm," has occasioned the ruin of thousands of trees in the west. See article on their history, and the precautions to be used.

New Boots.

A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees wax, two ounces spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Benzoin pitch,—dissolved together, and then applied to new boots, will render them water-tight with

out becoming stiff. The Correspondent of an exchange paper, says he has used this composition many years; and believes that *his shoemaker's bill has been reduced by one half*, so conservative are its effects on the leather.

Botanical Etymology.

When Deau Switt suggested that the name of *Indrancha* (in Hoyer) was derived from *Andra* *Melchior* Scotchman, he was in error; but when Professor Eaton attempted to make out *Adiantum* from the Greek, he was in error, —though we consider it (if possible) the greater burlesque of the two.

A few words will explain our meaning. About twenty-five years ago (more or less) Professor Rafinesque changed the name of the plant *Corydalis flavogata* to that of *Adiantum rhizosa*; and Dr. Donnellson says (what we had understood before) that the new genus was "dedicated to Major John Adlum, a distinguished cultivator of the vine," who resided some years before his death near the city of Washington, and whose name and character to us had long been familiar. With part of his father's family associated (mother, brother, and sister) we were personally acquainted, so that no shade of uncertainty or doubt can hang over the reality of that family name.

In the 8th edition of the "Manual," or "North American Botany," published last year, we find however, at page 214 that *Adiantum* comes from the Greek:—*a* (without), *lanca* (dart), a straight cleaver." Now will not the learned author of the "Cyclopaedia of Literature," give this circumstance a fitting place in his next edition?

Sugar from Corn Stalks.

William Webb has addressed a letter to the President of the New Castle county Agricultural Society, in the State of Delaware, dated Wilmington, 9th mo, 25, 1841, recommending the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks; and we learn from the Pennsylvania Freeman, that the specimens exhibited (including molasses) were much admired for their flavor and appearance.

During the Revolutionary war, when our commerce with the West Indies was nearly annihilated, we can remember that molasses was prepared from this material, by pressing out the juice in a cider mill, and boiling it down; but though sweet, it was rather unpalatable, not having been properly purified. No doubt can exist however, of well ripened corn stalks abounding in saccharine matter; and boys in the art of chewing them, soon discover that the *smaller and redder are always the sweetest*.

In accordance with this fact, W. Webb recommends planting the corn in rows two and a half feet apart, leaving the stalks to stand in the rows only three inches from each other. No care is allowed to grow or open; and on this pretension he considers the success entirely to depend. In reference to this improved method, he says, "In the end I obtained from a small piece of ground, at the rate of 100 lbs. of sugar per acre; but other experiments made since, have conclusively shown that had a different mode of planting been adopted, the product would have been increased ten fold."

The crop will generally be fit to take up in September. The stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill, where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers. Lime water about the consistency of cream, is then mixed with the juice, one spoonful to the gallon. It is left to settle one hour, and the scum is poured off into holders, which are covered until the liquid approaches nearly to the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is

then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed when six quarts are reduced to one; it is then poured into coolers, or moulds, and set aside to crystalize."

He contrasts the manufacture of sugar from corn stalks and beet roots as follows:

1st. The corn is clean and agreeable to work with, while the beet is not.

2d. The machinery for extracting the juice from beets is not only more costly, but is more liable to get out of repair.

3d. The beet juice contains a much greater proportion of foreign and injurious matter; decomposition commences almost immediately after it is pressed out; and if allowed to go on to any extent, will entirely defeat the making of sugar.

4th. The proportion of saccharine matter contained in equal quantities of corn and beet juice is as three to one in favor of the former; therefore the same difference will be found in the amount of fuel necessary in evaporation.

5th. Beet sugar when obtained is inferior in quality, and loses a larger per centage in refining."

Geology of North Sherbrooke, U. C.

We received, in August last, a communication of a very interesting character from E. Wilson of North Sherbrooke, U. C., on the Geology of the District, where he resides. We have only to regret that it is of a character more purely geological than comports with the object of our paper. We had designed to give some portion of it, but have thought it would prove more satisfactory to our friend, the author, to forward the whole article to Professor Silliman, for publication in his Journal. We quote, however, the following in relation to the effects of the violent earthquake, which, according to the words of the Jesuits, in Quebec, deranged a large tract of country, in U. C. Mr. W. says, "With the exception of a few veterans I find no trees in my broken neighborhood older than about 210 years. I have counted the annual circles of the White Pine, the stump of which was 6 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 9 inches across, and found it (about ten years ago) 221 years old, so that it began its career 231 years ago. Now, as it happens ever in tempests that sweep the forests, that only small trees are left standing, a young tree struggling to get up in the forest is neither large nor easily thrown down at the age of 61; for such must have been the age of one now 240 years old, in the year 1665, that is 176 years ago. I counted the annual rings of a sugar maple less than six inches in diameter, and found it 89 years old." It seems very probable then that the earthquake of 1665 prostrated the older trees of the forest. The fact would account for the age of the trees now existing. It should however be enquired whether over this wide country the trees of the forest have a much greater age than those mentioned by Mr. W. D.

Seneca County Fair.

This Fair was held at Ovid, Oct. 21st and 22d. We have not yet seen the report, but the Ovid Bee says, "notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the show of fine Cattle, Horses, &c. was such as to do credit to the county." We deeply regretted our inability to attend this Fair, especially after receiving the following polite invitation, which we take the liberty to publish on account of the just sentiments it contains.

WATERLOO, Oct 16, 1841.

M. B. BATHAM, Esq.: Dear Sir—I am requested by the officers of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, to invite you to attend the Agricultural Fair to be held at Ovid, on the 21st and 22d inst., and als

that you invite such of your friends as would be likely to attend. Perhaps there never was a time like the present, when the efforts of all influential good men were so necessary to arrest that growing deterioration in the public morals, incidental to late speculation and extravagance, and the consequences they have entailed on community.

We feel that those efforts cannot be better directed than in encouraging a thorough system of Rural Economy, whereby man may be made honorably useful and intelligently happy, in the successful pursuit of this, almost the only calling, which has no temptation adverse to the precepts of religion and morality.

Very Respectfully Yours,
SAM'L. WILLIAMS, Cor. Secy.

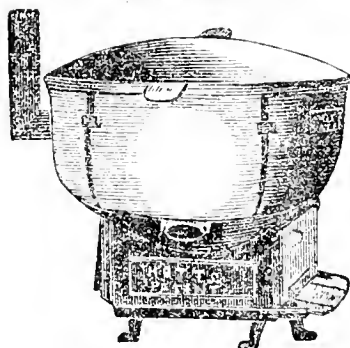
Gen. Harmon,--Wheat Culture.

Gen. R. Harmon jr., of Wheatland, in this county, exhibited at the State Fair at Syracuse, 21 varieties of wheat, in samples both clean and in the straw. He exhibited the same at the late Fair in this city, but as it did not come under the particular inspection of either of the committees, no mention is made of it in the reports.

The Stump Pulling Machine.--Colonel Drake of Owego informs us that the patent right for this machine, of which he was the proprietor, expired in August last; and any person who wishes to construct them is welcome to do so.

WESTERN Farmer's and Gardener's Almanac, for 1842.--By Thomas Albee, Cincinnati.--Also "Bee Breeding in the West," by the same author. Price 25 cts. each--\$2 per dozen, for sale at the Seed Store and Bookstores in Rochester.--Nov. 1.

YOUNG'S Farmer's Almanac for 1842.--We have just published the "Farmer's Almanac for 1842," containing 36 pages, printed on fine paper, with appropriate cuts, Agricultural remarks, cures, valuable tables, anecdotes, recipes and miscellany, for sale at wholesale and retail prices upon the most reasonable terms.
G. W. FISHER & CO., Exchange st. oct15



MOTT'S PATENT AGRICULTURISTS FURNACE.--Manufactured by M. C. Wedd, No. 53 main st., Rochester, N. Y.--This article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute--that a simple, portable, and low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers, for boiling or steaming food, preparing maple or beet-root sugar, and for many mechanical purposes.

It is so formed that a space from one to two inches is left between the boiler and the casing that surrounds it, causing the heat in its passage to the pipe, to encircle all parts of the boiler even to its upper edge. The American Institute awarded a silver medal at their late fair.

The following is an extract from the Cultivator extra for December:--"AGRICULTURISTS' FURNACE." [Fig. 96].--"A good, cheap, and durable boiler has long been sought for by the farmer. Potash kettles, cauldrons and boxes, with sheet-iron bottoms set in brick, have been used, as well as steam boilers, of various descriptions; but they all take up considerable room, are clumsy and burdensome. For the last seven years, I have tried all the above named articles, and have laid them by, and substituted one of "Mott's patent Agriculturist's Furnace and Cauldron."

"It will be readily perceived that it has many advantages over those set in brick. It takes up but little room, is light, and may be placed on the floor, and requires no foundation to support it. Besides being portable, it may be removed from place to place, as occasion or convenience require; two men are sufficient to remove it. It can be made to boil full of vegetables in 20 minutes, and the second filling in 20 minutes. In this I was happily disappointed, for I had always supposed that brick retarded the heat better than iron, and after being once heated, would require less fuel to keep it boiling. Another very

important consideration, and will go far to recommend it, is, that it requires much less wood than one of the same size and form set in brick, or even the box, with a sheet iron bottom, so highly recommended in some of the former volumes of the Cultivator. Although wood may be plenty, it takes time and labor to procure it.

"Steam boilers may answer in very large establishments, but I have found them very inconvenient, as every farmer is not engineer enough to manage it, and the consequence was an occasional explosion or collapse, and in either case an expense and considerable trouble was incurred.

"Some five or six years ago, I tried a copper boiler--a cylinder within a cylinder, the furnace in the centre, surrounded by water, very similar and on the same principle as the one figured in the 13th number of the current volume of the New England Farmer, as Doctor Warren's Patent Cylinder Vegetable Steamer, but I found it very expensive to keep it in order, and abandoned it.

(Signed) C. N. BEMENT."

Three-Hills Farms. C. N. BEMENT.
17 They will be sold at New York prices, adding transportation 1/4 barrel \$12; 1 barrel \$29; 2 barrel \$30; 3 barrel \$30; 1 barrel \$30. The Mechanics' Fair awarded a silver medal for this; and the Agricultural Society \$3.

Also, for sale at the same place Wedd's celebrated Hot Air Cooking stove, for which was awarded a silver medal for the best cooking stove, at the last fair in this city. The public are invited to call and see it.

DISSOLUTION.--The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of October. All accounts and affairs relating to the Seed Store and Genesee Farmer, will be settled by and with M. B. BATHAM, who will continue the business as heretofore. All matters relating to the Farm or Seed Garden, will be settled by C. F. CROSMAN, who will continue the business of growing seeds.

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1841. M. B. BATHAM, C. F. CROSMAN.

GARDEN SEEDS in Boxes.--C. F. CROSMAN respectfully informs his country friends and customers, that he will at the usual time, be prepared to supply them with fresh assortments of garden seeds, of his own raising or selection, such as he is confident will give satisfaction. Rochester, Oct. 1, 1841.

MULEY SEED, wanted at the Rochester Seed Store.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE. The subscriber A has constantly for sale at his nursery on Main st. one mile east of the bridge, Rochester, a choice assortment of grafted apple trees, of large size, warranted of the kinds represented, and embracing from 30 to 40 of the best varieties for summer, fall, and winter use. Price \$25 per 100. Orders from a distance containing remittance or good city reference, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be shipped or delivered according to instructions. Rochester, Oct. 1, 1841. ELECTUS BOARDMAN.

GILSON'S STRAW CUTTER! DECIDEDLY the best Machine known in these parts, for cutting fodder, for sale at the Seed Store Price \$20. M. B. BATHAM.

TABLE OF UNCURRENT MONEY.

Specie,	par.	N. England Bank Notes,	par	
Eastern Drafts, 1 per cent.	Indiana,	23 a	dls	
Pennsylvania, 6 a 10 dis.	Illinois,	12 a	dls	
Ohio,	9 a 10 do.	Kentucky,	10 a	dc
Michigan,		United States,	29 a	dc
Maryland,	6 a 7 do.	New Jersey,	3 a 5	dc
Susp'n'n Bridge	3 a 7 do.	Canada,	7 a	dc

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED FOR THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, NOVEMBER 1, 1841

WHEAT,	per bushel,	\$ 1,00 a	\$ 1,06
CORN,	" " " " " " " " " "	50	
OATS,	" " " " " " " " " "	31	
BARLEY,	" " " " " " " " " "	44	50
RYE,	" " " " " " " " " "	56	62
BEANS, White,	" " " " " " " " " "	62 1/2	75
POTATOES,	" " " " " " " " " "	22	25
APPLES, Desert,	" " " " " " " " " "	25	38
FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl.	5,50	5,75	
" " Fine,	5,00		
SALT,	" " " " " " " " " "	1,38	
PORK, Mess,	10,00	10,50	
" " Prime,	9,00	9,50	
" " per 100 lbs.	3,00		
BEEF,	per 100 lbs.	3,00	3,50
EGGS,	per dozen,	12 1/2	15
BUTTER, Fresh,	per pound	13	14
" " Firkin,	" " " " " " " " " "	10	12
CHEESE,	" " " " " " " " " "	5	
LARD,	" " " " " " " " " "	6	
TALLOW, Clear,	" " " " " " " " " "	8	
HIDES, Green	" " " " " " " " " "	5	
SHEEP SKINS,	50	60	
PEARL ASHES,	per 100 lbs.	5,25	
POT,	" " " " " " " " " "	5,50	
WOOL,	per pound,	30	40
HAY,	per ton,	13,00	14,00
GRASS SEED,	per bushel,	1,50	1,70
FLAX,	" " " " " " " " " "	7 1/2	1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls) per ton,	6,00		
" " bulk (at Wheatland),	3,50		

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Publishers Notices, &c. H. Colman's Card.....	177
Apples. To mark names on fruit. Ripening of Winter Pears. The Mediterranean Wheat. Review—"The Orchard".....	178
Shall Ag. Societies be sustained? Love of Birds... Portrait of J. M. Sherwood's Bull "Archer".... Allegany Co. Agricultural Society. Wayne Co. Fair and Cattle Show. Murrain in Cattle.....	179
Culture of the Premium Crops—Rata Baga—Carrots. Culture of Silk in Families. Agricultural Fairs. —The Right Spirit reviving.....	180
Livingston Co. Fair and Cattle Show. Niagara Co. do. The Farmer. Items—Great Heifer—India Cotton—Carriage Springs made of Air—Corn Oil—Trees—Cheap Hoops—Budling Roses—To remove old putty—Transplanting Evergreens. Germinating seeds under colored glass. How to have good peaches. Olds Corn Planter. Report of the Committee on Silk. N. Y. State Agricultural Society. Premiums to be awarded in January.....	181
Hints for the Month. Dry Feet. Lend us a Hand. Make Home Happy.....	182
On the Different Breeds of Cattle. On the Importance and Utility of the Dissemination of Knowledge among Farmers.....	183
Annual Exhibition of the Mass. Hort. Soc. The Short Horns as Milkers.....	184
Publishers Notices. Complimentary Notices of H. Colman. Prospectus of Vol. 3, New Genesee Farmer. Rochester Prices Current, &c.....	185

THE CASH SYSTEM.

Subscribers are reminded that this paper is published in the CASH SYSTEM, and this number completes the volume. Those who have not paid for the next volume, are required to remit payment before any more papers will be sent them, (Correspondents excepted.) Hand the half-dollar to your Post Master when you get this No. from the office. See terms, &c., on last page.

New Arrangement--New Editor.

It is with feelings of no ordinary degree of satisfaction that I announce to the public, that HENRY COLMAN, of Massachusetts, has consented to remove to Rochester, and take the editorial charge of this paper. As an agricultural writer and orator, Mr. Colman is so well known to the public, that nothing more need be said at this time on that subject. The readers of this paper, and the friends of agriculture in this State especially, have reason to congratulate themselves on his arrangement; and Western New York may well feel proud of the honor conferred upon her. Mr. Colman will advocate the interests of the whole country, without sectional prejudice or partiality; but at the same time, the district in which he resides will of course derive the greatest benefit from his influence, and should make the most exertion to

Give Him a Hearty Welcome!

Mr. COLMAN has been assured that the friends of agriculture in Western New York and the GREAT WEST would lend him their co-operation and support; that through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he could hold monthly converse with a VAST HOST of the tillers of the soil, and that the profits of the publication would afford him a liberal compensation. LET HIM NOT BE DISAPPOINTED. Take your horse and call on your neighbors—get them all to subscribe, and they will thank you for it hereafter.

The officers and friends of the numerous

Agricultural Societies

should make especial efforts to circulate the paper in their districts or counties. Experience proves that THIS IS THE ONLY WAY to have useful and spirited associations. Farmers who do not read such papers never make good members of agricultural societies.—Their MINDS are not interested in the subject, and they do not rightly appreciate their profession. Let the friends of the cause in the Empire State remember this, and act accordingly; and the spirit of improvement which began to manifest itself so generally the past season, will soon produce most glorious results.

M. B. BATEHAM.

To Correspondents.

Several communications were received too late for insertion in this number, and various matters requiring editorial attention are unavoidably deferred.

☞ We hope our friends will improve these long evenings and stormy days, so as to send us accounts of their past season's operations.

The Syracuse Hotel.—We have received a letter from Mr. Rust, proprietor of the principal Hotel at Syracuse, complaining of a communication in our last. It shall have a place next month, with explanations.

The Index and Title Page for Vol. 2, will be found in the middle of this number. Those two leaves should be taken out, and placed in front of the first number, then the whole volume stitched together. Those who have the 1st and 2d vols. should get both bound in one. The first volume can still be furnished if desired.

Post Masters

In this and the Western States, will receive prospectus and a specimen No. of the Farmer; they are respectfully solicited to remit names and payments to us, (as allowed by law.) Our most sincere acknowledgements are due for past favors of this kind.

Papers to Europe.

Subscribers who wish to send the Farmer as a present to their friends in Europe, are informed that we send quite a number of copies every month. The price is 75 cents per year. (This pays the American postage.)

A Card.

At the desire of Mr. BATEHAM, the subscriber announces to the friends of the New Genesee Farmer his engagement to remove to Rochester, and take, on the first of January ensuing, the exclusive editorship of this work. It is not without a just diffidence that he undertakes this enterprise; but, with honorable intentions, he is persuaded that in the generosity and public spirit of the New York agricultural community, he shall find a welcome. He leaves the good old Bay State, the land of his nativity and the sepulchre of his fathers, not without many strong emotions; but he does not feel that in going to New York he is going from home. He has been long acquainted with New York and her citizens; and has taken always the deepest interest in her enterprizes and improvements. He has always regarded her agricultural progress and success with

admiration; and now that in addition to the common ties of friendship and political fraternity the two States are to be linked together by iron bonds in the great interests of internal trade and commerce, he deems his removal much less a separation from home and the friends of his youth.

In going into New York, he feels that he is going among old acquaintances. He had many years the pleasure of an intimate friendship with the late lamented Bael; and he is happy in standing in the same relation of mutual respect and esteem with the present enlightened and indefatigable editor of the Cultivator. Her Allens and Thomases, and Wadsworth and Gaylord, and Rotch and Vicks, and Ball and Blydenburgh, and Beekman and Grove, and Bement and Hall, and Walsh and Van Rensselaer, and Dunn and Corning, seem to him like old and tried friends, united by a bond too sacred to be polluted by any base and selfish interest; the bond of a common devotion to the advancement of an Improved Husbandry, and the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of the rural and laboring classes.

He goes to New York to continue the labors to which forty years of his life have been devoted; and to unite his humble efforts more closely with theirs in this common cause, the cause of human comfort, of good morals, of private and public good. He will be most happy to be recognized as a joint laborer. He goes to New York with no assumption of authority either to teach or to lead. Nothing is farther from his thoughts. He goes not to drive the team, but to draw in the team; and while he has wind enough left, he promises, without goading or whipping, to do his best to keep the draft steady, and his end of the yoke square. He has no higher earthly ambition than that it may be said of him, when the bow is pulled from his neck, "he has done a good day's work."

The object of the present note, is merely to make his bow to his New York friends; and to say that he hopes for their better acquaintance; and that when he calls again, somewhere about New Year, he shall, "if the old folks are willing, respectfully ask leave to stay all night." He has now just dropt in, and won't intrude

Respectfully, HENRY COLMAN.

Boston, 27th Nov., 1841.

Premium Pitchfork.

When at the Syracuse Fair, Col. H. S. Randall presented us one of the Premium Pitchforks manufactured by Lewis Sanford of East Sotoh, Cortland county, N. Y. For beauty of form and finish, and especially for the quality and temper of the steel, we have never seen its equal. It is quite a curiosity; we wish the maker would send a thousand this way—they would sell rapidly.

Hatch's Sowing Machine.

Mr. Hatch requests us to say, that in accordance with numerous requests, he is now engaged in manufacturing the Machines at this place, and will be able to supply orders in time for spring sowing.

If you wish to be wise, it is wise to wish.

Apples.

We should estimate the difference of *product* between common seedling apple trees and the best selected varieties, to be not less than ten to one in favor of the latter; but the difference of *value* will appear much greater if we take into view the *quality* as well as the *quantity*. An extensive orchard of seedling trees, originally; and great numbers growing in a hedge, fully bear us out in these conclusions.

The fruit of seedling trees, is not generally so deficient in *number* as in *size*, though both deficiencies often occur; and in wet summers many apples, which would be of good size in dry seasons, become black knobs in consequence of the *Lichen*? which spreads over them in the form of scabs.

It is remarkable that pomologists have generally neglected to notice this circumstance. Have all of them lived in drier climates than ours? Be this as it may, some fine varieties are scarcely worth cultivating in Western New-York, solely on this account. The *Queen* apple may be given as one instance, and the *Autumnal Sweet* as another—both fine fruits in dry hot summers, and both without doubt, better adapted to a lower latitude.

On the other hand, *russets* with scarcely an exception, are free from this smut. We are also inclined to think that apples with thick skins, like the *Black Gilliflower*, more generally escape than those with a thinner integument. It is not improbable however, that some variation from this rule may be found.

The value of apples as food for milk cows, and for the fattening of swine, is becoming more extensively known; and it may serve to console such friends of Temperance as were once largely engaged in cider-making. We find that we have never too many, though we make no cider except for vinegar or apple sauce. Many years ago in a dry season, we first tried the experiment of giving bruised apples in *measured quantities* to our cows; and their milk was greatly increased. Our hogs also grew fat by feeding on this fruit, without any labor of ours, except to see that a sufficiency falls. As the weather grows colder however, they gradually lose the relish for this food, especially when they get something better.

It has long appeared to us that farmers might save themselves from much expense, by planting out small orchards expressly for the keeping and fattening of swine. We recommended this measure to the public more than twenty years ago. By selecting the earliest apples and such as ripen in regular succession, food might be provided in abundance for them during a period of three months. A little swill enriched by milk or meal however, is a valuable auxiliary.

More than four hundred kinds of apple trees are advertised by some nurserymen; and among them are doubtless great numbers of which we know nothing; but we are not acquainted with any apple better adapted to such an orchard than the *Sweet Bough* which begins to ripen in harvest. It bears every year with us, and every year alike—a full crop without breaking down. The tree is rather compact in its form, not spreading wide, and *one hundred and sixty* might grow on an acre. The fruit continues to drop from it for more than a month, and sometimes for nearly two months.

In planting out such an orchard however, there ought to be earlier apples than the *Sweet Bough*, such as the *Yellow Harvest*; and some later. We want apples for swine, several weeks after the *Sweet Bough* is commonly gone; and among the multitudes that ripen at this season, the farmer cannot be much at a loss to select some that are always productive, and always good.

In another article we have mentioned the *Gravenstein*—“esteemed the best apple of Germany and the

Low Countries.” We have waited two or three years after the tree began to bear, without propagating it, so that we might fully and fairly test its fruit; and we have now arrived at the conclusion that it is *first rate* in every respect. The tree grows freely—a model of thriftiness without any wild luxuriance. It bears well, and the fruit is large, fair and excellent. More than one taster has exclaimed—“I never ate a better apple.”

Its excellence is the more remarkable on account of its being one of the *very few* European sorts that suit our climate. Some years ago we received from Buel & Wilson, a considerable number of such as are most highly recommended by Lindley in his Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden; but with this solitary exception, they are not worth cultivating here. It is true that the *King of the Pippins* is beautiful, but it is too austere for our purposes.

Several things are necessary to constitute a variety of the *first class*. The *fruit* may be fine, but the *tree* comparatively unproductive. Such for instance is the case here with the *Neatown Pippin*. It is easier to raise five bushels of the *Sweet*, or the *Spitzenburgh*, than one bushel of the former kind. It is a first rate apple in well grown specimens, but there our eulogy must end.

Ripening of Late, or Winter Pears.

At page 82 of our current volume, we mentioned the effects of an increase of temperature in ripening winter pears. This fall, when we gathered in our *Virgalicus*, part were put in a warm room, and part in an out house. The former ripened much sooner than the latter.

Steven's Genesee pear was much later than usual in coming to maturity. They turned yellow about the commencement of our autumnal frosts, and fell from the tree; but remained hard while they lay on the ground exposed to the cold. On bringing them into a warm room however, they soon became melting.—The *Beurre Diel* and several others, under similar treatment, were attended by similar results.

Neither apples nor pears ought to freeze; but the nearer they are kept to that temperature without freezing, the better they will keep; and we have no doubt that some autumnal pears may be kept until winter, or even until spring, in an ice house.

Many apples may be frozen hard without material injury, if the warmth be afterwards applied very gradually. For instance: if they are taken in a frozen state, not exposed to the sun, and buried in the ground. The intensity of the frost is of less consequence, than the manner in which it is removed; and if frozen apples were packed in ice, it is not improbable they would keep all the year.

But what we want chiefly to inculcate at present is, that the *time* that winter pears ripen will very much depend on the temperature in which they are kept.

To Mark Names on Fruit.

The Charleston Transcript recommends putting wax on the sunny side of half-grown peaches and nectarines, “in any desired shape or form;” and the wax will hinder the sun from coloring the part that is covered. When the fruit is ripe the wax may be removed.

A more convenient method however, may be adopted for marking pears and apples. Write on the fruit when it is gathered, with a black lead pencil, or a small stick not sharp enough to cut the skin, and the bruised part will soon change color. Where the fruit is not deeply colored, the writing will be as plain as if done with ink, and perfectly indelible. We have found this method very convenient and useful.

The Mediterranean Wheat.

We observe that the attention of farmers in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania, is becoming more and more turned towards a new kind of wheat called the *Mediterranean*, the merits of which have been variously estimated; but as we have not seen this sort, we shall confine ourselves to laying the opinions of others before our readers.

From a writer in the *Farmer's Cabinet*, (Vol. 6, page 69,) we quote the following:

“Its diminutive ears, and short straw, its inequality of sample, and inferiority of flour, render it to me, a very exceptionable variety; indeed I wonder how any good manager would be content to grow ears two inches in length, yielding only twenty grains on an average, with straw so weak and short as to fall before the crop is ripe, and diminishing the size of the dung-hill nearly one half. I have examined many crops of this peculiar species of wheat, and am convinced in my own mind, that it is the real “*Tres mois*,” or French spring wheat, which as its name imports, becomes ripe in three months from the time of sowing, and of which I have seen hundreds of acres growing in Europe, particularly in the Channel Islands, Guernsey and Jersey, where it is valued chiefly on this account, a character for earliness which it has sustained in this country and climate; coming ripe under the same circumstances, ten days or a fortnight earlier than any other variety known amongst us; thus probably escaping the rust which is pretty sure to fall on the late ripening wheat; but wherever it is sown in Europe, it is considered a very inferior crop, and is cultivated only on land that is either too poor or ill-conditioned to warrant more than half a yield of other varieties.”

In the same paper, *Jabez Jenkins* of West Whitelond, in Chester county, says in regard to the same kind of wheat:

“It appears to have escaped the *Hessian fly* and the rust. On a rich lot of two acres, I have harvested 1491 sheaves of usual size. The crop on two large fields is not heavy, owing it is thought to too large a growth of timothy that had been sown with it, but the yield is tolerable and the quality good.”

A correspondent of ours near Downingtown in the same county, says in a letter lately received:—“Our wheat in eastern Pennsylvania, will average about two thirds of a crop; but the lately introduced wheat called the *Mediterranean* has yielded nearly a full crop wherever it has been sown; and as yet it has escaped the attacks of the *Hessian fly* and the mildew. It makes good bread, though somewhat harsh, and weighs from 62 to 66 pounds to the bushel.”

Another of our correspondents in Bucks county, who resides more than forty miles from the former, under the date of 9 mo. 27, says: “A kind of red chaff wheat with large kernels not unlike rye in shape, and called the *Mediterranean*, has been sown in this vicinity for several years past. It is not liable to the ravages of the *Hessian fly*, nor affected by rust or mildew, like other wheat; and does not require such high manuring. It is fully as productive, and in many instances more so than our other sorts of wheat. It can be sowed early without danger of the *fly*, and it is fit to harvest a week or more before the usual time. The flower made from it this season, is better and whiter than any we have had in our house for a long time. A very deep rooted prejudice prevails with many, against it, without ever giving it a trial.”

We should like to know whether this kind of wheat has been introduced into Western New-York, and if so, in what estimation it is held?

Review.

“THE ORCHARD: including the management of wall and standard fruit trees, (and the forcing pit; with selected lists and synonymes of the most choice varieties.” By Charles M'Intosh. London, 1839, (Price unknown.)

This is a large duodecimo, very neatly printed, and containing eighteen handsomely colored plates, and numerous wood cuts, all executed with much taste.

and skill. It has good descriptions of *one hundred and thirty-six* varieties of the Apple, *eight* of the Apricot, *fifteen* of the cherry, *twelve* of the fig, *five* of the filbert, *nineteen* of the melon, *seventeen* of the nectarine. *seventy* of the pear, *twenty-six* of the peach with notices of many others, *thirty* of the pine apple, *forty* of the plum, *twenty-one* of the strawberry, *twenty-one* of the grape, and imperfect descriptions of several other kinds. These descriptions are valuable, from the care taken by the author to seize on distinctive and permanent characters only. Some of them, of four lines, enable us much better to identify the fruits, than a whole page of loosely written stuff, from some writers of former years. We give the following as specimens of the authors descriptions:

"Gravenstein. Originated at Gravenstein, in Hollstein, Germany, and with the Courtpaudee Plat, is the best apple the continent can boast of. Size, large; form somewhat oblong, with angles terminating in the crown; color, yellowish green, marked with red on the side next the sun; stalk, very short; eye, wide, sunk in a deep basin; flesh, pale yellow; flavor, very high and vinous; duration, from November till April; habit, extremely healthy, rather a shy bearer; merit, one of our first-rate desert fruits."

"Gansel's Bergamot. [*Syn.* Brocas Bergamot, Bonne Rouge, Joe's Bergamot.] Originated about 1768, from a seed of the Autumn Bergamot, at Daneland Hill in Essex, the seat of General Gansel. Size, large; form, oval roundish; color, dull brown all over, rather deeper brown next the sun; eye, small; stalk, short and fleshy; flavor excellent; duration, November and beginning of December; habit, although of English origin, it is much too tender to succeed as a standard; its merits, however, claim for it a place on the wall of every good garden."

The author, in addition to his own extensive and thorough knowledge, has availed himself of the assistance of Robert Thompson, of the London Horticultural Society, under whose eye a greater number of fruits have been proved and minutely examined, than that of any other person. For this reason especially, the list of synonymes is very valuable.

A number of blunders, typographical and substantial, occur here and there, which we pass by, and merely give the following queer statements:—

"It is no unusual thing to see an American peach orchard containing one thousand trees growing as standards, as the apples do with us, and after the juice is fermented and distilled, producing one hundred barrols of peach brandy. *The Americans usually eat the pines or clingstones, while they reserve the melting or free-stones for feeding their pigs.*"

"In the United States the stones of the peach are sown on a seed bed, [&c.] In the fourth or fifth year, they produce fruit, and thus thousands of sub-varieties are produced; *not one perhaps in ten thousand is fit for the table.*" &c.

The work is however, so far at least as the practical part is concerned, written with great judgment and accuracy, and notwithstanding the peculiarities of culture in England, it cannot fail of being of great value to every American cultivator of fruit. An edition, adapted to this country, would be still more valuable.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Shall Agricultural Societies be Sustained?

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few days after the Fair of our County Agricultural Society, I was accosted in one of the streets of our village, by a very respectable farmer, with the following question, viz: "Would it be any, and if so, what advantage to me, to join the Niagara County Agricultural Society?" "Or, what is the use of such Societies?"

Being under an engagement at the time, and the circumstances not being exactly suitable for the discussion of so important a subject, I propose to answer the question through the medium of your useful paper. But I do not expect at all to advance any thing new, to the general agricultural reader. The subject has been presented in most inviting forms, and in the most glowing colors, by able and experienced writers; but the great body of the farming community have not read such articles, neither have they read any thing of the kind, except it were casually or incidentally. There has been a most remarkable stupidity and indifference on this subject. A general opinion or impression seems to have prevailed, that all was known that could be known of either practical or scientific agriculture; and therefore, instead of profiting by the experience of one another, we have rather sought to find fault with every thing not according to our previously conceived opinions. In short, Mr. Editor, as you have doubtless long since learned, we, as a community, are a most *self-sufficient, self-willed, self-conceited* race, always ready to teach, but never desiring to be taught!

Now what shall be done to break this charm? If you write *at* such you will not write *to* them, for they will not pay *one cent per week* for the best monthly agricultural paper which can be furnished. As an evidence of this fact, (if report do not lie,) the "Empire County" containing seven thousand farmers, on the evening of the first day of their Agricultural Fair & Cattle Show, had furnished but eighty names as members, at a fee of 50 cents each! Eighty out of 7000! one out of every ninety. We mistake very much, if the "Empire County" does not furnish more worshippers of *Bacchus* than that!

But we most sincerely rejoice, that a better spirit prevails in some of the counties of the 'Empire State.' That here and there a green spot can be seen—that a waking up, and looking about, begins to be manifest. But I have wandered too far from my subject. The question to be answered, was—What is the use of Agricultural Societies?

1st. They serve to correct one of the greatest evils in the general management of our farmers, viz: that of cultivating too much land. The average crop of wheat throughout Western New York, will not probably exceed for the last two years, 15 bushels per acre, corn 30 bushels, potatoes 100 bushels, and grass 1½ tons. Query. What would be the cost per acre, to make these same lands produce double the quantity, or the same quantity from one half the number of acres? The influence of Agricultural Societies is to test this question. By the act of our legislature to aid Agriculture, &c., funds are provided to be paid in premiums to those who raise the greatest quantity of produce at the least expense. The inquiry will arise in every mind, "How shall I manage such a piece of corn, for example, that I may obtain the greatest number of bushels at the least cost? How many times shall I plough it? How much, and what kind of manure shall I apply to it? How often, and in what manner shall I hoe it? How much horse labor shall I use, and what implements shall I use with the horse? The plough, cultivator, or neither? And again, how shall I harvest the crop?" Such like inquiries will naturally suggest themselves, and we shall adopt that course, which, in our various opinions, will be most likely to produce the desired result. And when we have found the best course to enable us to obtain a premium for the best crop, we have also the best course to enable us to enrich ourselves.

It will be noticed that the provisions of the act referred to, require the payment of the premium, *not* for the *greatest quantity* raised on an acre of land, but for the *greatest quantity at the comparatively least*

expense. I may put a hundred loads of manure to an acre of land, and spend the whole season in the tillage of that acre, and obtain therefrom 100 bushels of corn, or 400 bushels potatoes, or 50 bushels of wheat; when if I were to charge that crop with all the expenses thereof, it would perhaps cost me more per bushel than my neighbors crop would him, at one half the expense. Thus we see, that the most *economical* course is the one to be sought for, and not merely the raising of the greatest quantity per acre, but the raising of the *greatest crop at the least comparative expense.* The same principles are to be recognized in the matter of raising and fattening of stock. The object is not to see who will produce the largest or fattest calf or ox, but what stock will fatten at the least expense; and what kind of feed is most profitably fed to cattle or swine. Also, the same rule should be applied, in awarding premiums for agricultural implements.

Now suppose our whole farming community, I mean *every farmer*, should carefully read an agricultural paper, should join the county agricultural society, and should apply himself, by reading, reflection, conversation, and experiment, for a course of ten years, according to the principles set forth in the said act, what do you suppose, Mr. Editor, would be the result? Should we not see the effect on the very face of nature? and especially on the face of *man*? Should we not see it in our buildings, in our fences, as well as in our crops? Should we not *feel* it in our very bones, as we return from our daily labor, to the house, on which no man has any claim for the erection thereof, and where with the happy family, we enjoy the fruit of our labors, and where no constable or sheriff can "molest or make us afraid."

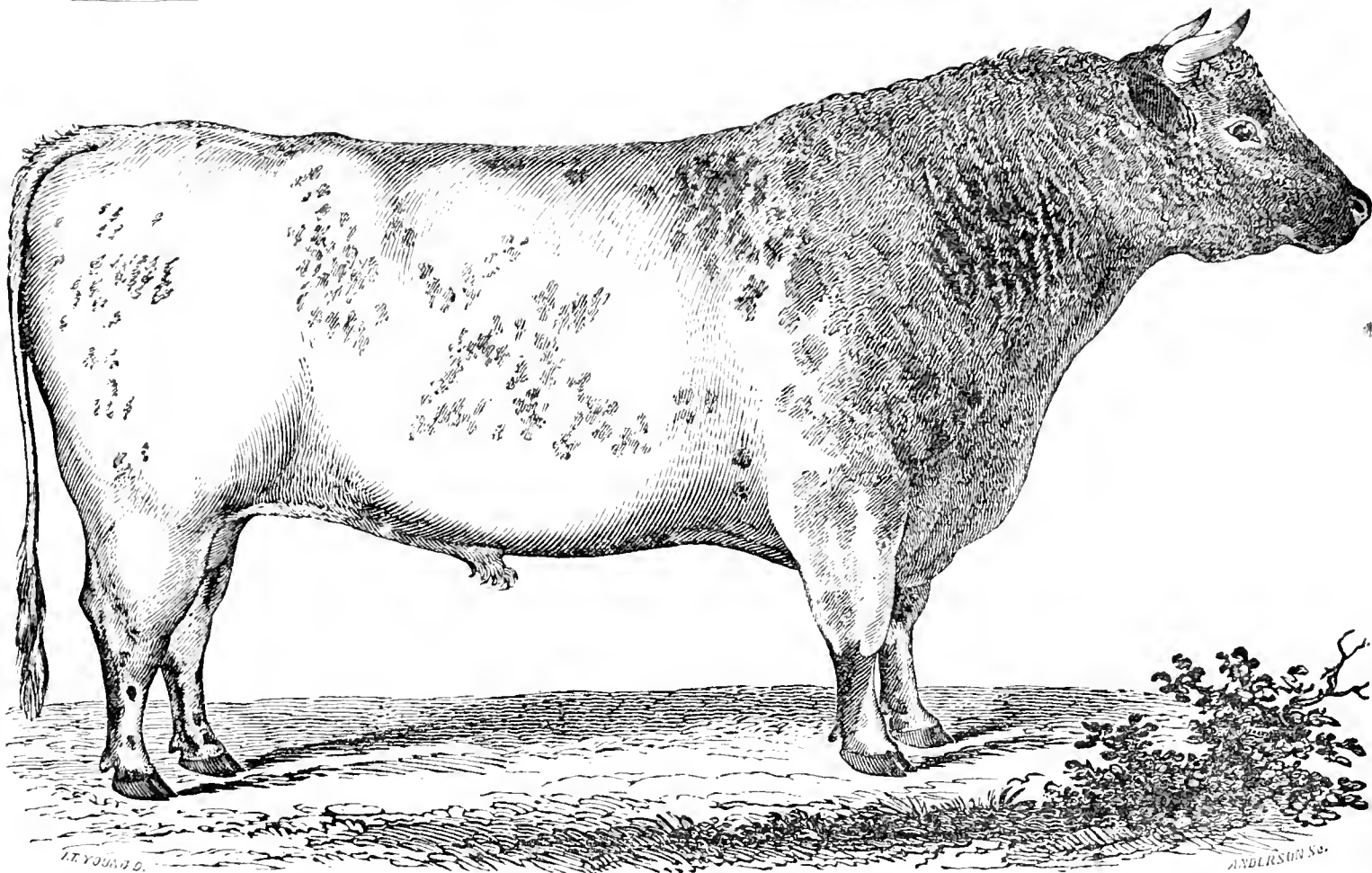
Again. The operation of agricultural societies under the present law, will lead farmers to keep accounts of their expenses and profits; a consideration of no small importance. He thus ascertains, not only what his wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c. cost him per bushel, but which is the most profitable crop. And the same practice carried out, will lead him to keep an account of his expenses for the support of his family, for his hired labor, improvements on his farm, buildings, &c.

Again. The formation and support of societies is the most efficient means of improvement in all the useful arts. It encourages a spirit of enterprise and emulation, it diffuses a knowledge of useful experiments, affords opportunities of social intercourse, and serves to dispel those illiberal feelings and groundless jealousies, which often exist in communities, and block up the avenues of friendly feeling and pleasurable enjoyment in a neighborhood.

The fruits of such societies, will be the improvement of our agricultural implements—the introduction of improved breeds of stock into every town and neighborhood—a proper rotation of crops will be better understood—manures will be greatly increased and more understandingly applied—and a general spirit of inquiry will be awakened, and a spirit of commendable competition will be encouraged. We not only calculate and reason that such would be the case, but these statements have been proved true to a demonstration, in the operations of many societies, both in this country and in Britain.

Yours, &c., as ever,
Lockport, Nov., 1841. NIAGARA.

Next to the love of flowers is the love of birds.—Teach your children in mercy to spare the nests of the harmless little birds, and if you have a heart to be thankful, it will rise up in union with the little songster's coral, to think your lot is cast in such a pleasant vale of flowers and singing birds. These are some of the many things provided to lighten the toil of labor, and it is only a vitiated taste acquired from a false system of education, that prevents us from deriving a great deal of happiness from such small accompaniments of the journey of life.



IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL "ARCHER."
THE PROPERTY OF J. M. SHERWOOD, ESQ., AUBURN, N. Y.

Obtained the first Premium at the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Syracuse, September 29th, 1841.

"ARCHER," is in color mostly white, with a roan head and neck—his body has some roan spots—was bred by F. Rotch, Esq., Butternut, Oneago Co., N. Y. Calved, 15th of June, 1837. Sired by ROTLO.

Dam, Adaliza, by Frederick, (<i>Herd Book</i>) 1060.		Rotlo, sired by Patriot, (<i>Herd Book</i>) 542.	
G.	" Adelia by Orpheus, - - - 473.	Dam, Romp by Admiral, 1698.	
G. G.	" Alvide by Alfred, - - - 23.	G.	" Moss Rose by Young Denton, 93.
G. G. G.	" Strawberry by Winsor, - - - 698.	G. G.	" Rosa, by Young Denton, - 93.
G. G. G. G.	" Old Dairy by Favourite, - - - 252.	G. G. G.	" Ruby by Denton, - 198.
G. G. G. G. G.	" Old Dairy by Punch, - - - 531.	G. G. G. G.	" Old Red Nose by Frumell, 60.
G. G. G. G. G. G.	" Old Dairy by Hubbsck, - - - 319.		

*. We regret that the absence of Mr. SHERWOOD has prevented him from inspecting a proof of the above Engraving. We have spared no pains to have it correct.—EHS.

Allegany Co. Agricultural Society.

At a meeting, held for the purpose, in Angelica, October 6th, 1841, an Agricultural Society was formed for the County of Allegany. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM G. ANGEL, President.

Vice Presidents.—John Ayres, George Lockhart, Orra Stillman, James Wilson, jr., Andrew Baker, William Van Campen, Stephen Wilson, jr., John Bales, Martin Butts, Stephen Mundy, Rodman Freeborn, William A. Stacey, Edward H. Johnson, Peter Lery, David T. Hamilton, Josiah Utter, Isaac Van Austin, John White, Jabez Burdick, Luther Couch, Samuel C. Clark, John Seaver, Asa K. Allen, Jacob Clendening, John Jones, James Perkins, James McCall, Abraham Middaugh, Jesse B. Gibbs, Jonah French.

Recording Secretary.—A. S. Diven.
Corresponding Secretary.—Ransom Loyd.
Treasurer.—Alvin Burr.

Managers.—Vial Thomas, Stepto Woodruff, Chas. Maxson, Brice Carr, Hiram Harmon, John Simons, William Brown, James Mithews, Eli Laure, Noah Smith, Elias Smith, Levi Latham, William Duncan, Moses Parsons, Stephen Wing, Hollis Scott, Samuel Jones, Reuben Weed, Hiram Wilson, Oliver M. Russell, Samuel S. White, Calvin B. Laurence, Isaac Andrews, Joshua Rathbone, Moses Smith, Orleton F. Messenger, Abram J. Lyon, William Knight, John Lockhart, Daniel Willard.

Wayne County Fair and Cattle Show.

At Newark, October 16, 1841.

We find the following remarks appended to the list of premiums in the Wayne Co. Standard:

THE FAIR.—Saturday was a great, a glorious day for Newark, and a proud one for this county. The Fair which came off here on that day, was, to say the least, more than ordinary. The weather during the week preceding Saturday, was April-like, showers and sunshine, with a considerable more of cloudy murkiness than sunshine, and consequently the roads were somewhat wet and muddy. These circumstances seemed to impress our villagers in the morning with the belief that the Exhibition would prove to be rather a "slim affair"—yet contrary to the expectations and forebodings of all, and in accordance with their wishes, the overhanging clouds withheld their showers, and the attendance of people and the number of stock and articles exhibited were far greater than had been anticipated.

The Wayne County Agricultural Society is yet in its infancy. It is, to three quarters of the farmers of this county, what may emphatically be termed a "new thing;" yet with its present flattering prospects, and the awakening interest that it is apparent is being taken in it, bids fair to be one of the first agricultural associations in the State.

Murrain in Cattle.

"A Grain of prevention is worth a pound of cure," So says your correspondent N. in the October num-

ber of the Farmer, and in that I perfectly agree with him. I think it is probable that *ashes* may be of some use as a preventive of Murrain, but from my observation, I believe that *salt petre* is a much better article for the purpose. The proper quantity is, a peice about the size of a large kernel of corn, given once a week. A neighbor of mine has used this mode of prevention for twenty years, with almost entire success.

When cattle are attacked with this deadly disease, I would recommend giving them, say, 2 oz. of Gum Gamboge, dissolved. This is a powerful physic; and it is very necessary to get something to pass the animal. I believe that the Dry Murrain always precedes the Bloody Murrain, and is the cause of this last and most fatal disorder, which is often quite prevalent in the Western country.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Barcelona, Richland Co., Ohio.

Annual Meeting of the State Society.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice in another column, of the Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at Albany, January 18th and 19th, and to the list of Premiums then to be awarded. All who can, should attend.

Culture of the Premium Crops.

We intend in this and forth-coming numbers to publish the statements respecting the mode and expense of culture, value and use of product, &c., of the numerous extraordinary crops for which premiums have been awarded the past season. From the publication of this kind of information we believe will result some of the greatest benefits to be derived from agricultural societies. We cannot devote much space to the subject this month, but will commence with some Root Crops.

RUTA BAGA.

Crop raised by F. P. Root, of Sweden, Monroe Co.—1200 bushels per acre—Soil, black vegetable mould—rather moist—previous crop, Wheat. The ground was ploughed once in the fall and twice in the spring, previous to sowing. Only a part of the land was manured—that part produced the largest roots. The seed was sown on the 16th of June. (Other particulars not stated.)

Crop of Ruta Baga raised by Geo. Sheffer, of Wheatland, Monroe Co.—552 bushels per acre—Soil, black clay loam. (Genesee Flats,) bears drouth and wet extremely well. Previous crop, corn; no manure. Sowed at the rate of two pounds of seed to the acre; in rows 2 feet and 3 inches apart, and left the plants 6 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Consider the roots worth 12½ cts. per bushel—feeds them to sheep, principally.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURTZEL.

Raised by Geo. Sheffer, of Wheatland—1100 bushels Sugar Beets,—1000 bushels Mangel Wurtzel per acre—Soil the same as above; previous crop, Potatoes; manured with 25 loads of well rotted manure per acre, ploughed under in the fall. Ploughed once in the spring when ready for planting—middle of May. (Manner of preparing the ground, planting, &c., the same as described hereafter for Carrots.) Sow three pounds of seed per acre. Feed these roots to my cows and other cattle—consider them worth about the same as Ruta Baga.

CARROTS.

Raised by George Sheffer—653½ bushels per acre. STATEMENTS.—The soil on which I raised my carrots, is a black heavy loam; (Genesee Flats,) not liable to suffer much from drouth or excessive moisture. The previous crop was potatoes. Twenty-five loads of well rotted manure were applied per acre, and ploughed under in the fall. It was then left till the time of planting—20th of May; I then commence and plough a narrow land on one side of the field—this I harrow and roll immediately, before it becomes dry, which leaves the surface fine and smooth for planting. I then mark out the rows, two feet apart, with an implement made for the purpose, resembling a heavy rake with two pegs or teeth 2 feet apart, which is drawn across the field by a man, first putting up three or four stakes to measure with and go by, so as to make the rows straight.

I sink the seed 18 hours, then roll it in white plaster before sowing. Two pounds of clean seed are requisite for an acre. I measure off the ground and ascertain how many rows there will be, before I commence sowing; then I measure the seed and calculate the quantity per row; then a boy drops the seed by hand along the drills calculating the requisite quantity for each row. Another person immediately passes along with a hoe and covers the seed ½ to ¾ths of an inch deep, with fine carb, smoothing it down firmly with the back of the hoe, which leaves the rows distinctly visible and greatly facilitates the first weeding.

As soon as the plants show the third leaf, I hoe and thin them, leaving them from 3 to 6 inches apart. I keep them clean of weeds during the summer, and about the 1st of November I harvest the crop—dig

them with a spade and put them in a cellar.

The following is as nearly as I can estimate the expense of raising and value of my crop, of one acre of carrots.

Preparing the land and planting, 5 days work.	
Hoeing and thinning 1st time, 9 do.	
“ “ “ 2d “ 6 do.	
“ “ “ 3d “ 6 do.	
“ “ “ 4th “ 4 do.	
Digging and securing crop 10 do.	
Say 40 days labor at 75 cents per day,	\$30.00
Two pounds clean carrot seed,	3.00

Expense of crop, - - - \$33.00

I feed my carrots to horses, and consider them worth at least half as much as oats.

Say 653½ bushels at 1 shilling and 3 pence	102.10
Value of the tops for fall feeding, at least	10.00

Total value of crop.	112.10
Deduct expense, as above,	33.00

Nett profit of the crop, \$79.10
GEO. SHEFFER.

Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Remarks.—Our readers will perceive that Mr. Sheffer has omitted to reckon the rent of the land and the value of the manure used for the above crop. These items we should judge, would reduce the nett profit to about Sixty five dollars. A liberal sum for one acre.—Eps.

☞ (Other premium crops next month.)

Culture of Silk in Families.

We have received a communication of some length from Thomas Lefevere, of Venice, Cayuga county, detailing in full his first experiment in the culture of silk on a small scale, which on its limits will not permit to give entire. Our correspondent did the whole of the work himself, and kept an accurate account of the time required in attendance upon the worms, an abstract of which is here given, with cost and proceeds:

Time feeding, &c.	103 hours.
Fixing frame, &c.	7 "
Gathering cocoons and picking them clean	3 "
Drying them.	2 "
	115 hours
which at 10 hours a day are 11 days 5 hours—	
which at only 50 cts a day is	\$5 75
1 year interest on cost of trees.	50
	\$6 25
	Cr.
Half a bushel and 2 quarts cocoons, at	\$3 00,
The Auburn price.	1 75
State bounty.	26
	\$2 01
Loss.	\$1 21

The mulberry used was the white Italian and Mul-ticulis—mostly the former—and our correspondent adds, “I find by this experiment 10,000 worms would be full employ for one person, which, if no casualties occurred, would produce 3 bushels of cocoons; these at the Auburn price would be 9 dollars, and the state bounty would be \$1.55, making \$10.55 for the labor of one person for at least 40 days; allowing nothing for trees and attending them, interest on their cost, and on the ground, &c. and without any allowance for time in obtaining the state bounty. And even it it could be attended to by the wife and children of a farmer, to save expense of hiring, even then the pay is so small as not to be worth the additional labor—leaving out the loss by neglect that the butter and cheese would sustain—as most females, particularly the wife, have as much work as can usually be accomplished. From this trial I am fully persuaded that silk cannot be raised in a small way in a farmer's family, to any advantage—though it may perhaps answer better on a large scale as a business by itself, as with many other things.”

We would merely remark, that with all the disadvantages of a first experiment, imperfect fixtures, &c.,

we think this is perhaps quite as successful as could have been expected. The silk business must of course be like every other pursuit—it must require thorough experience, strict economy, close application, and everything in good order, to be profitable—and those who expect to jump at once into wealth by this means, will find themselves as greatly mistaken, as the farmer would, who, without knowledge, without tools, without seed and without live stock of modern kinds, should dive at, into the wilderness, and attempt at once to compete successfully with the products of our large markets.

Agricultural Fairs—the Right Spirit Reviving.

The Autumn of 1841 has been peculiarly distinguished by the attention that has been given to the cause of Agriculture. The great Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Syracuse, the Fair of the American Institute, in this city, numerous Fairs of county Societies in this State and of other Agricultural Societies in the State of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and several other States, have exhibited products of the soil, and improvements in the mode of cultivating it, never before equalled in this country. These assemblages have also encouraged, attended and conducted by the very ablest and best of men in the country; and we cannot doubt have sent abroad a spirit that will exercise a most wholesome influence upon the pursuits, the habits, and character of the people of this country.

The natural business of the American people is agriculture. It is the basis of our wealth and independence. This is evident from the extent, fertility and productiveness of our soil. The national and individual welfare of our people requires that agriculture should keep the position which nature has assigned it, in advance of all other callings. We would not depress manufactures and commerce, but would let them depend upon the products of the soil, and be sustained thereby. It is impossible that they should be successful to a proper extent, if regulated by any other standard.

It is gratifying, therefore, to see the lively interest every where awakening in the cultivation of the earth. It is an honest, and independent and a healthy business. It was grossly neglected a few years since: farms were sold in city lots on speculation, instead of being planted, as they should have been, with corn, potatoes and turnips; our people were so deluded as to buy grain from the shores of the Black Sea, rather than raise it on their own land. Depravity of morals, commercial ruin and general distress followed as the inevitable consequences of this great error. We are glad to see the people returning home from their wanderings, filling their barns, and houses and stores with the products of honest industry, and rejoicing in the steady independence of thrifty farmers. Long may it be before our fertile “potatoe patches” and “cabbage yards” are again laid waste by being surveyed and lithographed into uninhabitable cities.

It is the duty of the press and of our public men to encourage the movement of what may be considered our great national business, agriculture. There is no danger of overdoing it. Who ever heard of over-trading in this branch of business? No matter how extensive our surplus products may be, there will be a market for them in some part of the world. The business of exporting and exchanging them will support a vast commercial interest, and a large manufacturing interest will also grow up as a natural and necessary incident. But agriculture must take the lead; in it is the origin of all prosperity: before we begin to trade we must produce something to trade with; and we must produce the raw material before we set up factories to improve it.

No matter, therefore, how much we stimulate by proper means the cultivation of our soil, there is no danger but that commerce and manufactures will follow fast enough of their own accord. They are more balde than agriculture to excess and over action. Their results are more splendid, and ambitious adventures are more easily captivated by them. There is a constant tendency, especially in commercial affairs to go too fast. No apprehension need therefore be felt lest the business of agriculture should get too far ahead; the difficulty is in keeping it sufficiently advanced. Let commerce be regulated by it, dealing only in the surplus values produced in the country, and looking to no fictitious and temporary stimulants, and how soon the business of the country in every department would become settled, stable, regular and permanently profitable. We should hear of no more ruinous revolutions and fluctuations, and should have no troubles with a depreciated currency.—N. Y. SUN.

Livingston County Fair and Cattle Show. (At Geneseo, October 25d, 1841.)

The Secretary informs us that, although the day was stormy, and the roads muddy, the exhibition was such as to make it a meeting of great interest. The display of stock was unusually large and fair. The numerous pens and ample grounds set apart for the exhibition were at an early hour filled, and the committee for that purpose had to construct a range of new pens to contain the incoming throngs of cattle, sheep and swine. A great many very noble specimens of stock were exhibited. A fine pen of Holderness owned by Mr. Skinner of this town; a Teeswater of Mr. Kemp of Groveland; several Devons and a great many Durhams from several towns were exhibited. The improved Short Horn Durham breed seemed most in favor. There was also a fine show of Swine; of the Berkshire, Leicesters, and Byfield breeds and crops.

The Butter exhibited was very abundant and of nutchless quality. Some very beautiful specimens of Needle Work. Domestic Cloth and Carpeting were also exhibited and excited much admiration.

Upon the whole, the exhibition, considering that it was the first of the kind, was highly creditable to the county. And if the Society follow up this first effort with becoming zeal the next exhibition, which will embrace a greater range of articles, will show that Livingston will not be more famous for the fertility of her valleys than for the richness and variety of her productions.

The following Premiums were awarded:

- 1st best Bull 2 years old and over, \$15, David M. Smith, Avon.
2d best Bull do \$3, F. A. Le Roy, Caledonia.
3d best Bull do \$5, Holloway Long, York.
Best Yearling Bull \$5, David Brooks, Avon.
2d best Yearling Bull \$5, John R. Murray, Mount Morris.
Best Bull Calf \$5, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, Groveland.
Best Pen not less than 3 Calves \$5, Thomas Tyler, Geneseo.
2d best Pen not less than 3 Calves \$1, David Brooks, Avon.
Best Cow \$10, David Brooks, Avon.
2d best Cow \$5, Thomas Newbold, Caledonia.]
Best Heifer 2 years old \$5, Isaac Casey, York.
2d best Heifer 2 years old \$3, Roswell Stocking, York.
Best pair Working Oxen \$10, Roswell Root, York.
2d best pair Working Oxen \$8, Allen Ayrault, Geneseo.
Best pair 3 year old Steers \$5, Holloway Long, York.
Best pair 2 year old do \$5, George Root, York.
Best Stallion \$10, David Brooks, Avon.
2d best do \$5, Robert Whitley, Avon.
Best brood Mare \$8, Pell Teed, Leicester.
2d best do \$4, Reuben Squier, Geneseo.
Best Spring Colt \$5, Pell Teed, Leicester.
2d best do \$3, Reuben Squier, Geneseo.
Best pair Matched Horses \$10, William A. Mills, jr. Mount Morris.
2d best pair Matched Horses \$5, Ja's. S. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
Best long Wool Buck \$6, Mr. Oliphant Mt. Morris.
2d best do \$4, Thomas Parsons, York.
3d best do \$2, Richard Peck, Lima.
Best fine Wool Buck \$6, Roswell Root, York.
2d best do \$1, Charles Colt, Geneseo.
3d best do \$2, Reuben Squier, Geneseo.
Best Pen not less than 5 long Wool Ewes \$5, Allen Ayrault, Geneseo.
2d best do do William Squier, Geneseo.
Best Pen not less than 5 fine Wool Ewes \$5, Charles Colt, Geneseo.
2d best do \$3, Reuben Squier, Geneseo.
Best Boar \$8, N. Hathaway, Geneseo.
2d best Boar \$5, T. Tyler, do
Best breeding Sow \$5, William W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
2d best breeding Sow \$5, Sullivan Drew, York.
Best Plough \$5, E. G. Holliday, Sparta.
2d best Plough \$3, none offered.
Best firkin of Butter \$1, David Brooks, Avon.
Best 20 lbs. Roll do \$2, Mr. S. A. Hooper, York.

- Best 50 lbs. Cheese \$3, Thomas Tyler, Geneseo.
Best pair fat OXEN \$10, William A. Mills, Mount Morris.
1 DIXON, 3 Ottomans, needle work, \$2 50, Mrs. Campbell Harris, York.
1 worked Chair and 1 Screen, needle work, \$2 50, Mrs. John Young, Geneseo.
Plaid Flannel \$3, Mrs. O. D. Lake, Mt. Morris.
Black and White Flannel 2, do
Moscow stripe Flannel 3, and Fall Cloth 2--\$5, Mrs. Esther Harris, York.
2d best fulled Cloth \$1, Lyman Turner, Geneseo.
Stocking Yarn \$1, Mrs. Cornelius Shepard, Geneseo.
Skeins Silk \$1, Mrs. McVean, York.
2 pieces Carpeting \$1, Pell Teed, Leicester.
Entry and Stair Carpeting \$4, Mrs. G. Nowlen, Geneseo.
Specimens of Glass \$2, Mt. Morris Factory.
Best fine Wool Lamb \$3, Charles Colt, Geneseo.
Best Leicestershire Lamb \$2, William Squier, do.
2d best do do \$1, Richard Peck, Lima.
Best Yearling Colt \$1, Jonathan Miller.
Best 2 year old Colt \$2, Robert Wnaley, Avon.
Best improved Fanning Mill \$1, Pell Teed, Leicester.
Improved Clevis \$1, E. G. Holliday, Sparta.
Immediately after the reports of the committees were read and the foregoing premiums were declared, the Society proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year.
The following officers were elected:--
JAMES S. WADSWORTH, President.
EDWARD A. LE ROY, }
RUEL L. BLAKE, } Vice Presidents.
PAUL GODDARD, }
C. H. BRYAN, Recording Secretary.
FELIX TRACY, Corresponding Secretary.
ALLEN AYRAULT, Treasurer.
MANAGERS.

Holloway Long, York. Jeremiah Horsford, Leicester. William A. Mills, jr., Mt. Morris. William Scott, Sparta. Harvey S. Tyler, Springwater. John Henderson, Conesus. Augustus Gibbs, Livonia. Asahel H. Warner, Lima. D. H. Fitzhugh, Groveland. Ira Merrill, Avon. Charles Colt, Geneseo.

Niagara Co., Fair and Cattle Show, At Lockport, Oct. 25d, 1841.

The following account of this exhibition from the pen of our old friend "Niagara," accompanies the list of premiums published in the Lockport paper. We are happy to learn that this fine county is also waking up to a sense of her true interests.

Although this was the first attempt at any thing of the kind ever witnessed in this county, and though the roads were exceedingly muddy in consequence of recent rains; yet the gathering of the enterprising farmers and others of the county was very numerous, even beyond the expectation of any. The day was favorable, for the season of the year, and the multitude were apparently never in better spirits. As such a meeting was a novelty with us, many attended merely as "lookers on;" yet words, actions and looks, bespoke unusual gratification and pleasure, and this "farmer's holiday" was pronounced by more than one, a proud day for Niagara. Political and sectarian distinctions were apparently unknown or forgotten, and an expression of kindly, fellow feeling was uniformly manifest. The show of animals, although not as numerous as in some of the eastern and middle counties of the state, was very respectable, not only in number, but in grade and appearance, and afforded the most gratifying evidences of improvement, and that our farmers and herdsmen are not asleep, or indifferent on the subject of cattle husbandry.

The cattle exhibited were nearly all of them crossed between the Short Horn, Devonshire and the native breeds. Although the frosty nights, rainy days, and muddy roads, had rendered their appearance less sleek and beautiful than it otherwise would have been, yet we venture the opinion that many of them would not suffer in comparison with the best animals in some of the older counties. There were several calves of improved breeds which excited much attention, some five or six yoke of working oxen were presented, of the most stately and beautiful appearance, and were much admired.

The number of horses, &c., on the ground was very satisfactory, and better pairs of matched working horses, such as the farmer wants, can hardly be found.

Of the swine exhibited, some were specimens of very good Berkshires, Chinas, &c., but the show was not very numerous, nor as good as may be expected in future years. Enough was to be seen however, to

convince the observer that our pork makers were disposed to improve their breeds of porkers.

The different varieties of sheep, were several of them represented. The Merino, Saxon, Bakewell and South Down were by no means indifferent specimens of these varieties, some of which attracted much notice. One buck introduced by Mr. Hess, of Somerset, was very much admired on account of the fineness of the wool and size of the carcass. A full blood South Down Buck exhibited by Mr. J. Witbeck, of Cambria, presented a good combination of the most desirable qualities for the farmer, viz: a superior quality, and a fair quantity of wool, with a size of carcass and a nobleness of form showing a strong and vigorous constitution. There were others perhaps equally deserving, which I did not particularly notice.

The show of vegetable products, such as beets, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, &c., were such as to prove that the soil and cultivation of Niagara, (some parts at least,) are not surpassed any where. A sugar beet exhibited by Mr. E. W. Smith, raised on as hard and clay soil as can be found, weighed 22½ pounds, showing what may be done by cultivation. Several specimens of cauliflower, also raised on the same ground, were most splendid. Whentfield and Cambria furnished pumpkins weighing 40 pounds and upwards. Squashes large enough to fill a half bushel measure, were exhibited by Mr. Atwater, of Lockport.

The specimens of wheat and corn, oats and potatoes, were admirable. As fine samples of wheat as can be found in the world, were exhibited; corn and oats at the rate of 90 bushels per acre, and potatoes at the rate of 400 bushels per acre, and that too, without any reference to an agricultural exhibition, give some evidence at least, that our border county contains the soil, and the cultivators thereof, which will not suffer in comparison with many others much more celebrated. Notwithstanding great credit is due to our yeomanry, to our breeders of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, yet, a meed of praise not a whit less, is due to the "ladies of the farm house," many of whom graced our numerous assemblage, not only with their presence but with the work of their hands. The exhibition of carpets, flannels, woolen yarn, stockings, socks, &c., were all respectable, and some of them very much admired. But in the article of butter, there were many samples of superior excellence. One of the viewing committee remarked to me, that he had served in the same capacity 14 years, in the eastern counties, and that he never had seen so many, as perfect samples of butter,—a fact reflecting much credit upon this branch of household manufactures.

When we consider that this was the first effort of the kind ever attempted by us; that our society was not organized till near the last of June,—that the list of premiums was not made known till the middle of July, so that its stock, or vegetable could have been raised, or cultivated in reference to such premiums,—what may we not expect when our society shall have attained years of maturity and experience.

Yours, &c.,
NIAGARA.
Lockport, October 25, 1841.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, which took place on the day of the Fair, resulted as follows:

- WM. A. TOWNSEND, President.
DAVIS HURD, } V. Presidents.
JOHN GOULD, Jr. }
WM. PARSONS, Secretary.
WM. O. BROWN, Treasurer.
Executive Committee.
CAMBRIA—Thomas Comstock, D. W. Cispey, H. McNeil.
HARTLAND—C. H. Skeele, Abner Kittridge, Harry Harrington.
LOCKPORT—Joel McCollum, Jacob Gaunt, Rivera Stevens.
LEWISTON—Asahel Lyon, Rufus Spaulding, Eh Pflayer.
NIAGARA—Parkhurst Whitney, C. H. Witmer, Eliphalet Gillet.
NIWANE—James Wisner, Peter McCollum, T. W. Merritt.
PORTER—J. C. S. Ransom, J. Clapsaddle, Jacob Most.
PITTSFORD—John Baker, George Hawley, Aaron Parsons.
ROYALTON—Wm. Freeman, Erastus Hurd, W. Carpenter.
SOMERSET—M. S. Douglass, Peter Hess, J. W. Babcock.
WILSON—Daniel Dwight, Daniel Holmes, Mergan Johnson.
WHEATFIELD—N. M. Ward, J. Sweeney, H. Miller,

The Farmer.

If I was asked who belonged to the privileged order in our land, I should reply, the farmer, for no other reason than that he is rarely ever the victim of those fluctuations of trade and the currency—and that he is entirely relieved in the sale of his products from the vils of that credit system to which almost every other class of the community is subjected.

Whether the price of the necessaries of life be high or low, it is all the same to the farmer so far as he produces them for his own consumption. His surplus, unlike the wares of the tradesman, or the products of the manufacturer and the mechanic, will always command cash, and on that account it is at all times free from those assessments which the credit system never fails to impose on the capital and products of the other classes of community; in fact it is always the farmer's own fault, and it can never be said that it was an evil incidental to his profession, if he is ever found linked with bankruptcy, or his substance diminished by bad debts.

Look at the poor unfortunate miller and the produce-buyer, growing up under the hot-bed influence of Banks, which gives an additional stimulous to their already too active gambling spirit. They are the farmer's victims.

Look at the clergyman, faithful and gifted as he may be in teaching those lovely lessons which make an godlike; yet is he hardly sure from one year to another of a place whereon to lay his head.

Look at the lawyer, now starving, unless he can get practice in that juryless court, whose title burlesques the name of equity.

The merchant and the trader encumbered and paralyzed by competition, bad debts, embarrassment, and propley. A victim of the credit system and bank failures.

The mechanic, felony eating out his substance or disgracing his fair fame, in the shape of a States Prison brother; often reduced to the hard necessity of asking his employer rich before he can get his pay; his career is too often one of labor and embarrassment. But the farmer with the staff of life in his barns, sheep in his hills, and pigs in his pen, laughs to scorn the petitious ills of life; 'tis true, he has his cares, but without them he would be much to be pitied. If every thing was done to his liking without his own supervision, the devil or some demon passion would become his master,

"Making his abundance, the means of want."

The industrious, provident farmer has the earth for his chemical laboratory, which, in common with its glowing vegetable surface teaches him many lessons. *Vera s'ha handmaiden*, and *Ceres* and *Pomora* shed their bounties upon him, making him nature's nobleman.

S. W.

Items.

Condensed from Exchange Papers, &c.

GREAT HEIFER.—A heifer, raised by Col. Paxton, of Columbia county, Pa., was recently exhibited at Philadelphia. She weighed three thousand pounds, half blood Durham, and was sold to her present owner for one thousand dollars. She is five years old. This shows the great advantages which farmers would derive from crossing their native cattle with good full-blood Durhams.

INDIA COTTON.—A lot of 100 bales of cotton was sold in the summer in London at 8½d. per lb., being the first shipped from Madras, from the new English plantation.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS MADE OF AIR.—Allen Putnam, of the New England Farmer, says that H. L. Ellsworth, (who is at the head of the patent office,) informs him that he lately signed a patent for a man to construct springs for rail cars so that the passenger-

may read and write without any inconvenience; and that he rode in a car, constructed with such springs, containing 80 passengers, which fully answered the expectations and promises of the patentee. It appears that the spring is made by using upright 12-inch cylinders, containing air condensed to one-thirteenth of its usual bulk, on which a piston rests; but how the air is kept completely confined by this piston, while the latter plays freely, we cannot fully understand, as it is unexplained.

CORN OIL.—In Indiana, where corn is worth only 10 cents a bushel, lamp-oil is made from it, by grinding the corn, and fermenting it with malt; the oil rises, and is skimmed from the surface, and the meal fed to hogs.

TREES.—In Japan, there is a law, that no one can cut down a tree, without permission of the magistrate of the place and even when he obtains permission, he must immediately replace it by another.

CHEAP ROOFS.—A correspondent of the Farmer's Cabinet, says, that if rafters, are covered with kiln-dried half-inch boards, closely fitted at the edges, and these with sheathing paper, (such as is used under the copper of ships,) with a coating of tar added, an excellent roof is formed that will last many years. That the following composition was used in this way for a roof, twenty years ago, which is now as good as when laid: Eight gallons tar, two gallons Roman cement [water lime], five lbs. resin [resin we presume], and three lbs. tallow; boiled and very thoroughly stirred, laid on the roof very evenly with a brush while hot. Sprinkle this while hot with sharp sifted sand, when cold apply another coat of tar, and of sand; and one coat of tar in six years.

An incombustible wash for the above is made by mixing six quarts of dry, water, slacked, sifted lime, with one quart of fine salt, and adding two gallons water, boiling and skimming it. Add to five gallons of this, one pound alum, half a pound of copersass, and slowly half a pound of potash, and four quarts fine sharp sand. It may now be colored as desired, and applied with a brush. It is said to be as durable as stone, will stop leaks, exclude moss, and is excellent on brick work. Try it.

BUDING ROSES.—Dr. Van Mons buds roses in June, so that they grow, and frequently blossom the same year. He prepares the young and unripe wood by separating the leaves, leaving only the foot stalks; two weeks after the buds are swollen and fit for insertion; at the time the bud is put in, the stock is cut off six inches above it. They are bound with bass matting, previously drawn through a solution of alum and white soap, and dried, which completely excludes water.

TO REMOVE OLD PUTTY.—In taking out broken window glass, nitric or muriatic acid will soften the putty at once.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—Pines and spruces are justly considered a great ornament in door yard scenery, and few ever succeed in transplanting them successfully. The following mode, copied from Downing's late admirable work on Landscape Gardening, though not altogether new, is excellent, and we hope many will be induced to practice it at this season of comparative leisure. "The trees to be removed are selected, the situations chosen, and the holes dug, while the ground is yet open in autumn. When the ground is somewhat frozen, the operator proceeds to dig a trench around the tree at some distance, gradually undermining it, and leaving all the principal mass of roots embodied in the ball of earth. The whole ball is then left to freeze pretty thoroughly, (generally till snow covers the ground,) when a large sled is brought as near as possible, the ball of earth containing the tree rolled upon it, and the whole transported

to the hole previously prepared, where it is placed, in the proper position; and as soon as the weather becomes mild, the earth is properly filled in around the ball." When skillfully performed, says Downing, this is the most complete of all the modes of transplanting, and the trees scarcely show, on the return of growth, any effects from removal.

Germinating Seeds Under Colored Glass.

The following remarks by "Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Society," in England, relate to a most curious discovery; and, one which may prove very useful to the cultivators of rare exotics. We hope some of our readers will be stimulated to repeat the experiments, and to send us the results.

"It is scarcely necessary to explain that every beam of light proceeding from its solar source, is a bundle of different colored rays, to the absorption or reflection of which we owe all that infinite diversity of color which is one of the greatest charms of creation. These rays have been long known to possess different functions.

"The light which permeates colored glass partakes to some considerable extent, of the character of the ray which corresponds with the glass in color; thus blue glass admits the blue or chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all the others; yellow glass admits only the permeation of the luminous rays, while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. This affords us a very easy method of growing plants under the influence of any particular light which may be desired.

"The fact to which I would particularly call attention is, that the yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas under the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quickened in a most extraordinary manner.

"The plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath glass of a blue character; but beneath the yellow and red glasses the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed, it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light.

"It is with much satisfaction that I find the results to which I have arrived, corroborated by Dr. F. R. Horner of Hull."

Blue glass for hot beds could be very conveniently employed.

How to Have Good Peaches—Indian Corn.

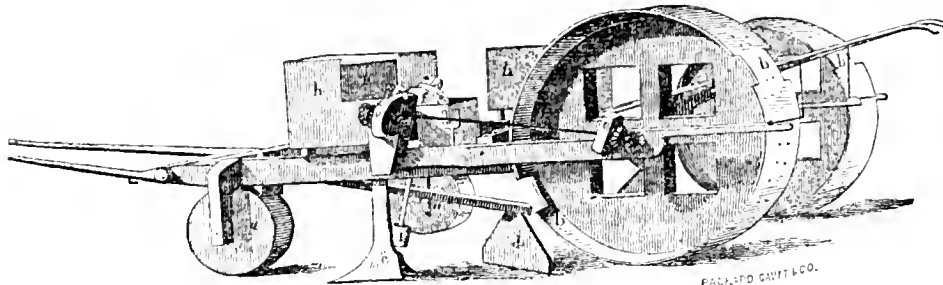
Much has been said and written about preserving the life and fecundity of peach trees. From the great success attending the recent practice which has come under my observation, I am inclined to believe that keeping the ground under the trees clear from grass and weeds, and loose and mellow by continual working, with a judicious application of manure, will do more towards preserving the tree and improving the flavor of its fruit, than all the nostrums in the world.

It is said that the coffee tree can only be made profitably fruitful, by adopting the above plan. A coffee planter would as soon allow his yard and planting patches to overrun with weeds as his coffee grounds.

I am much gratified to see of late a more lively interest in the better cultivation of that King of the vegetable kingdom, Indian corn. If it is true, that stalks alone, can be more profitably cultivated for sugar than sugar beets, as affording more saccharine matter, and requiring less outlay of capital and expense in the manufacturing process, then truly a happy new era has arrived in the rural economy of the north and west, which will give wealth and independence to the great corn growing region of the great West.

The red blazed is the favorite variety of corn among the masterly corn growers of Onocida Co.—it has a small cob and large kernel. It is earlier than the Dutton, and grows larger in Seneca than in Onocida county.

S. W.



OLD'S CORN PLANTER.

Messrs. BATHAM & Co.—I have for about two years been engaged in getting up a machine, under the broad name of Corn Planter and Seed Sower; which has been secured by letters Patent; and although awarded the Scott's Legacy Premium, (\$20,) by the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, I was not satisfied that it had attained to its highest state of perfection. I have therefore, instead of introducing it to the public at large, confined it to narrow limits, and made it my unflinching object by day and by night, by actual experiment and deep study, to bring it to its greatest perfection. How far I have succeeded, the reports of the late Fair of the State Agricultural Society of New York, at Syracuse, and of the American Institute at New York, will satisfy the public mind, better than my own attestations.

The above cut is a representation of my double corn planter, which plants two rows at once, and makes the rows both ways, to be drawn by a horse. Similar letters refer to similar parts—a represents the forward wheel, b the blank places on the hand wheels to show where the bills are, c the plough, d the coverer running with an angle of 45 degrees, replacing the earth thrown out by the plough, e the nut gear of the dropping wheels, g the cups, with movable bottoms to increase or diminish the quantity of seed at pleasure, h the boxes containing the seed, i the tube to convey the seed to the plough, k the slide or gate to regulate the depth of seed under the dropping wheel.

I have also machines for planting one row of corn, horse power, which may be arranged to drop the corn any distance apart, from a continued drill, to hills of five feet or more. It will also drop two or more kinds of seed in the same row, at given points, and may be applied to dropping the fine manure in the hill with the seed. The same principle applies to the hand drills, for sowing or planting the seeds for the various root crops, &c. I have also a plan for sowing wheat in drills or broad cast, which will apply to all grains and grass seed, together with the fine manures. I have appointed J. Scott & Co., 21 Cort and street, New York, agent to manufacture and sell the above described machines, where they can be seen at any time. All orders from any part of the United States, post paid, directed to them, will be promptly attended to. Those wishing to obtain machines for the coming spring, will do well to order them soon. I intend myself, Providence permitting, to travel through the western and southern states this fall and coming winter, to introduce the above articles where they may be wanted.

Editors of agricultural papers generally, and all papers friendly to agricultural improvements, are invited to give the above each notice as they may think practicable. They will also confer a favor to the subscriber by sending him a copy containing their quotations and remarks, directed to his residence.

Marthaugh, N. Y.

CALVIN OLDS.

5th. One elegant reticule, 1 purse, 2 pair mitts, all of net work, manufactured from yarn prepared from flax.

6th. One piece of cloth, 1 apron, 2 handkerchiefs, together with yarn enough already colored to make 20 yards of cloth, all of which articles and yarn well prepared from flax, and is the work of her own hands; she informed the committee that her cocoons measured one hundred busels; the manufacturing, all performed with household implements only. Enterprise, industry, and success like this, should not pass the committee nor the Society, unheeded or unrewarded.

By the Agent of the State Prison, at Auburn:

A fine sample of sewing silk from convict's labor, which for uniformity and equal ty of filament, lustre of staple, brilliancy of colors and taste of putting up, would not discredit an Italian factory, and is to the State of New York, an encouraging earnest of what we may expect with the advantage of a few years' experience.

The committee recommend that a premium be awarded to Mrs. D. Carter, of East Bloomfield, for samples of 100 skeins of sewing silk of 71 different shades, samples of fringe and silk prepared for weaving, 1 pair silk hose, 2 pair mitts, 1 purse, a piece of cloth from silk flax, a premium of \$20.

To Mrs. Melora Shove, Onondaga, for 100 skeins of sewing silk, a premium of \$10.

To Mrs. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse, for specimens of Needle work, a prize.

New-York Agricultural Society.

Annual Meeting, Jan. 18 and 19, 1842.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Albany, on the 20th October, A. WALSH, Esq. of Lansingburg, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that the Premium list for Field Crops Butter and Cheese, be enlarged and amended so as to read as follows:

PREMIUMS ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing premiums for butter and cheese. For the best sample of Butter, not less than 100 pounds, \$30. For the second best, \$20. For the third best, \$10. For the best sample of Cheese, over one year old, not less than 100 pounds, \$20. For the second best, \$10. For the best do., less than one year old, not less than 200 pounds, \$20. For the second best do., \$10.

The butter offered for premiums may be presented in tubs, jars or firkins. Each lot must be numbered but not marked, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present. In default of either of these requisitions the claimant will not be entitled to a premium.

The claimants for premiums on butter, must state in writing, the number of cows kept on his farm; his mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; whether salt-peter or any other substance has been employed; 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.

Those who present cheese for the premiums offered, must state in writing the number of cows kept; whether the cheese is made from one, two or more milkings; whether any addition is made of cream, the quantity and kind of salt used; the quantity of rennet used and the mode of preparing it; the mode of pressure and the treatment of the cheese afterwards.

PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.

Table listing premiums for field crops. For the best acre of Wheat, \$20. For the second best, \$10. For the best acre of Barley, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Rye, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Oats, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Indian corn, \$20. For the second best, \$10. For the best acre of Potatoes, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Sugar Beets, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Ruta Baga, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Carrots, \$15. For the second best, \$8. For the best acre of Peas, \$15. For the second best, \$8.

Those who present claims to premiums for farm crops must state in writing the following particulars: the condition of the soil at the commencement of cultivation for the crop; the previous cultivation, pro-

Report of the Committee on Silk, At the Fair of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at Syracuse.

The committee on Silk Culture have examined samples submitted for inspection by the following persons:

THOMAS MELLE, of the town and county of Madison:

1st. Four skeins of reeled silk, of different numbers of filaments to each thread, and fed on different varieties of mulberry.

2d. Several varieties of cocoons, fed on different varieties of the Morus multicaulis, and made by different kinds of worms, as the Peanut, Sulphur, Orange, and Two Crop.

3d. A fine, but small, sample of sewing silk.

4th. He showed a sample of the trees and leaves of a variety of Mullerry which he calls Morus Oregona, which he represents as possessing excellences not to be found in any other; his cocoons were very fine, and his samples of silk showed an elegant lustre; his trees were very small, but their leaves large, and taken all together were meritorious. However much the Committee may have been pleased with Mr. Mellen's samples, they would have been more gratified had they been larger.

By Mr. ROSS, of Brighton, Monroe county:

A small sample of sewing silk, manufactured very handsomely, dyed and put up with taste and success worthy of encouragement to all new beginners.

By Mrs. MELORA SHOVE, of the town and county of Onondaga:

A large sample of sewing silk, successfully manufactured, and that upon the common spinning wheel and reel, handsomely skeined, after having been beautifully colored, and all this without instruction, evincing much perseverance and crowned with corresponding success.

By Mr. LEONARD, of Carthage, Jefferson county:

1st. A sample of beautiful flax from the pierced cocoons, together with samples of knitting yarn manufactured therefrom, a valuable article.

2d. An elegant sample of reeled silk with a large sample of sewing silk, all handsomely manufactured in his own family, and upon the ordinary spinning wheel and reel—the sewing of beautiful and various colors, a very successful experiment.

3d. Samples of Sulphur and Orange cocoons, fed on Multicaulis and were a fine size and firm. Mr. Leonard also exhibited a model of a feeding frame, combining much that is useful with some that is new. The ingenuity, perseverance and success of Mr. Leonard commends him to the approbatory notice of the Society, and a worthy example to all who may feel disposed to enter upon the silk culture.

By THOMAS GOODRILL, of Utica, Oneida county:

1st. A specimen of outside flax, perfectly neat and clean, but not boiled out, in fine order for manufacturing.

2d. A sample of flax from pierced cocoons boiled, free from gum, and drawn out in roping form and wound in balls without twist, and about the size of oranges, which he is instructed is the form and condition for the article to be marketed.

3d. Very fine specimens of cocoons in point of size and firmness, from the Orange, Sulphur, and Peanut varieties.

4th. A sample of reeled silk, a worthy article for lustre, evenness and strength, wrought on the Piedmontese and Dennis' silk reels.

5th. A Multicaulis tree of the present year's growth (and not far from the average growth of his lot) nearly nine feet high, with leaves accompanying it, (although plucked from it,) measuring thirteen by fourteen inches.

6th. One bent of his Cabinet Feeding and Winding Frame, full size.

This Frame, in the opinion of the committee, possesses advantages which should recommend it to the attention and consideration of silk growers. It is a neat and compact structure, occupying little room, requiring less labor in tending, and rendering greater facilities for winding, than most articles of this kind in use.

By Mrs. DARUS CARTER, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county.

1st. A sample of fair cocoons of the Peanut variety.

2d. A large sample of sewing silk, pretty well manufactured, and very successfully dyed, exhibiting (as she informed us) seventy different shades of color.

3d. A very handsome piece or specimen of Black Fringe.

4th. One pair of ladies' stockings, black, and a pair of mitts.

luct and manure used upon it; the quantity of manure the present season; the quantity of seed used; the time and manner of sowing, cleaning and harvesting the crop; the amount of the crop determined by actual measurement; and the expense of cultivation. The land shall be measured by some sworn surveyor, and the claimant of the premium, with one other person shall certify to the above particulars.

Applicants for the premiums on butter, cheese and farm crops, must make known their determination to LUTHER TUCKER, Albany, (if by letter, post paid,) on or before the first of January next, and the parcels deposited in such place in Albany as the Ex Committee may hereafter direct, on Tuesday morning the 18th of January, before ten o'clock, at which time the committee will proceed to examine the lot offered for premiums.

Hints for the Month.

Winter is now upon us—and the farmer must be diligent to secure what he has gained by the labor of summer. Flocks and herds need close attention, or they will soon lose much that has been gained by half year's care.

Animals thrive rapidly in warm weather—this driving may be continued through winter, by creating artificially the advantages of summer; for instance,

The green and succulent food of summer is imitated by feeding roots copiously;

The comfort of summer may in some degree be conferred by having good stables and other shelters;

And other things may add materially to these, no be frequent asling of food; the free use of good water; and constant supply of pure fresh water:—

To feed an animal on dry food exclusively, would be like feeding a man on dry Indian meal, which would be rather hard;

To deprive it of shelter, would be like making a man sleep in the snow drift, which would be rather odd;

And to deprive a man of drink and condiment, he would think was rather short allowance. All would have a tendency to thin off his flesh; and what would reduce the flesh of a man, would tend to reduce the flesh of an animal. A want of comfort is a waste of cash.

Horses that have run to grass all the past season, should not be kept on dry hay and grain; the danger of disease, so common at this season, would be greatly lessened, if they had a liberal supply of roots. They soon learn to eat all kinds.

Be very careful not to waste fodder—have good racks and feeding troughs.

Chop up cornstalks finely for cattle; the body of the stalks, usually wasted, is the richest part. If Wm. Veldt of Delaware, can make 1,000 lbs of sugar from an acre of cornstalks, after the leaves are stripped off, such rich and sugary fodder should not be brown away. Salt it and meal it, and they will soon eat it.

Straw, or coarse hay, sprinkled with brine, is readily eaten by cattle, and the salt does them good.

Thresh your grain soon, before the rats eat it.

Repair broken tools, and procure new ones, of the very best construction only.

Read the New Genesee Farmer for the past and present year, make a memorandum of every thing worth practising, arrange these memoranda for every week next season, and put them into actual operation as each proper season arrives. Pursuing this course, will make, in a few years, any man of decent common sense a first rate practical farmer. Try, if you have any doubt,—and if you have not, try.

☞ Don't forget to send your half-a-dollar for the next volume of the Farmer, and ask your neighbor to do likewise.

Dry Feet.

Observing in the last New Genesee Farmer a preparation for "New Boots," and believing the protec-

tion of the feet from damp and wet, a matter of much importance, as well conducive to health as to comfort, I take the liberty of giving a better composition. It is in fact the same receipt, (which I found a year ago in another agricultural paper,) but so much improved upon that I think it worthy of record.

The tar on (or rather in) the soles, I have used for a great number of years, and have found that it not only made my boots water proof, but nearly proof against wearing out. The receipt is as follows, and is to be used for the "uppers" only.

- Neats-foot oil, ½ pint.
- Beeswax, 1 ounce.
- Spirits Turpentine, 1 do.
- Tur, 1 do.
- Burgundy Pitch, ½ do.

To be slowly melted together and well incorporated by stirring, taking care not to set the mass on fire, as the articles are all highly inflammable.

The boots being damp, the composition is to be spread on with a small brush, taking care to cover the seams well, and then allowed to dry. The application to be renewed until the leather is saturated.

The above is for the "upper leathers"—for the soles, tar alone is the best application, to be put on while hot, the boots also having been by the fire, so that the soles are quite warm. If there is no grease or other foreign matter on the soles, three or four, and sometimes more, coats will sink into the leather. It must also be used until the soles are completely saturated.

Boots whether "new" or old, (provided they are sound) will, by the above, be rendered entirely water proof, and the leather not only retain its elasticity, but become soft and pliable, and less liable to crack, as well as much more durable.

Nor will there be the objection that there is to boots rendered water proof by linings of gum elastic; for these being also air tight, the feet are kept, when exercised, in a constant state of perspiration, which is very uncomfortable as well as prejudicial to health.

The trouble of preparing boots after the above directions is very trifling, and any one once having tried it, and experienced the comfort of being all day in the snow and slush without having wet feet, will never fail to continue the use of it.

Cazenovia, Nov. 30, 1841.

[We borrow the following dialogue from the New England Farmer, but hope our readers will consider the sentiments our own, and addressed to them individually.]

Lend us a Hand.

Farmer A. Yes, Mr. Editor—I'm not very busy now—I'll give you a hit. What do you want done.

Editor.—I want you, now that you have got your fall work well done up, and can spare a little time, to write out an account of your process in reclaiming that meadow of yours, where you now cut 2½ tons of English hay per acre.

Farmer A. I thought you asked for a hand—that I could have lent; but you seem to be calling for head work, and that's quite another affair; I don't know about that.

Editor. I want the hand *in* the pen.

Farmer A. At the pen that's where it don't work very well; it's too stiff for pen work—let it go to the shovel, or spade, or hoe, and it feels at home, and will work well, and the head will work with it down in the ditch; but when you come to put the huge paw upon white paper, the head won't work right, and the fingers don't move right. I don't know, Mr. Editor, about my helping you.

Editor. Well, suppose none of you practical men write, how shall I make up such a paper as you want? The facts which common farmers give to one another through the papers, are the most instructive and useful part of our weekly sheet; and if you want tell what you have done, and farmer B. won't tell what he has done—if all the others all the way down the alphabet won't tell—why then the editor can't furnish all that you want—he can't furnish what you want

most. He can theorize and give advice, and extract from other publications; but he can't get hold of the important facts, unless you—yes, you, and others like you, will "lend a hand" and a head too. Come, now, farmer A., give us a few lines, and set a good example.

Farmer A. Fact, Mr. Editor, what you say takes a little of the starch out o' my fingers. I never see'd the matter just in that light afore. I want to know how neighbor D. raised his hundred bushels of corn to the acre; and how Mr. W. raised his 'leven hundred'd of taters. I'd like to have 'um write all about it; what kind o' land 't was—how much they plow'd it, dung'd it, and work'd on't. Yes, I'd sartnly like to know all about it. But as to my madder, Mr. Editor, why it's done pretty well, as to that. I do git a good crop of English hay where I did n't git nothing to speak on, and that poor stuff. I'd like to know how other folks work it, and if you really think, Mr. Editor, that my writing would set them at it—why then I'll try.

Editor. That's right, sir—that's right. Now, farmers, send in your statements, without further invitation.

Make Home Happy.

It is a duty devolving upon every member of a family to endeavor to make all belonging to it happy.—This may, with a very little pleasant exertion be done. Let every one contribute something towards improving the grounds belonging to their house. If the house is old and uncomfortable let each exert himself, to render it better and more pleasant. If it is good and pleasant, let each strive still further to adorn it.—Let flowering shrubs and trees be planted, and vines and woodbine be trailed around the windows and doors, add interesting volumes to the family library; little articles of furniture to replace those which are fast wearing out; wait upon and anticipate each other's wants and ever have a pleasant smile for all and each.

Make home happy! Parents ought to teach this lesson in the nursery, and by the fire side; give it the weight of their precept and example. If they would ours would be a happy and more virtuous country—Drunkenness, profanity, and other disgusting vices, would die away; they could not live in the influence of a lovely and refined home.

Does any one think, "I am poor and have to work hard to get enough to sustain life and cannot find time to spend in making our old house more attractive." Think again! is there not some time every day which you spend in idleness, or smoking, or mere listlessness, which might be spent about your homes?—"Flowers are God's smiles," and Wilberforce, and they are as beautiful beside the cottage as the palace, and may be enjoyed by the inhabitants of the one as well as the other. There are but few homes in our country which might not be made more beautiful and attractive, not to strangers only, but to their inmates.—Let every one study then, and work, to make whatever place they may be in, so attractive that the hearts of the absent ones may go back to it as the Dove did to the ark of Noah.—*American Farmer.*

It is not essential to the happy home that there should be the luxury of the carpeted floor, the richly cushioned sofa, the soft shade of the astral lamps. These elegancies gild the apartments but they reach not the heart. It is neatness, order, and a cheerful heart which makes home that sweet paradise it is so often found to be. There is joy, as real, as heartfelt, by the cottage fireside as in the most splendid saloons of wealth and refinement. What a lovely picture has Burns given us of the return of the cottager to his home, after the labors of the day.

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree,
The expectant wee things, toddling stagger through,
To meet their dad, with fluttering noise and glee.
His clean hearth stone, his thrif wife's smile,
The b-noing infant prattling on his knee,
Does all his weary carking cares requit,
And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

The luxuries and elegancies of life are not to be despised. They are to be received with gratitude to Him who has provided them for our enjoyment. But their possession does not ensure happiness. The sources of true joys are not so shallow. Some persons, like some reptiles, have the faculty of extracting poison from every thing that is beautiful and sweet; others, like the bee, will gather honey from sources in which we should think no sweet could be found. The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes most discordant materials to arrange themselves into harmony and beauty.

Talk little and say much.

On the Different Breeds of Cattle.

To the Editors of the New Genesee Farmer.

GENT:—At the present time there appears to be a great diversity of opinions in regard to the different kinds or breeds of cattle which are best calculated for the farmers of our Northern latitudes. What conclusion can a disinterested person arrive at, if he is governed by the different articles which are penned on this subject? Were we governed by all that contend for the increased value of the different varieties of neat stock, we might arrive at a safe determination upon this point, yet but few of our farmers are able, and if so, willing to go into the rearing of those breeds which stand in higher order than our native stock, as all enterprising men are willing to be governed by the experience of those persons or nations that have excelled in that kind of business which is necessary in a course of farming operations. If we place due credit to all that have written on this subject, and no doubt from a thorough conviction of the truth of their observations in this branch of business, we shall find that all, or nearly so, vary in their observations according as they are interested, consequently we farmers must be governed by those who have two or more of the different kinds, &c.: Devons, Durhams, and Herefords which seem to stand pre-eminent amongst all distinguished breeders, both in England and the United States. Yet, in England, we find a variety of conflicting opinions in regard to the above breeds as in the States, for instance—in Cultivator, Vol. 8th, No. 1, page 16, we find a Mr. Price in England, challenging the Kingdom to produce as fine a stock of cattle as those reared by him, which were pure Herefords. But on reading further we find a Mr. Bates who was ready to meet him in his challenge by producing a stock of pure Durhams; but sickness of the former gentleman was the cause of the failure in the testing between the exceedingly fine qualities of those two stocks, which would have been a great point decided if disinterestedly upon their true merits. Mr. Bates remarks that he thinks the very best Short Horns, which are only a few, are capable of improving all other stocks in the Kingdom, yet he says the common Durhams are inferior to the Devons, Herefords and others, which is candid in him. It seems also, from the statement of Mr. Howard of Gainsville, Ohio, that in the year 1825, there were sent from England, as a present to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a true Hereford Cow and Bull, from Sir Isaac Collin, of the Royal Navy, which proved a great acquisition to the stock of that country, and were highly appreciated by the teamsters from their fine horns, stately gait, powerful draught and beautiful mahogany color, &c.

In the same article which will be found in Cul. Vol. 8, No. 1, page 19, he says—"I will here remark that I knew many and owned several of the progeny of the improved Short Horn Bull Admiral (which animal was also sent as a present by the same Mr. Collin to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society) and I have no hesitation in saying that for the ordinary uses to which cattle are applied in the Northern section of our country I considered the stock of the Hereford Bull alluded to decidedly preferable." Next we hear from a very intelligent rearer of stock, Mr. Hepburn in Cul., Vol. 8, No. 2, page 32, in an article which says, "that an argument to prove that the Herefords are an aboriginal race is the largeness of the head and thickness of the neck when compared with the Devon cattle;"—Further he states, "were it not for the white face, thick neck, and large head, it would not be easy at all times to distinguish a light Hereford from a heavy Devon," &c. &c. His ideas are quoted from Youatt. I would here remark, that by some the Herefords are considered a distinct

race of cattle, by others a cross of the Devon, with some larger breed. From the best sources of information, I should think that they were most certainly a cross of the Devons with most probably the Durhams. In support of this I would also refer the reader to an article written by Judge Buell, in Cul., Vol. 5, No. 1, page 8, headed "Select Breeds of Cattle." He also, in the same article quotes from a British author in high terms of a cross between the Holderness and Durham for the dairy, and ends in these words: "The Devons were introduced into Berkshire county some dozen years ago, by Col. Dwight, and at the last fair in that county we thought the working cattle surpassed any we had before seen, and we attribute their excellence in a great measure to the Devon blood which we saw strongly developed in some of the finest individuals. We unhesitatingly recommend a cross of the Devons upon our native cattle, as a certain means of improving both their working and fattening properties." In the foregoing extracts which are only a few that might be cited from good authority, what course is it proper to pursue in getting certain and correct information, so that in improving our stock we shall not be disappointed but what we have the best animals for the county and latitude in which we live? I am aware that it is impossible to have a breed of cows which will keep fat and give great quantities of milk.

I would upon the whole, from the conflicting opinions and views of those who are interested in rearing and selling their stock, that farmers who are wishing to improve their stock, (and I doubt not but what all are,) that a course of inquiry be instituted from those gentlemen who have Bulls and stock to sell—setting forth by their own statements, and corroborated by the certificates of their neighbors, what has been the course pursued in feeding their improved stock, in comparison with their other stock, and the result accordingly. For instance, if a cow gives 25 quarts of milk per day on the same feed of another cow which gives only 20 quarts, then state the different results of butter made from the milk of each which may easily be done by the Lactometer which is a tube of glass graduated, which readily shows the per centum—as I presume all are aware that it is not the best cow in all cases which gives the most milk, as experiments go to show that in some cases the milk varies in goodness some 50 per cent, according to quality. In short, we want to arrive at the fact which breed of cattle will produce the most net profit from the same feed—requiring each breed to stand the severity of the climate alike. In conclusion I would ask of Mr. Sheffer which he considers the best breed of cattle, the Durham or the Devon? as I see in the report of a visit of Rawson Harmon jr., of Whentland, in the August number of the New Genesee Farmer that he has both kinds of Bulls on his farm.—Also state which of these two breeds he considers best for the majority of farmers in Genesee county. State fully which will stand our cold winters best, fed as is the case of the extensive wheat grower in this county.—Also which are the most profitable to raise for the eastern market, considering the keeping, &c. By answering these questions he will confer a favor on

Yours Truly,

Genesee Co., Nov. 14. A. SUBSCRIBER.

On the Importance and Utility of the Dissemination of Knowledge Among Farmers.

MESRS. EDITORS,—I owe an apology to you, if not to your readers, for the delay in further considering the subject proposed in my first article, which perhaps was hardly worth the space it occupied in your paper, and still less the attention of your numerous readers, though honored by an insertion.

I am aware that, in treating upon subjects about which there has been much said and written, there is

great danger of falling into old and beaten tracks, where nothing new can be introduced to attract the attention of the reader. If in the further remarks which I shall submit on the subject already introduced, I may be so fortunate as to present some considerations that will not have a "hackneyed" appearance, I shall consider that neither my time, nor your space, will be unprofitably occupied.

I propose to speak mainly of the importance of the dissemination of knowledge among farmers, as the greatest if not the only means of establishing a proper system of human economy in society, and as the surest method of procuring the greatest amount of social happiness. There would be but little to compensate for the toil and exercise of the mind and body in procuring something beyond a competency of food and raiment, if the demands of nature did not also require every man to provide for certain social duties and advantages. The elements which compose the best regulated and best organized society, experience teaches us, may be comprehended under the head of virtue and wisdom. This idea may be at variance with the prevailing notions of the day, still it is acknowledged by the candid and reflecting portions of community over whom custom as yet, has not had sufficient influence to make them mistake the true test of character. It is a popular, and may be said to be a prevailing delusion, to judge of the shadow instead of the substance of what in fact constitutes a character for worthy association. The modern notion of refinement, has set up an arbitrary rule, by which external appearance and outward show, accompanied by certain set forms of ceremony and etiquette, are made requisite qualifications for such as wish to mingle in what is called polished society. Thus it frequently happens, that the most worthy, are overlooked and neglected, from the fact, that the fashion of their dress, and their want of that grace which constitutes an exquisite bow;—the are called "awkward fellows" because they have not learned to play the hypocrite in those absurd notions with which community has already been too much spoiled. The dignity which always graces a man of refined talents, a bright intellect and a well stored mind, all, tending especially to qualify for social duties, are now looked upon by the devotees of fashion as secondary considerations, and by too many will pretend to take the lead in giving a direction to public opinion, as of little consequence. And it is to be regretted, that wealth, power and education are made the evil instruments to produce the advancement such a state of things, when, on the contrary they might be the means, and God who gives, grants them, for no other purpose, than as elements ministering in the establishment of sound principles, which insure true freedom of action, and the enjoyment of both body and soul.

The occupation of a farmer is looked upon, by the class alluded to, as disqualifying him for the high rank they have assumed for themselves, while the discernment and common sense of the man who tills the soil, forbids that he should desire such associations, envy their station, in preference to the peace and tranquillity of his own. Properly considered, there is no situation in life, in which a man may be placed affording him greater advantages, than that of a farmer. This proposition needs only to be reflected upon, order to become at once convinced that it is true. Where in all the other occupations in which men are engaged can there be found so much time for reflection, as where the mind is left free to form sound views without being contaminated by the evil associations of such as are not permitted to enjoy the blessings so favorable a retirement. It is a common error among farmers, that the business in which they are engaged, shuts them out from the enjoyment of advan-

ges so abundantly secured to other men. What are commonly called great advantages are by no means secured alone to any one class of society; indeed, there is but little worth seeking for, but what may be obtained by all who are willing to make the effort. The idea that a polished education is an indispensable requisite for the acquirement of knowledge, and that great learning will only enable one to possess intelligence, is not only erroneous, but a mischievous conception of the mind. For such as would arrogate to themselves the right of monopoly over the abundant streams which are pouring into the mind of every one, the lights of knowledge and intelligence, it is not surprising to hear them advance such an idea. Upon the importance of education we cannot however place too high an estimate, for the benefits which it has and ultimately must bestow upon mankind. But it is only when education is used as a means of enlarging the capacity of the mind and prepares an individual to fill some useful station in society, that the greatest good will result from it. And on the contrary, it used as the instrument of producing those sickly plants, too frequently sent forth from our schools of learning to play the fop or the pinner, it overloads society with a set of useless beings, that are a burthen upon it. From the knowledge of educated men Agriculture has not failed to receive important aids, but not, when compared with other things of less importance, its due proportion of benefits. When considered a science, as it truly is, it is easy to conceive that the study of it might profitably occupy the most polished mind, and perhaps there is not a science from which educated men, who strive to apply their knowledge to useful purposes, have derived greater pleasure, than from the study of the principles which cause the earth to produce all the wealth of which individuals or even nations can boast. I venture to predict, that no one who has applied his talent, education, or experience, to the examination of the most simple principles of husbandry, but what has found an ample scope for the profitable employment of either. But while such as are engaged in what are termed "professional pursuits," are obliged to become acquainted with the ancient languages, in order to be familiar with certain obscure terms and phrases, the farmer has no occasion to search out any but the most simple terms to gain all the knowledge his most ardent desires may demand. In the school of practice he has daily opportunity for gaining knowledge, while at the same time, experience and practical observation, will enable him to demonstrate every principle connected with the business of his life. Comparatively but few engaged in it, consider how important is the calling of a farmer, and many have settled down under the conviction that chance or necessity has compelled them to fill a station, if an opportunity had offered, their choice would not have dictated. From this, perhaps, more than any other cause, the but too prevalent idea has originated, that this class of our fellow citizens are set down as only worthy of the associations of the "second class." What error has failed to do in filling the minds of many with false notions, prejudice has not failed to accomplish the whole work: and therefore it is, that a more general dissemination of knowledge may be considered necessary.

In my next it will be my purpose not to deal so much as heretofore in general remarks, but shall endeavor to confine myself to a more particular application of the subject. Yours, &c.,
Batacia, Oct. 20th, 1841. C. P. T.

For the New Genesee Farmer
Annual Exhibition
Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Horticulture in Monroe County, &c. &c.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of Horticulture throughout the country, to hear something of

the late Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on 23d and 24th of Sept.

From the report published in the October number of the Magazine of Horticulture, it appears that the variety of Fruits was greater than any ever before exhibited in the United States. Mr. Manning, of Salem, the greatest pomologist in America, sent one hundred and thirty kinds of Pears; Mr. Wilder, the President of the Society, fifty; Mr. Cushing, forty, and many other gentlemen, thirty, twenty and ten each. A magnificent pyramid of Grapes, comprising twelve varieties on a base of Peaches, Nectarines and Plums was presented by Mr. Haggertson Gardener to J. P. Cushing, Esq. The exhibition of vegetables was also unusually good. The Dahlia show far surpassed any previous exhibition of this splendid flower by the Society, and the number of Pot plants, Cut flowers, Bouquets, &c., was very great.

At the close of the exhibition the members celebrated the 13th anniversary by a dinner, after which several excellent addresses were delivered and appropriate toasts and sentiments were given,—of the latter we have selected the following, as our limited space will not admit of publishing all:—

Agriculture and Horticulture—The first nation's greatest wealth, the next, its greatest luxury.

The Cultivation of the Earth—It was the first act of civilization, is the basis of all other branches of industry and is the chief source of the prosperity and the wealth of nations.

The Primal Employment of Man—To dress the garden and keep it.

Horticultural Societies—"Fiscal corporations" whose capital stock is a well cultivated Bank of Soil, whose Directors are producers, whose depositors get cent per cent for their investments, whose exchanges are never below par, and which "operate *per se* over the Union."

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Its birth-day opened a new era in the horticulture of New England.

The Rose—While we acknowledge her as Queen at the court of Flora, we are happy to recognize among our guests the distinguished representative of that Queen, whose Kingdom have adopted in the Rose their Floral emblem.

Horticulture—The art which shows our paths with Roses—loads our tables with luxuries, and crowns our labors with the rich fruits of contentment and happiness.

Woman—"A seedling sprung from Adam's side,
 A most celestial fruit,
 Became of Paradise the pride,
 And bore a world of fruit."

We cannot but do justice in this brief notice to the report, which occupies nine pages of the Magazine, and much remains yet to be published. This Society is one of the most useful and flourishing of the kind, in the country. But 13 years ago since it was organized; their meetings were at first held in a small room; and by steady and persevering efforts worthy of all praise, they have gradually advanced so that now they occupy a spacious hall in Tremont Row, Boston. It would be impossible to estimate the advantages which have resulted from their labors, not only to New England, but to the country at large. Mr. Walker, a prominent member of the Society, in speaking of this, remarked, "who can recount its acts and the benefits thereof to the community and after generations? Had I the eloquence of a Cicero, it might be exhausted on this subject."

We would strongly recommend this subject to the attention of Cultivators in our own favored district. In view of such results the friends of Horticulture should want no other inducement to associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting Horticultural improvements. Every instance where proper attention is bestowed to this branch of industry, proves most satisfactorily that we possess the means, if we only avail ourselves of them, to excel both in quantity and quality of our Horticultural productions. At the

* Mr. Manning, the Pomologist, sent one hundred and thirty kinds of Pears.

late Agricultural Fair for this county the exhibition of garden productions was exceedingly limited, only about half a dozen exhibitors of fruit—two or three of flowers, and five or six of the more common sorts of vegetables. This, for the Horticultural department of the Fair for the whole county of Monroe, will be admitted by all to be far from what it ought to be, and argues forcibly the necessity of making some movement that will excite more general interest on a subject of such vast importance to the public. P.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Short Horns as Milkers.

Mrs. GAYLORD & TRICKER—In the June No. of the Cultivator there appeared an article, signed Lewis F. Allen, in which the opinion was advanced, that the improved Short Horns were the stock best adapted for New England farms.

The ability with which this article is written, and the source from which it comes, ensures it great weight with your readers. But as this opinion is contrary to that of most agriculturists in this neighborhood, (the vicinity of Boston) I have been in hopes of seeing an answer to it in your paper by some one more familiar with this subject than myself.

That this stock is the best suited to the rich pastures and fertile lands of New-York and the Western states appears to be generally admitted. Are they equally well suited to the thin soils and scanty pastures of New-England?

In the fear of saying too much for his favorites, Mr. A. has given them less praise in some respects than we should readily concede to them. He compares them with our average native cows; we are in the habit of comparing them with our good dairy cows. The quantity of milk given by the Short Horns is computed with our average native cows is greater than Mr. Allen asserts. The quality of the milk is considered by us generally as inferior to that of the common cows of the country. Much of it would not, I think, sell readily for milk. This is contrary to Mr. A's experience with his Short Horns; and there are certainly among the grade cows many exceptions to it here.

Writers are too apt to forget that the most important question, and what we really want to know is, what stock or stocks will give us the best and cheapest milk, butter, cheese, and beef; and not what stock will give us the most per centum. If it costs three times as much to raise and to keep an improved Short Horn in our climate and on our soil as one of the native breed, although it gives twice the butter and cheese and twice the beef, it may be a poor stock for us.

No one here I think would be inclined to accept the wager offered by Mr. Allen at the end of his communication; for we do not contend that ten or twenty cows, which should be a fair average of the native breed of New-England, would give us much milk, butter and cheese as ten or twenty cows of a breed of nearly twice their size: when both lots had as much nutritive food as they could eat. That, our cows seldom have all the ear round.

Mr. A. refers to British publications to prove the superiority of the Short Horns. Following his example, I will quote the British Husbandry and Law, as the best British authorities I know of on this subject. In British Husbandry, ch. 36, on milk cows, it is said, "the breed most in esteem with the London cow keepers who sell the milk without making butter or cheese, is of the old Yorkshire stock, or a cross between the Tweeswater and Holderness, as producing the greatest quantity; for they are in that case reared in the house, and of course provided with an abundance of cut grass brewers' grans, and succulent roots; but when grazed, they require very good pasture, and are not generally considered to produce milk of a rich quality." But the breed which of all others appears to be gaining ground throughout the United Kingdom for abundant produce upon ordinary pasture is the Ayrshire kyloe.

David Low in his Elements of Practical Agriculture says, "by long attention to the characters that indicate a disposition to yield milk, the breed of Ayrshire has become greatly more esteemed for the dairy than other animals much superior to them in size and feeding qualities."

I hope to see this subject more thoroughly discussed in your journal by Mr. Allen and others, who, like him, speak forcibly what they sincerely believe.

A YOUNG FARMER.
University of Boston, Sept. 23, 1841.



ROCHESTER, DECEMBER, 1841.

Farewell--Till Next Year.

We feel so newhat reluctant to throw aside our present subscription book, containing as it does, the names of nearly twenty thousand of our esteemed friends!— But it can't be helped—and we hope to have the pleasure of recording them all again in a short time, with many more besides. We have got a larger and handsomer book for the next year, and all who wish the honor of having their names recorded in it, will send us FIFTY CENTS!

Uncurrent Money.

Bills of solvent banks in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Canada, &c., will be received at par in payment for this paper, if sent free of postage and no commission deducted. Michigan and Illinois bills cannot be received at present. Bills of the Buffalo (Safety Fund) banks will be received from subscribers in Michigan and Illinois. (Till further notice.)

Travelling Agents.

We do not find it necessary to employ travelling Agents for this paper: but C. F. CROSMAN, will act as such when travelling on his general business in the country. He will carry out Garden Seeds of his own raising and Corn Brooms and Brushes of his own manufacture.

The Editors.

Mr. Colman is expected at Rochester by the latter part of December—in time to superintend the next No. of the paper. The present editors will continue their assistance, and the character of the work will not be materially changed.

It may be well to remind some of our readers that the articles which are found in this volume, marked thus, † are written by David Thomas, of Aurora, Cayuga Co., and those marked thus, * are by his son John J. Thomas, of Macedon, Wayne Co.

Henry Colman.

Much has been said in praise of HENRY COLMAN, by agricultural papers of late, but as many of our readers probably do not see other papers of the kind, we deem it proper to give an extract or two by way of introducing him to their acquaintance. As we do this without his knowledge or consent, no one can accuse him of egotism on account of it.

The first is from the Farmers Monthly Visitor, edited by Ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire.

"The Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner. —There is no man in America more ardent in the cause of Agricultural Improvement than HENRY COLMAN, who is an ardent supporter of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and who visits different points in that Commonwealth with the view to impart the farmers and to present the results of his observations and labors to the public. For effecting this object, Mr. Colman travels in various directions among the yeomanry of the Commonwealth, with his horse and gig, wagon and in almost a plain attire as the workmen in the field. We have a few times seen Mr. Colman among the farmers at agricultural exhibitions and elsewhere; and the enthusiasm he exhibits on each agricultural topic cannot fail to inspire itself into the most sensible farmer and arouse all his energies. The conversational powers of Mr. C. are equal to those of the best man we ever met; his language flows like a stream of pure water; and like many guiding rivulets that ooze from the hills and fertilize the land below, so do his writings throw translucent light up on the subject he describes.

The Commissioner will find but few equals in the art of describing the pleasures and the advantages of

a rural life, and of rescuing that occupation on which all other occupations depend, from the neglect in which indolence or lack of enterprise attempts to obscure it."

The next is from the (Baltimore) American Farmer, the oldest agricultural paper in the Union, edited by John S. Skinner, a veteran writer in the cause.

"HENRY COLMAN—We draw three lines under this name, as we believe it is the printer's sign for large capitals! and because we would, in every way, do honor to an eminently useful man; and we know of no one whose labors of utility are more wide-spread, or likely to be more enduring than 'THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF MASSACHUSETTS.' There is originality, vigor of thought, and practical usefulness in his observations on the agricultural practices, and products, and capacities of his State, and his suggestions for the further development of its resources, that must strike every one, at whatever distance, who, by any chance, sees what he is doing."

The following is from the (Rochester) American Citizen, edited by Gen. WM. L. CHAPLIN, who is personally acquainted with Mr. COLMAN:

I am happy to announce to the farmers of Western New York, that Mr. Bateham has recently been able to secure the services of HENRY COLMAN, of Massachusetts, as a permanent Editor of the New Genesee Farmer. He also becomes a joint proprietor in the paper. Mr. Colman was for many years an eloquent and popular preacher. He is a well-trained scholar—richly furnished with information in the various departments of literature and science—a man of warm and generous impulses, and an accomplished gentleman. His pen is sprightly, nervous and instructive. Some years since, he became a practical farmer in one of the most delightful spots in the beautiful valley of the waning Connecticut in the upper part of Massachusetts. From that time he has cherished agriculture as a profession, with the loving enthusiasm of the most devoted artist. For a few years past he has been the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts by the appointment of the Governor under an act of the Legislature; along with his keenness of observation, and his untiring zeal in the cause, he has enjoyed the amplest opportunities for acquiring and digesting a vast store of every-day available knowledge. It is hazardous nothing in saying, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a man in the country whose qualifications are more happily adapted to give life and interest to an agricultural journal, than HENRY COLMAN.

He comes to Western New York, with the purpose of making it a permanent residence. In comparison with New England, he will find a new country, whose resources as yet are but very partially developed, and but imperfectly comprehended by the people. He cannot fail to be delighted in anticipation of what industry and ingenious husbandry will one day make this garden of the State. If by his written essays and oral addresses he can succeed in imparting to a few leading minds, but a tittle of his own enthusiasm in the pursuits of agriculture, a few years will produce a revolution in that department which will astonish us.

THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL. VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

The Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the Union—8 Large Pages Monthly, (with engravings,) only 50 Cents per year!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as to merit to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the able and eminent agricultural writer and editor, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success, at Rochester, where, through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of

agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well-wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be conspicuously improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

Persons ordering papers are requested to strictly observe the Terms, and be careful to write plainly the names of subscribers, their Post Office, County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATHAM, Proprietor.

TERMS.—If current money is sent (such as New York or New England bills) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for \$3.00 } Payment always to be
Twelve do. for 5.10 } made in advance.
Twenty-five do. for 10.00 }

No commission will be allowed, if uncurrent money is sent. Address, BATHAM & COLMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

December 1, 1841.

FARM AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—239

Acres of choice land 6 and a half miles from the center of the city of Rochester, about 600 acres under good improvement, and the residue finely timbered with White oak, Chesnut, and other timber suitable for sawing. The Saw Mill on this farm has been recently put in complete repair, and is rigged for either a single saw or a gang of 8 saws for sawing boat or ship plank. There is timber enough on the premises when manufactured into lumber, to pay for the farm. The buildings, besides the saw mill, are a comfortable dwelling house, and a large frame barn. About 35 acres are sowed with wheat this fall. To an enterprising man, no better opportunity can be offered for profitable investment, as the men and teams engaged in farming in the summer, can be advantageously employed in lumbering during the winter. \$2,000 will be required in hand, and the residue of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

Apply to the subscriber at Rochester. GEO. W. PRATT, Oct. 23, 1841.

WESTERN Farmer's and Gardener's Almanac, for 1842—By Thomas Atlee, Cincinnati.—Also "Bee breeding in the West," by the same author. Price 25 cts. each—\$2 per dozen, for sale at the Seed Store and Bookstores in Rochester.—Nov. 1.

GARDEN SEEDS IN BOXES.—C. F. CROSMAN respectfully informs his country friends and customers, that he will at the usual time, be prepared to supply them with fresh assortments of garden seeds, of his own raising or selection, so that he is confident will give satisfaction. Rochester, Oct. 1, 1841.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BEANS, POTATOES, APPLES, FLOUR, SALT, PORK, BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, PEARL ASHES, POT, WOOL, HAY, GRASS SEED, COVER, FLAX, PLASTER.

Remarks.—Navigation is closed—the mills have stopped, and the roads are bad; of course very little business is doing in market, and the prices of produce are very unsettled. The principal article now offered is Pork, and the price of that is not very satisfactory to farmers' although we perceive it is as high here, in comparison with other places, as can be afforded. The latest quotations from Cincinnati are 2,25 per 100 lbs.

